Administration Report

Bombay Presidency

1873-74

00133104

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Year 1873-74.

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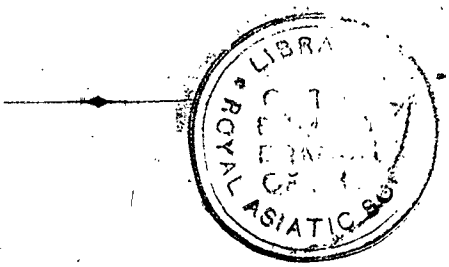

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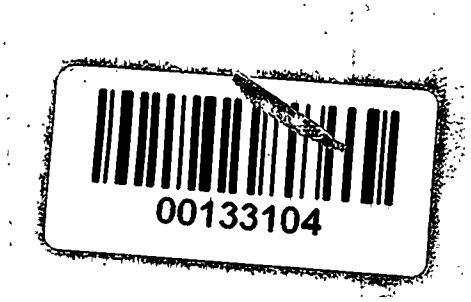
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ERRATUM.

Page 8, lines 13 and 14.

For "a certain limit on the increases henceforth to be imposed in revising past settlements," *read* "a limit on the increase henceforth to be imposed in revising certain past settlements."

PREFACE.

The General Administration Report for 1872-73, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India quoted in the preface, contained chapters of standard reference written up for several years to come. To these chapters were given red letter headings, so that they can be at once distinguished from the portions of the report which relate only to the events of that year. The physical and political geography of the Presidency is described in pp. 1—13 of that report; a historical summary, an account of the form of administration, of the land tenure of the civil divisions of British territory, the details of the last census, and an account of the tribes and languages of the Presidency will be found at pp. 13—142. The legislating authority is described in pp. 234—237, the general system of public instruction in pp. 527—531, literary societies in pp. 568—570, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in pp. 576—584. In this volume a short statement of the population of the Presidency and of the several divisions, as enumerated on the 21st February 1872, precedes the account of the vital statistics and medical services of the year. With this exception the present report professes to deal only with the principal events with which Government were concerned and the measures taken during the period to which it relates. The explanation of some of these events and measures, however, required a description of matters of a permanent or comparatively permanent nature, and for a full understanding of others a reference will occasionally have to be made to the red letter chapters of the last report.

Nominally the report relates to the official year beginning 1st April 1873 and ending 31st March 1874, and generally speaking this has been taken as the period of review. But as the greater part of the information has to be collected from departmental reports and Collectors' administration reports, the latter and some of the former not relating to the official year, there are necessarily many exceptions to the rule. In many cases statistics and accounts are made up for the calendar year, in others for the land revenue year ending 31st July. And inasmuch as the completion of the report is for this and other reasons delayed till long after the close of the official year, while many measures of a general and important nature are decided upon in the interval, it has been deemed advisable to keep the review of these subjects as far as possible up to date.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was only one change in the *personnel* of the Government of the Presidency of Bombay within the official year 1873-74. The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker, Third Member of Council, proceeded to Europe, on medical certificate, on the 12th May 1873, and returned to duty on the 8th November 1873. During his absence the office of Fourth Member of Council was held by the Honourable J. Gibbs, who had been appointed by Her Majesty Provisional Member of Council. The temporary vacancy in the High Court caused by the transfer of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs to a seat in Council was filled by Nanabhai Haridas, Esq., LL.B., and the same gentleman was on the 24th November 1873 again appointed to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court, during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs on leave, or until further orders.

CHANGE IN THE *personnel* OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Appointment of a Native Judge in the High Court.

Among other events of the year the most prominent was the tour of His Excellency the Governor, in the course of which many matters deeply affecting the interests of the province of Sind were considered on the spot. His Excellency left Bombay on 6th November to meet His Excellency the Governor-General at Agra, and thence proceed on a tour through Sind. On the route to Agra His Excellency visited Benares, where visits were exchanged with His Highness the Mahárájá of Viziánagram; Lucknow; and Cawnpore; arriving at Agra on Saturday, No-

TOUR OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

March through the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.

vember 15th. The Governor of Bombay remained as the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra until Monday, 24th, during which time affairs affecting the interests of Bombay were discussed. The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department and the Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust were summoned from Bombay, and the construction of docks and other matters affecting the trade of Bombay were considered. Taking Delhi on the route, His Excellency made a rapid march from Sihárunpur *viâ* Massuri to Hardwár, where the great Ganges irrigation works were carefully inspected. Thence the Governor went—spending a day, in passing, at Amritsar—to Lahor, where he became the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. His Highness the Rájá of Kapurthala entertained His Excellency at Sháhdera on December 3rd, and everywhere throughout his tour in the north the Governor of Bombay was received with great hospitality and attention.

Entry into Sind.

Multán was next visited, and, embarking on the Lieutenant-Governor's steamer at Sher Sha on 6th December, Kashmor was reached on the 8th. Here His Excellency was met by Colonel Sir W. Merewether, K.C.S.I., Commissioner in Sind; Colonel Loch, Superintendent of the Frontier Districts; and other officers of the Sind Commission. On the march to Jacobabad, encampments were made at Toj and other places. Jacobabad, distant from Kashmor landing-place about 90 miles, was reached on the 13th. The line of march followed the frontier outposts, and lay through country at present desert, but which, it is hoped, will be rendered fertile and habitable by the Desert Canal now under construction.

The great difficulty lies in the sparseness of the population and consequent insufficiency of labour; but wherever water can be procured small villages are now to be seen.

Visit to Jacobabad and questions considered there.

The natural fertility of the soil where water is supplied was evident at Jacobabad, where the luxuriant growth of the trees and the cultivation surrounding the station formed an agreeable contrast to the waste plains of sand traversed on the march. The pressing questions discussed at Jacobabad had reference to the subject of embankments to protect the station from the heavy floods which every year threaten its existence. One embankment which seemed emergent was ordered to be proceeded with at once, after His Excellency had personally satisfied himself of the necessity of the work. This embankment was intended as a protection against the Indus floods, and not against any rain floods that might pour down on Jacobabad from the Bolan Pass and the Kachhi rivers of Beluchistán. The great value of the work, which was completed before the inundations of 1874, and to the construction of which the saving of Jacobabad during the last year was mainly due, will be noticed in the report of 1874-75. A larger scheme was also discussed at Jacobabad, of constructing embankments on an extensive scale for the entire exclusion of the Indus flood from the Frontier Districts and the northern portion of Shikárpur. The Commissioner of Sind represented the immense injury which is caused every year to the kharif crops and the number of villages scattered about these districts which are destroyed; but the scheme involved an expenditure of more than six lakhs, and the information regarding estimates and

details was incomplete. Orders were, therefore, given to complete the necessary information; and since the floods of 1874 have demonstrated the absolute necessity of some extensive works, the construction of a large embankment has been sanctioned. During his stay at Jacobabad His Excellency was present at a review of the troops in garrison, and after the review received in darbár some representatives of the frontier tribes.

Visit to Shikárpur.

Thence the Governor proceeded to Shikárpur, where a deputation of the inhabitants presented an address to His Excellency, and represented the advantages to be expected from carrying the line of the Indus Valley Railway between Lárkhána and Sakhar by way of Shikárpur. This question has since been examined carefully, and the decision of the Government of India has been given against the proposal. The leading Native gentlemen were received in darbár, and the town and ancient bazaars were illuminated in honour of His Excellency's visit.

Sakhar visited.

Sakhar was reached on the 19th, and on the same day H. H. Mir Ali Morad of Khairpur was received in darbár. His visit was subsequently returned by His Excellency, and the usual interchange of presents effected. An address was also presented to His Excellency by the Municipality on behalf of the whole population, after which the leading Native residents were presented to the Governor. Sakhar, Bakhar, and Rohri were grandly illuminated on the evening of the 20th by the aid of spontaneous efforts of the European and Native inhabitants of the city. Visits were paid to the works at the mouth of the Eastern Narra and Sakhar Canals.

March to Sehwán.

From Sakhar His Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Fife and other officers of the Irrigation Department, as well as the Commissioner and the chief local revenue authorities, proceeded along the Sakhar Canal through Rukh, Gaheja, and Nowadera to Lárkhána, thence *vid* Maihar, Kakhar, and Bubak to Sehwán, which was reached on 9th January 1874.

Questions discussed.

Several minor questions respecting bridges for cross communication and branches for the distribution of the canal water were disposed of on the line of march. But the more important questions of the realization of the land revenue and the indebtedness of the old proprietary classes of Sind, and especially the Manchar Lake zemindárs, were freely discussed in conference with the revenue and irrigational officers, the final settlement being reserved until His Excellency's return to Bombay. The whole value of land and produce in Sind depends on the existence of a proper supply of flood water. The success of the efforts of the Irrigation Department and the regulation of the land revenue system depend upon each other. Under the system introduced by the Settlement Department with the approval of Government, areas of land are assessed and allotted to cultivation on the assumption that a large proportion of the allotment, amounting often to two-thirds of the total areas, will be left fallow. At the same time it has not been found feasible to regulate the distribution of water, or to ensure the cultivator taking only so much water as will suffice for the irrigation of that portion of land which the revenue officers contemplated would alone be cultivated. Meanwhile, the supply of water by the construction of new canals and the improvement of

Land revenue system in connection with irrigation.

old existing courses has been largely increased at a considerable cost to Government. The cultivators who hold land near the heads of the canals have taken advantage of the increase of water to irrigate the whole, or nearly the whole, of their holdings. Thus, on the one hand, they are wasting the supply, so that the cultivators living at the tail of the canal obtain no advantage from the large increase of water, and in some cases have lost even what they had; whilst, on the other hand, the Government, which has given the former long leases, is not benefited by their increased demand for water, and the lands themselves are losing value, inasmuch as a proper proportion is not permitted to be fallow. His Excellency discussed on the spot the feasibility of distributing the water by measurement so as to regulate the supply taken by each cultivator. But, in the opinion of the local officers, such an arrangement was deemed impossible in so large a tract of country where the canals depend on the character of the inundation, which varies considerably from year to year. It seemed, therefore, necessary to approach the subject from the revenue side, and not leave to the cultivator the liberty which he at present enjoys. If the assessment were paid on the area actually irrigated in each year, the cultivator would have a direct interest in regulating his use of the water, whilst Government would secure a return for their outlay on canal works proportionate to the supply of water contributed. But there would be difficulties attending the inspection of fields; whilst the principle of an unvarying revenue demand, which is followed in other parts of the Bombay Presidency, would be sacrificed. His Excellency consulted the

opinions of the various officers on these points, and the subject has engaged the careful consideration of Government. The importance of a settlement may be concluded from the fact that, notwithstanding an outlay of 12 lakhs on the Begari and Sakhar Canals, less water now reaches the tails of these canals than formerly. No remission of assessment can compensate the cultivators of those fields in a country where the existence of any crop whatsoever depends on a water-supply.

Condition of the Manchar Lake Zemindárs.

The other important question discussed at Sehwán was the condition of the Manchar Lake zemindárs, of whom a deputation waited upon His Excellency. Their position is very peculiar. Under the former Government of Sind they were in possession of large tracts of land, of which from year to year they cultivated such portions only as they found convenient, on condition of paying one-half of the produce. When the Bombay Survey Settlement system was introduced, they were informed that, if they desired to remain on the register as the occupants of their former holdings, they must pay the assessment fixed on the whole tract, without reference to the quantity cultivated for the year. They were naturally most reluctant to relinquish their ancestral possessions, and thus to fall from the position they had previously held. They were led to form too sanguine expectations as to their ability to cultivate and pay the assessment on the whole tract, and have consequently involved themselves in very serious embarrassment. They have strong claims on the consideration of Government, who cannot desire to see the ruin of an important body of Native gentlemen consequent on the rigid enforcement of a system which, though

well suited to the tenure in most parts of the Presidency, must in others be subjected to considerable modification. The question still engages the attention of Government; and as a temporary arrangement it was agreed that for a term of five years the zemindárs should pay the assessment only on the land cultivated in each year without forfeiting the remainder, and that the Government, on the other hand, should be at liberty to let the latter to cultivators on leases for one year.

Visit to Haidarábád and Karáchi.

Leaving Sehwán on the 11th, Haidarábád was reached on the 12th January. The Kalhora and Tálpur tombs were visited, and His Excellency went over the battle-field of Miáni. The large prison, the citadel, the lunatic asylum, and the schools were carefully inspected. Official visits were exchanged between the Governor and the ex-Amirs. Leaving Haidarábád by special train His Excellency reached Karáchi on the 15th. A levée was held on the 16th in Frere Hall, after which an address was presented to the Governor by the Municipality, to which His Excellency replied. The various public buildings and schools were visited, but the chief attention of His Excellency was directed towards the Harbour Improvement Works. On the 17th January His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse presided at the formal completion of the great Manora break-water, which is intended to protect the harbour entrance against the violence of the monsoon. The Titan crane lifted the last block of concrete, weighing 27 tons, into its position, and the break-water was then declared to be completed.

Return to Bombay.

Leaving Karáchi on the 19th in H. M. S. "Dalhousie", His Excellency returned to Bombay on the

afternoon of January 21st, after an absence of two months and a half.

The Season.

Before proceeding further it is deemed advisable to advert to the character of the season. The section on Weather and Crops does not come early in the body of the report, but almost all branches of the administration are in some degree affected by the season, and in the explanation of events a constant reference is made thereto. The only place where scientific metereological observations are regularly made is the Colaba Observatory, and a full account both of the typical climate of the town and island of Bombay and of the departures from it in the calendar year 1873 will be found in the body of the Report. It is the general character of the season in agricultural districts, however, that is important in an account of the administration of the year, and to it accordingly the following remarks are confined. On the whole it cannot be said that the year under review was a favourable one for the agriculturist. There was no wide-spread failure of crops in the Presidency proper, and in some districts they were good. At stations where the rainfall was guaged it was above the average in more cases than below it, but at many places it was unseasonable, and other causes combined to injure particular crops. The only place in the Presidency proper, however, where the season was so exceptionally unfavourable as to cause distress or apprehensions of distress was Dhárwár. The jowari crops in that district were an utter failure; on the black soil there was no grass for the cattle; and drinking water was scarce. Special local fund works were undertaken for the relief of the labouring classes, and happily an early

fall of rain in the month of May removed any fears of famine. In Sind, where cultivation depends almost entirely on irrigation, the season was bad; in one district it is said to have been the worst known for ten years. The inundation was fitful and below the average, and in particular places crops were totally destroyed by blight and other causes. Here also, however, there was happily no famine, but the condition of the agricultural classes was much affected by the season.

Prices.

In conjunction with the above facts the prices of agricultural produce may be here referred to, as they are in some degree regulated by the out-turn of crops, and their influence also is very extensive. For a few years back, prices in the Presidency proper have steadily fallen, and during the year under review their tendency downwards continued. The prices of labour also have naturally followed the course of the prices of commodities, and wherever they changed during the year under review they became lower. The usual explanation of a general rise or fall of prices, that it must be due either to some change affecting all commodities and services simultaneously, or to a change in the amount of the circulating medium, and the latter more probably than to the former, as it is more likely to occur, is believed to apply in the present case. A comparison of the course of prices in the several districts with the season reports shows that the variations in the former have not been during the year under review entirely regulated by the abundance or scarcity of the crops, and much less could the fall which has been going on for a series of years be so explained. It also appears that cultivation has on

the whole rather advanced than receded during the year under review in the Presidency proper, and that the fall of prices is not confined to districts in which it has decreased, and it is, therefore, not probable that it has been to any appreciable extent affected by a reduction in the cost of production. There can accordingly be no doubt that the general fall of prices in question is due to a contraction in the circulation, or at least to its being less in proportion to the total quantity of commodities with which it has to be exchanged than it was some years ago. This is corroborated by the fact that the bullion transferred to the Currency Department was less by 33 lakhs in the past year than it was in the previous year, while it is known that a considerable portion is annually withdrawn from circulation to be manufactured or hoarded. It may be added that the paper currency in circulation at the end of the year was little above half that in circulation at the end of the previous year, and has not been so low since 1864. It is believed that notes are not much used by the lower classes, and are principally confined to the trading community, but they nevertheless here as elsewhere afford some evidence of the gross circulation. The course of prices in Sind was the opposite of that in the Presidency proper. The diminished supply caused by the exceptionally unfavourable season was one reason for their rising, and the paper currency in that province, and probably the whole circulation, was larger than in the previous year, which result may be attributable to the construction of the Indus Valley State Railway.

Having indicated the nature of the season and the course of prices, to which reference will have to be Extended meaning attached to

"CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION."

constantly made, the various subjects treated of in the body of the report other than those already mentioned may now be summarized in the order of the several sections. And here it may be remarked with regard to the first section that a more extended signification has been attached to the term "Changes in the Administration" than has hitherto been done, and it has been deemed advisable to treat in that section questions of policy and system with the discussion of which Government were engaged during the year, but which do not properly fall within any other of the prescribed sections.

Condition of the Agricultural Classes.

One of the most important of these questions relates to the condition of the agricultural classes, which Government have for some time past regarded with much solicitude. The indebtedness of certain Sind zemindárs has already been alluded to, and there is reason to believe that many others of the Mahomedan gentry in that province have come to the verge of ruin. Their position is peculiar, and Government have it in contemplation to propose special measures for their relief. But in the Presidency proper also a considerable proportion of ryots of all classes appear to be in a hopeless state of indebtedness to sowcars, and it is believed that many of the artizan and labouring population are similarly circumstanced. It is in contemplation to make a full and careful enquiry into the causes of the poverty reported to prevail so extensively, with a view to discover some means of alleviating it. There can be little doubt that one reason for their indebtedness is their want of prudence and foresight, owing to which they often, for the sake of obtaining the funds requisite for immediate wants, incur the most crushing liabilities,

regardless of future consequences. So far as the evil is the result of this cause, the only remedy lies in the spread of education. But it is believed that it has been much aggravated, if not in some cases entirely caused, by the grasping and unscrupulous dealings of money-lenders, and the use made by them of the civil courts. There is little doubt that ignorant cultivators are frequently induced to sign bonds for much more than they borrowed; that when the day of reckoning comes they are glad, for the sake of staving off immediate pressure, to sign a new bond for an enormously increased sum; and the admission of the execution of such bonds is regarded by the civil courts as a ground for a decree. Government are not unmindful of the danger of interfering with free-trade in money; but when the contest is between a shrewd class on the one hand and an ignorant one on the other, there seems no reason why rules which are made for people capable of looking after their own interests should not be relaxed, and in particular the courts should in such cases be bound by equitable considerations. It may be added, that the indebtedness of the agricultural classes and others is virtually increased by a fall of prices of the kind referred to above. They borrowed money when money was plentiful; now that it is scarce, the same nominal amount represents more real wealth. Besides, the fall of prices and the somewhat unfavourable season have induced money-lenders to apply to the courts both to get decrees and to have decrees executed, and this has brought more prominently to light the indebtedness which prevails. The general effect of the subordinate courts' action in the matter will be more appropriately referred to in connection with Civil Justice.

Conduct of Civil Suits against Government.

Many other questions discussed in the section on "Changes in the Administration" will be referred to under headings with which they are to some extent connected, but some of a more general nature may be here spoken of. One of these relates to the conduct of civil suits against Government. Doubts were entertained of the manner in which the law business of the Government was being conducted, and returns of the suits pending against Government revealed the fact that Government were in the persons of their officers called upon to defend cases of the merits of which they were not sufficiently informed. The cases already filed are being investigated by a judicial officer, and Government have withdrawn from the defence of some, where the line of action to which they were committed was of doubtful legality. With regard to the future, detailed rules have been laid down with the view of obviating suits as much as possible in the first instance, and of ensuring that the defence, when undertaken, will be properly conducted.

Collectors' Administration Reports.

The institution of revised annual administration reports by Collectors during the year under review may also be noticed here. The system had been tried for two previous years with Assistant and Deputy Collectors, and it was found to work so well that it was extended to Collectors. Government are thereby enabled to judge of the administrative progress that is being made in each district, and of the quality and capacity of the officers submitting the reports; and they are also of much use in ensuring that the statistical and other information, which it is indispensable for Government to possess, is submitted methodically and punctually.

Frequent transfers of Assistant Collectors obviated.

The last administrative change which calls for separate notice here is the recognition of the principle that officers may be promoted in the several grades of Assistant Collectors without being transferred to new collectorates. It has been found that much inconvenience has been occasioned to the public service by the frequent transfer of Assistant Collectors from one district to another, and it appeared that the objection of having comparatively young Assistants in one collectorate, instead of men of maturer experience, would be less than that which results from such constant changes. It is not, however, intended to make the new principle of general application, but only to resort to it on special occasions when it is necessary on public grounds.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs

Turning to the subject of our relations with tributary States and frontier affairs, it will be observed that few political events of any importance happened in the course of the year under review. The section is accordingly principally taken up with an account of the administrative and material progress of the several States under the protection of the Government of this Presidency. This is shown to have been, with few exceptions, considerable, and generally peace and content seem to have prevailed. Almost all the States in the northernmost part of the Presidency have effected improvements in their police arrangements; and the capture in Kacch of the Deda outlaws, who were handed over for punishment to the Murvi State, has done much to reduce the number of dacoities and other outrages. The province of Káthiáwár will be freed from many disturbances by the establishment of the Rájasthánik Court for the decision of disputes between the Chiefs and their

kinsmen respecting hereditary landed estates. The settlement of a long-existing misunderstanding between the Nawab of Jinjira and certain Sidi Sirdárs will tend to increase the prosperity of that State, though there is still room for improvement in many branches of the administration. On the other hand, mention cannot be omitted of a few less pleasing events. The appointment of a commission to enquire into the system of administration of His Highness the Gaikawár of Baroda was the chief of them, but further allusion to the matter is inadvisable under existing circumstances. The necessity which arose for the appointment of a joint administrator in the State of Sángli is of sufficient importance to be specially noticed. The interference of Government was solicited by the Chief in consequence of unsatisfactory relations continuing to subsist between him and his sepoys. The assumption of the entire management of the jághir of Jat was also found necessary. The civil and criminal jurisdiction was assumed in 1872-73, but the revenue management was then left to the Chief. But during the year under review this branch of the administration was so badly conducted that there was no alternative but to remove the Chief from it also for a time. The only other event of any importance which happened in any of the States within the limits of this Presidency during the past year, was a threatened uprising, in the State of Junágarh, of a tribe of Kolis called Maias. It did not, however, come to any issue; and an enquiry is now proceeding into the rights of these people and their liabilities to the darbár, which, it is hoped, will terminate in an amicable settlement. Aden is subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay, and the account of its administration is included in the section on our

"Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs." The occupation of Lahej territory by British troops, and the subsequent detachment of them to Al-Hota to support the Sultan of Lahej against meditated aggressions by the Turkish authorities in Yemen were the most prominent events of the year in connection with that settlement. The relations with the Arab Chiefs around Aden were friendly, and the administration of the year was otherwise satisfactory.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

In Chapter II. of the Report the administration of the land is treated of. The area surveyed during the year by the Topographical Survey parties was 5,780 square miles, bringing the total area surveyed by them up to 22,580 square miles. The Revenue Survey Department surveyed 25,10,259 acres, and classified 16,63,766, and officers of that department also made a survey of the Northern Konkan salt-works and of certain estates in the island of Salsette. The operations under the City Survey Act were confined to enquiry into titles.

Revenue Settlements

Original and revised settlements under Bombay Act I. of 1865 were introduced in 771 villages, and effected an increase in the land revenue of these villages amounting to Rs. 4,23,056, or 38 per cent. The principal reasons which justified the increase in the assessment were the great improvement in communications, and the rise of prices which, on the whole, has taken place within the last 30 years, or during the currency of other settlements. The depressed condition of the agricultural classes has been very frequently ascribed by the vernacular and other papers to the new assessments lately imposed; but that this is not the case is proved by the fact that indebtedness is equally prevalent in districts

where the assessment has not been changed for a long series of years, and where it is admittedly very moderate. It has, moreover, been shown by actual experiments that both in the districts where settlements have lately been introduced and in others the Government demand, as a rule, forms but a small proportion of the gross produce; and returns of sale, lease, and mortgage transactions received from the Registration Department prove that the value of land has been but little affected by the new assessment. At the same time it cannot be denied that the depressed condition of the agricultural classes is a reason for claiming from them no more than is consistent with equity and the liability of other classes, and the marked fall of prices which has set in of late years renders moderation still more necessary. It has been shown that the fall of prices is the result of a change in the value of money, and although that change is not an evil in itself, it virtually increases both the amount due to creditors and the amount due to the State. For these reasons Government have within the last two years constantly inculcated moderation in the assessments to be imposed; and they have now laid down precise instructions for the guidance of survey officers in revising the assessment of certain collectorates, and have also decided to modify to some extent past revisions in these collectorates so as to assimilate them to the revisions which will henceforth be made under the instructions referred to.

Rules for the realization of the Land Revenue.

Some important questions connected with the administration of the land, but which do not fall properly within any of the prescribed headings subordinate to that chapter, have been treated of in the sec-

tion on "Changes in the Administration". The dates of instalments of the land revenue have now been fixed for the several districts at such times as will permit the ryots to realize the money value of their crops on the one hand, and not give the money-lenders a long interval to appropriate the whole produce on the other. The levy of interest, the object of which was generally misunderstood, has been abolished, and the amount of notice fees has been reduced, at the same time that rules have been laid down to ensure a prompter realization of the revenue.

Collection of Land Revenue in Kánara.

Certain important regulations have lately been laid down respecting the collection of land revenue in Kánara, the principal of which are, that for the first five years after the introduction of a new settlement in villages below the Ghats the Collector may order a remission of 14 annas in the rupee of the assessment on such of the numbers in a holding in one village liable to an assessment amounting to or exceeding Rs. 25 as are left waste, and that on the introduction of the Survey Settlement in any village of Kánara where the new assessment on the cultivated numbers of a holding in any village amounts to or exceeds Rs. 25, and also exceeds the amount previously paid for such holding by 30 per cent., there shall be levied in the first year 50 per cent., in the second year 75 per cent., and in the third and fourth years the whole of such increase. These liberal concessions have been made in consideration of the length of time during which the assessment has remained unchanged in Kánara, and with the view of mitigating the unpleasant effect on the people of suddenly raising the Government demand; while the fact

that below the Ghats very large holdings are general seems to require in these districts some modification for a time of the principle of the Bombay Revenue system that an occupant must pay the full assessment of all the numbers he holds, whether cultivated or not.

Application of the Bombay Survey Act to Ratnágiri.

The only other matter relating to revenue settlements which need be noticed here is the difficulty which has come to light in the application of the Bombay Survey Act to Ratnágiri, and which has long engaged the attention of this Government. It has now been determined, before taking any further action in the matter, to endeavour to ascertain by actual experiment in the field the mode of settlement best adapted to the tenure and best calculated to meet the views and wishes of the several parties concerned.

Alienation Settlements.

The ordinary work of the Alienation Settlement Department is approaching completion. 4,804 claims of all kinds were disposed of during the year. Arrears amounting to Rs. 16,836-10-0 were credited to Government; and annually recurring revenue to the amount of Rs. 6,885-7-3 was resumed.

Waste Lands.

In the Presidency proper much waste land has been taken up during the year under review,—considerably more than in the previous year. In some places lands which are reclaimed are given out on favourable terms, but the general rules of the Bombay Revenue Survey system are a sufficient inducement for the extension of cultivation when the exigencies of the population require it, and special measures are unnecessary. At present the great desideratum is not more cultivation, but improved agriculture.

Wards' Estates.

There are no Government estates in this Presidency, and the only wards' estates in the strict sense of the term are those in the charge of the Collectors under Act XX. of 1864. The working of Bombay Act VI. of 1862 and Act XV. of 1871 for the relief from debt of the talukdárs of Ahmedábád and Broach respectively has, however, been noticed under this heading, but nothing of much importance in connection with them transpired during the year under review.

Protection. Legislation.

The two Acts of most importance passed in the Legislative Council of this Presidency during the year under review are the Bombay District Municipal Act and the Bombay Salt Act. The object of the former is to produce more uniformity in municipal administration than has hitherto been possible under the law in force; the object of the latter is to prevent smuggling, to which the successive increments of the salt excise had given an incentive. Both measures elicited much discussion, the purport of which will be found in the body of the Report. Other Acts passed during the year were the Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act and the Boiler Inspection Act, which are both principally intended for the prevention of accidents. The Act to alter and amend the Bombay Municipal Act and the Act to legalize certain payments made from the proceeds of fees levied under Bombay Act IX. of 1863 were passed to remove difficulties which had arisen out of former legislation. In addition to the Acts passed during the year, the Bill to amend the law relating to hereditary officers has been described in the section on the "Course of the Legislature". It has long engaged the attention of the Executive Government

and of the most experienced officers, and has since the close of the year been passed by the Legislative Council. Its object is briefly to strengthen the ancient village forms of government. Such of the other Bills as are passed into law will be described in a future report.

Police. The next subject treated of in the chapter on Protection is that of police; and the Bombay City Police, the District Police, the Village Police, and the Railway Police are for obvious reasons noticed separately.

Bombay City Police. The strength of the Bombay City Police in the year 1873 was the same as in the previous year. The number of cases dealt with by the town police was 13,788, and of the whole number of persons prosecuted by them 92 per cent. were convicted. The water police brought up 258 cases, in 70 per cent. of which convictions were obtained. The percentage of stolen property recovered was 76 in 1873 against 71 in 1872.

Bombay Riots. It may here be explained that as all the statistics of the state of crime and the working of the police are prepared for the calendar year, no account could conveniently be given in the body of this Report of the riotous disturbances which took place in the city of Bombay in the month of February last. They did occur, however, within the official year under review, and, although the notoriety they have attained is disproportionate to their real importance, they cannot be regarded as other than serious. It seems right, therefore, that some further mention should be made of them than the incidental allusions which will be found in one or two sections of the Report.

But as a more detailed description of them will naturally find a place in the next report, it will be sufficient here to state the main incidents. On the 13th February a large body of the lower orders of the Mahomedan population, who had taken offence at the publication of a Gujaráthi book by a Párși, in which a concubine of Mahomet was spoken of as a "kept mistress", assembled and ransacked and desecrated a Párși temple, broke into some Párși houses, and stole money and jewels, and in other places damaged the property of Pársis. The police succeeded in suppressing the riot in a short time, and made prisoners of no less than 91 rioters. During the fight several persons received injuries, and one Párși afterwards died in hospital. On Saturday the 14th there was no disturbance of importance, but a few isolated fights took place, in one of which a Mahomedan was severely injured and afterwards died. On Sunday the 15th, at the funeral of a Mahomedan who had been killed in a previous riot, a serious fight took place, in the course of which several persons were wounded, of whom 1 Párși and 4 Mahomedans afterwards died in hospital. The festival of the Mohurrum was at hand, and as it seemed certain that the processions through the public streets which are usual at that time could not take place without danger of further collisions, it was decided to prohibit them altogether. To enforce this order and make it plain that resistance would be hopeless, a larger reinforcement of troops was ordered from Poona. Some arrived on the 17th, and others on the 18th, and up till the evening of the 21st the city was quiet. Then some Mahomedan labourers who had to pass through a street thickly inhabited by Pársis were attacked by the latter, and a fight

ensued in the course of which 2 Pársis and 6 Mahomedans were seriously injured, but none were killed. No further disturbance took place, and the Mohurrum festival passed off quietly.

District Police.

The total strength of the District Police force at the end of the year 1873 was 17,582, exclusive of the 3 Police Commissioners, and the total cost Rs. 30,12,733. The proportion of policemen to area and population differs considerably in different places: in the Northern Division there was on an average 1 policeman to every $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and to every 794 persons; in the Southern Division to every 6·38 square miles and to every 1,111·68 persons; in Sind 1 to every 10·6 square miles and to every 469 persons. In the Presidency proper 26,846 cognizable cases were reported to the police, of which 25,553 were enquired into. Convictions were obtained in 46 per cent. of the cases reported, and in 49 per cent. of the cases actually investigated by the police. The police in the Northern Division were more successful in obtaining convictions than in 1872; in the Southern Division the opposite was the case. In the recovery of stolen property, on the other hand, the police of the Southern Division show an improvement, the proportion of property recovered to property stolen being 44·4 per cent. in 1873 against 42·7 per cent. in 1872, while the police of the Northern Division show a slight falling off, the proportion being 38·3 per cent. in the year under review against 39·8 per cent. in the previous year. The Sind Police enquired into 8,409 cognizable cases and obtained convictions in 53 per cent., being an improvement of nearly 7 per cent. as compared with the results of 1872. The proportion of stolen property recovered by the Sind

Police was 65·4 per cent., or 4·7 per cent. more than in 1872.

Village Police.

The Village Police form a valuable adjunct of the District Police, with whom their work is so intimately connected that no separate account of it can be given. Their reorganization has been under consideration.

Railway Police.

The sanctioned strength of the G. I. P. Railway Police was 587, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police 405, and their cost respectively Rs. 1,16,677 and Rs. 79,593. The G. I. P. R. Police investigated 354 cases and obtained convictions in 66 per cent., which is an improvement on the results of the previous year of 9 per cent., but the percentage of stolen property recovered by them fell from 54 per cent. in 1872 to 33 per cent. in 1873. The total number of persons arrested by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police on charges of cognizable crimes was 180, of whom 90 or 53 per cent. were convicted, being 10 per cent. below the proportion convicted in 1872; the proportion of stolen property recovered by these police also sank from 88 per cent. in 1872 to 60 per cent. in 1873, but they recovered 76 per cent. of the value of lost consignments.

Criminal Justice. Presidency Town.

The administration of criminal justice in the Presidency town is noticed separately from that in Mofussil Districts. The number of offences reported in 1873 to have occurred in the city of Bombay was 16,498, or 614 more than in 1872. But the increase is principally attributable to a larger number of offences against the Municipal Act and of other minor offences. There was a decrease in serious crime, although there were 9 cases of murder or more than double the number in 1872. The total

number of persons brought before the Police Magistrates in 1873 was 23,803, or 439 in excess of the number in the previous year. Only 3,442, however, were charged with offences of a comparatively serious nature, and of them 62 per cent. were convicted. Of the rest accused of minor and miscellaneous offences, 61 per cent. were convicted. 190 persons were committed to the High Court for trial by the Police Magistrates, 3 were committed by Justices of Peace in the Mofussil, 14 were transferred for trial under Section 76 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 7 remained at the end of the previous year. There were thus 214 persons to be dealt with by the High Court, and of them 109 were convicted, 91 acquitted, 4 discharged without trial, 1 found insane and 9 remained for trial at the end of the year. Of the whole number of persons convicted 3 were sentenced to death, 2 to transportation for life, and the rest to imprisonment, fine, or whipping.

Mofussil Districts.

In the Presidency outside the limits of the city of Bombay 21,843 tribunals were engaged in the administration of criminal justice in 1873, but only 1,666 exercised criminal powers under the Criminal Procedure Code; the rest were patels holding powers under Bombay Act VIII. of 1867. The total number of offences was 71,663, and the total number of persons under trial 128,552. In the Presidency proper the number of crimes was 54,322, being a decrease on the previous year of 1,254. The decrease is, however, entirely in the Northern Division, where it amounted to 8·6 per cent.; in the Southern Division there was an increase. In cognizable crimes in particular the Northern Division shows a steady decrease, and the Southern Division

an increase. Of 37,234 persons tried on charges of cognizable crime in the Presidency proper, 18,724 or about 51 per cent. were convicted, the proportion of convictions in 1872 being 50·6 per cent. 57,381 persons were proceeded against in the Presidency proper on charges of non-cognizable offences, of whom 27 per cent. were found guilty and punished. The proportion of convictions was the same as in 1872, but the number prosecuted was less. In Sind 10,132 persons were tried on charges of cognizable crime or 324 more than in the previous year. 61·8 per cent. were convicted against 55·6 in 1872. The exact number of cases of non-cognizable crime reported in Sind in 1872 has not been shown, but it is calculated at 7,877. The services of the police were brought into requisition in 4,555 cases of this class, or 779 more than in 1872, and in only 22·8 per cent. of these cases the persons prosecuted were convicted. Throughout the whole Presidency beyond the limits of the city of Bombay 87 persons were sentenced to death, 98 to transportation for life, 59 to transportation for a shorter period, and the rest convicted to imprisonment, fine, and whipping.

Prisons. City of Bombay.

The prisons of the city of Bombay have also been treated of separately from those in the rest of the Presidency. The total jail population of the House of Correction in 1873 was 1,197 as compared with 1,424 in 1872. The daily average number of convicts in the jail, however, was 56 in excess of the number in the previous year, which is due to the fact that all long-term prisoners are now confined in the House of Correction. The total gross cost was Rs. 58,094-11-5 or Rs. 6,620-7-0 more than in 1872. The increase is due to larger expenditure on buildings and repairs and the higher average strength.

If the earnings of the prisoners be deducted, the net cost was Rs. 50,149-11-0 or Rs. 167-11-0 per head of average daily strength. In 1872 the net cost per head was Rs. 189-6-7. In the Common Jail 1,341 persons were imprisoned during 1873 against 1,278 in 1872. Here the daily average number of European prisoners was more than double the number in 1872, although there was a large decrease in the number of Europeans committed to the jail. The total gross cost of the maintenance of the Common Jail was Rs. 40,630-13-5 or Rs. 1,731-14-2 more than in the previous year, while the net cost was Rs. 38,024-7-3 against Rs. 35,947-2-0 in 1872. The increase is due to the larger number of prisoners. The net cost per head was Rs. 190-1-11 in 1873 as compared with Rs. 193-4-3 in the preceding year. The number of distinct individuals in the Government Workhouse during the year 1873 was 181, but as many vagrants were admitted more than once, the number of admissions amounted to 218. Most of them were European British-born subjects, but some were Eurasians, inhabitants of European continental countries, Australians, and Americans. 10 were deported and 2 sent to Australia by a horse-dealer in whose employ they had come to India. Employment was found for a large number, but some did not long remain in it. The total cost for the year was 5,695-0-1.

Central and District Jails.

The number of jails outside the city of Bombay was 107, of which, however, 83 (including an extra-mural gang) were subordinate jails, which are separately spoken of. The number of convicts in the Central and District Jails during the year under review was 20,740 or 7 less than in the previous year, but the number received during the year was

higher by 111 than in 1872. Female prisoners rose from 804 in 1872 to 865 in 1873. The daily average was 7,467 against 6,735 in 1872, the increase being due to the fact that on an average the terms of imprisonment to which convicts were sentenced were longer. The proportion of Hindu prisoners shows a slight increase, of Musalmans a slight decrease, and the number of Europeans fell from 59 in 1872 to 46 in 1873. It has been observed with regret that the proportion of re-convicted prisoners admitted into the jails continues to increase. It has risen from 8·3 per cent. in 1872 to 9·7 in 1873. The only remedy appears to be the infliction of heavier sentences on second and third convictions, and the employment of hardened offenders on the most severe and deterrent forms of labour. A large increase is shown in the number of civil prisoners, which will be noticed more particularly hereafter. The proportion of under-trial prisoners has largely decreased. The general health of the convicts was good, the percentage of deaths to average strength being only 2·7, while in 1872 it was 2·9. The total gross expenditure was Rs. 8,97,363-15-10. If cash receipts be deducted, the net expenditure was Rs. 7,52,934-15-4 against Rs. 6,88,971-12-6 in 1872. The increase is solely due to the very much heavier expenditure on new buildings and repairs. Owing to the fall of prices the cost of maintaining the prisoners fell off considerably.

Subordinate Jails.

4,421 prisoners were admitted into Subordinate Jails in 1873, showing a reduction of 1,059 as compared with the number of admissions in 1872. 19 per cent. of the whole number were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding 7 days. The total gross cost of the maintenance of all the Sub-

ordinate Jails was Rs. 19,412-11-3 in 1873; the receipts from convict labour were only Rs. 157-12-4. The total gross average cost of the maintenance per head in Subordinate Jails was Rs. 95-10-0, while in the District Jails it was Rs. 79-4-4; and the difference in the net cost is greater, because in District Jails the earnings of the convicts are considerable, whereas in Subordinate Jails they are insignificant. It is also found that sentences of hard labour cannot be duly carried out or proper discipline maintained at Subordinate Jails. For these reasons Government have determined to reduce their number as far as practicable.

Civil Justice. City of Bombay.

The administration of Civil Justice in the town and island of Bombay is conducted by the High Court, Original Side, and the Court of Small Causes. In all the Departments of the former Court there were 3,285 original cases for disposal, and 1,565 disposed of. The largest number was in the General Jurisdiction, and there the arrears were somewhat reduced during the year. In the Insolvent Jurisdiction also there was a large number of cases for disposal, but there the arrears at the end of the year were considerably higher than at the end of the previous year. The number of original suits for disposal in other jurisdictions was small. There were 45 appeals from Division Courts, and 6 references from the Small Cause Court for hearing at the Original Side of the High Court in 1873. 23 of the former and 4 of the latter were disposed of. The Bombay Court of Small Causes disposed of 30,202 suits during the year, which was more by 536 than the number in the previous year. The number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 3,176, being less by 192 than at the end of 1872.

In the administration of Civil Justice outside the City of Bombay 153 Courts were engaged, in addition to which, however, there were 385 Revenue Courts not possessed of other civil jurisdiction. The latter are principally the Courts of Mámlatdárs who have under Bombay Act V. of 1864 jurisdiction in certain cases to maintain existing possession or to restore possession to any party dispossessed otherwise than by course of law. The total number of suits shown in the returns to have been instituted in 1873 is 194,210, but this number does not include those instituted in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind and two Small Cause Courts, respecting which no information has been furnished. The number is very much in excess of the number instituted during the previous year. The increase is principally in suits for money, which constituted upwards of 91 per cent. of the total number, and of these 99 per cent. were for sums of Rupees 500 and under. Such suits are almost entirely instituted in Small Cause Courts and the Courts of Subordinate Judges, and it is noteworthy that in the former class of Courts out of 31,502 suits disposed of about 15 per cent. were contested, and that in about 2 per cent. was judgment given for the defendant; in the latter class out of 155,283 suits disposed of 14 per cent. were contested, and in a little over 2 per cent. was judgment given for the defendant. It is to be expected that a large number of suits instituted should be compromised or decided *ex-parte*, and that the greater portion of those contested should be decided in favour of the plaintiff; but when it is found that in the District Courts working in the same places 44 per cent. of the suits instituted are contested and 20 per cent. Mofussil Courts.

are decided in favour of the defendant, it can hardly be doubted that the action of the Subordinate Courts is for some reason less favourable to the persons sued than is desirable, and that as a consequence these persons have little confidence in them. It may here be added that the number of applications for the execution of decrees rose from 199,670 in 1872 to 343,834 in 1873; the number of persons imprisoned in execution of decrees from 8,124 in 1872 to 18,891 in 1873, of whom 13,806 were imprisoned by the Courts of Subordinate Judges; the number of attachments of immoveable property from 7,961 in 1872 to 37,873 in 1873 and of sales of immoveable property from 18,505 in 1872 to 40,067 in 1873, the Courts of Subordinate Judges having executed decrees by attachment of immoveable property in 37,721 cases and by sale of such property in 39,986 cases, whereas by all the other Courts outside of Bombay for which returns have been received immoveable property was attached in only 152 cases and sold in only 81 cases. It is further to be remarked that the number of applications for the execution of decrees in these Courts was nearly double the number of suits. Comment on these facts is hardly necessary. It is alleged that money-lenders, with the view of keeping indebted ryots entirely in their power, held unexecuted decrees *in terrorem* over them, and the number of applications for execution which a decided tendency of prices to fall has brought out seems to give colour to the allegation. It is said that many debtors who have a good moral defence to offer are afraid to appear in Court lest they be arrested, and the large number of persons imprisoned in execution of decrees is calculated to create such a fear among an ignorant class

of people. It is asserted that the subordinate courts are gradually operating to transfer the land from the cultivators to money-lenders, and the large number of attachments and sales of immoveable property carried out under their authority corroborates the assertion. The Courts cannot be held responsible for these results, because they must act in accordance with the law and rules in force; but there seems good ground for enquiring whether the law and rules should not be modified with a view to the better protection of those who cannot take advantage of the mode of protection now offered to them. Taking all the courts together, the arrears were somewhat larger at the end of 1873 than at the end of 1872. The District Courts disposed of 563 original suits, and there were 1,151 pending at the end of the year against 804 at the end of the previous year, but of the total number pending 944 were in the District Court of Kánara, and most of them are awaiting the decision of a case in the High Court. 6,378 appeals were disposed of by District Judges and 649 by the High Court, Appellate Side, the number for disposal being respectively 9,252 and 1,132.

Financial results of the administration of Criminal and Civil Justice.

As the greater number of tribunals exercise both criminal and civil powers, the financial results of the administration of civil and criminal justice cannot well be shown separately. The total cost of the Original Side of the High Court was Rs. 4,76,554-1-3, and the net receipts from stamps Rs. 2,64,472-13-6. Of the Appellate Side the cost was Rs. 2,75,135-5-6, and the receipt from stamps Rs. 39,061-6-0. The gross revenue of the Bombay Court of Small

Causes was Rs. 2,15,349-11-7, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,66,984-12-6. The total cost of all the tribunals outside of Bombay for which returns have been received was Rs. 27,03,761-3-6, and the income Rs. 22,28,428-4-8. Thus the net cost to Government of the administration of criminal and civil justice in all the courts of this Presidency for which information is forthcoming was Rs. 8,75,123-3-0. It appears, however, that the income from judicial stamp duties and Court fees more than covers the cost of the Civil Courts, and proposals have been made to expend the surplus in revising the ministerial establishments of the Civil and Sessions Courts. The same scheme provides for the abolition of the Small Cause Court at Dhárwár and the establishment of three additional Subordinate Judges' Courts from the saving thereby effected.

Registration.

The number of registrations during 1873-74 was 85,144 against 90,361 in 1872-73. The proportion of optional to compulsory registration fell from 29 per cent. in 1872-73 to 25 per cent. in 1873-74. The decrease in the receipts of the Registration Department was greater than would be inferred from the above figures, being about 11⅔ per cent., which is mainly due to there having been no registration during 1873-74 corresponding in magnitude, as regards the amount of fee, to that of the Elphinstone transfer in 1872-73, when nearly Rs. 20,000 were paid in one fee. The total receipts of the Department were Rs. 2,68,017-3-8 in the year under review against Rs. 3,02,462-14-8 in the previous year. On the other hand the expenditure increased from Rs. 2,45,660-4-0 in 1872-73 to Rs. 2,56,601-3-5 in

1873-74. This is largely due to the appointment during the year under report of 4 additional Inspectors and 32 new special Sub-Registrars. The efficiency of the Department has been much improved thereby. At the same time Government have observed with some solicitude the fact that the receipts are now considerably below, and the disbursements considerably above, the original assignment to Provincial Services on account of Registration, and measures for maintaining the original proportion between receipts and disbursements are under consideration. The only places, however, which did not prove self-supporting during the year were Sind, Aden, and Panch Mahals.

Municipal Administration. Bombay Municipality.

The municipal administration of the city of Bombay was during part of the year 1873 regulated by Bombay Act III. of 1872, the provisions of which were described in the last report. For some years back there has been a falling off in the rateable value of property. The total revenue of 1873 was, however, more than that of 1872, the figures being respectively Rs. 30,48,331 and Rs. 33,24,107-9-5. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 29,77,718 in 1872 to Rs. 30,44,577-4-5 in 1873. The average incidence of taxation proper per head of population was Rs. 3-11-2; if the revenue for services rendered be added it was Rs. 4-10-2. The new works in connection with the Tulsi Lake were carried on, and the new Northbrook Gardens are in course of construction. The town was principally kept clean by halalcores. An experimental system of drainage was introduced into Sonapore, and so far has proved successful. The health of the population was con-

siderably better in 1873 than in 1872, but towards the close of the former year rinderpest carried off a considerable number of cattle.

Mofussil Municipalities.

The administration of Mofussil municipalities was during the year under review conducted in accordance with Act XXVI. of 1850 and Bombay Act II. of 1862, but the new Municipal Act above referred to will henceforth be the law to regulate them. Some of the smaller municipalities in the Sátára Collectorate were abolished, and it is probable that the total number will be further reduced under the new Act. The mode of taxation most generally adopted by Municipal Commissioners is that of octroi duties, which during the year under review yielded about 57 per cent. of the total municipal revenue. The only rule which it has been deemed necessary to lay down with the view of ensuring the exemption of goods in transit is that the duty should be refunded on goods which are exported after paying the duty, and the incidence of town duties per head of municipal population, which in the Presidency proper seldom exceeds Re. 1, and is generally much below that amount, shows that it is improbable that goods other than those locally consumed are there so taxed. In some places in Sind, however, it is otherwise. The average incidence per head of octroi for the whole Presidency, including Sind, was 11 annas 8 pies. Excluding Sind, it was only 8 annas and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies. A further objection often made to these duties is that, if levied on articles of general consumption, they fall proportionately more heavily on the poor than on the rich. But it is clear that without such indirect taxation municipalities could be maintained

in very few places in this Presidency, and as the bulk of the population are poor, they must contribute towards the improvement of health and comfort, and they are least perceptibly, and in reality very little, affected by indirect taxation. It is only in a few unimportant places that it is the only source of municipal revenue. In all large towns direct taxation, which affects only the comparatively wealthy, is combined with it. The average incidence of all municipal taxation for the whole Presidency during the year under review was Rs. 1-0-1·8. Several important works for the improvement of the public health were carried out and in progress during the year under review, for some of which loans were taken up under Act XXIV. of 1871; the water-supply of some large towns was greatly increased and improved; conservancy was everywhere carefully attended to, and the progress of instruction, medical institutions, and vaccination was in most places assisted by considerable contributions.

Military.

The total strength of the Army attached to the Bombay Presidency during the year under review was 39,450. There were 1,200 European Commissioned Officers, 11,152 European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File, and 27,098 Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File. The total cost was Rs. 2,46,34,703-12-0, of which sum Rs. 1,27,61,083-7-0 constituted the pay and allowances of officers and men, Rs. 72,24,966-9-0 being for the Native and Rs. 55,36,116-14-0 for the European Army. Rs. 1,07,36,037-8-0 were paid for effective and Rs.

11,37,582-13-0 for non-effective services. The most important event of the year in connection with the Army was the formation of a Camp of Exercise at Chinchwad, which was broken up on the 24th December, after a review parade before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, who expressed a high opinion of the state of discipline and efficiency of the force. With the exception of the detachment of a reconnoitring force from Aden into the Lahej territory, no troops were employed in any important field service. A battery and some regiments were during the year equipped with a better class of arms, and the arms of the European corps are all in good order and serviceable, but in those of the Native Infantry there is said to be room for improvement. Gymnastic and military instruction was carried on with success, and a considerable improvement is noticed in musketry. Instruction was also given in army signalling and veterinary matters. The remounts procurable were far below the average in quality, but fortunately the requirements of the service were not large. The health of the horses was very good, the percentage of deaths being much below the average. Some additional accommodation was provided for Native troops, but the want of funds prevented much being done either under this head or under that of sanitaria. In several cantonments, however, considerable improvements were effected, and conservancy was carefully attended to. The only important changes of a general nature introduced during the year were the constitution of a military prison at Poona, the restriction to three years of the period of tenure of appointment of Brigade Major by officers of the Staff Corps and

Indian Army, the appointment of an additional Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, and a re-distribution of military circles consequent on the issue of Enfield rifles to Native corps.

Marine. All the vessels constituting Her Majesty's Bombay Marine were employed on merely routine services: 52 vessels in all were docked, 34 were repaired, 2 of which were Royal Navy ships re-commissioned in this country, and therefore involved a heavy cost. The whole charges of the Master Builder's Department amounted to Rs. 3,02,148. The Chief Engineer's Department executed work costing in all Rs. 1,01,200.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. The first subject treated of in the chapter on Production and Distribution is Agriculture. Taking the whole Presidency together, a considerable decrease in the area under cultivation is shown. But the principal decrease was in Sind, and is attributable to the unfavourable nature of the inundation above mentioned. In the Presidency proper an increase of about 17,041 acres is shown. It is possible, however, that this is more apparent than real, for as the survey progresses a larger area is generally shown to be under cultivation than is entered in the Collector's books. It will be observed that it is in the Southern Division, where the Revenue Surveys are principally in progress, that an increase is shown, and Dhárwár, Poona, and Sholápur, which are all being re-surveyed, show an increase, although 1,300 acres are said to have been thrown up in one taluka of the last-named district. In the Northern Division there was a decrease. The steady fall of prices which has been going on for a few years back

Agriculture

is calculated to induce a curtailment of the area under cultivation, and although the land is tilled for many crops before the nature of the season is known, the area cultivated for later crops is doubtless affected by the weather which prevails up to the time of preparing the ground for them. Jowari and bajri, which are the staple food grains of the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Presidency proper, occupied respectively 28·6 per cent. and 18 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. In Sind most land is devoted to rice. In cotton cultivation, to which special attention is given by Government owing to its effect on the trade of the Presidency, there was a general increase, amounting on the whole to 372,701 acres. The estimated yield of the year also exceeded the actual outturn of the previous year by nearly 35,000 candies. The increase is principally in exotic cotton; in the estimated outturn of indigenous cotton there is a decrease, which is almost entirely in Native States. In the method of cultivation there is no marked improvement to record; but an increasing demand for English ploughs in Ahmedábád is worthy of notice. In agricultural stock, on which the maintenance of the fertility of the soil so largely depends, an increase is shown; but so long as there is no extensive demand for animal food, there is little chance of a due proportion of stock being kept. The breed of horses is very perceptibly being improved by the Government stud and by horse shows. The number of mares covered rose from 1,384 in 1872-73 to 1,724 in 1873-74. Owing to the fall of prices a general decrease in the cost of the keep of the stallions took place, but, as a somewhat larger number was maintained during the year under review, the total

cost was somewhat higher. The advances to cultivators for the purchase of seed and cattle increased, principally owing to the large sum of Rs. 30,000 being advanced in seed to zemindárs in Sind who were being ruined by the bad season. The advances under the Land Improvement Act fell from Rs. 1,38,108 in 1872-73 to Rs. 39,783-8-0 in 1873-74. It is said that the strictness of the rules respecting documents, execution of works, and re-payment have a deterrent effect, but it is believed that the pressure put upon ryots by money-lenders to whom they are in debt is the principal cause of so few loans being applied for. The institution of model farms is another means adopted by this Government for improving the agriculture of the country. The principal practical result of the working of the Khándesh farm is its proving that the Hinganghat variety of cotton is best adapted for that district; the Sind farm proved that the New Orleans cotton can be grown in that province at as little expense as the Sind Native, while the staple is far more valuable. On the Dhárwár farm a large quantity of good seed was saved for distribution and future sowings. One of the superintendents of cotton experiments was employed in Surat in making experiments with the view of establishing the best mode of utilziing the sandy and salt tracts along the coast. He propagated a large number of plants which bind the soil, and the bamboo raised in salt land from cuttings or side branches is said to promise well. Some other experiments were made by Collectors, but none of special importance. It may be added that the Khándesh and Sind farms showed a deficit during the year under review, as they have done from the commencement, whereas the Dhárwár

farm, which was newly established, proved more than self-supporting. At the first two farms experiments have hitherto been carried on on too large a scale before anything was known of the probable result. Instructions have now been given to adopt, in the first instance, the most approved Native system and to introduce improvements gradually and cautiously, and it is hoped that, if they are carried out, the farms will both be of more practical value, and less of a burden on the finances of the State.

Horticulture

Under the head of Horticulture there is little to record. At the Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind, one out of a few cork trees planted a few years ago has grown 6 feet high and is in a perfectly healthy state. This shows that the climate is not unsuitable, and the Secretary of State has been requested to arrange for the despatch of periodical supplies of cork-tree acorns. Many new ornamental plants were introduced during the year, the most valuable of which was the Eagonium Purga, the plant which yields the drug jalap. At the Government Cinchona plantation at Lingamalla in the Sátára district there were 13,757 plants in the ground, of which 668 died. The income from the sale of produce from the Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind, was Rs. 3,522-9-11, and the expenditure Rs. 12,224-1-2; but the Laboratory fund has a balance of Rs. 9,163-12-2, although the cost of a new laboratory building was defrayed from it. The Sátára Cinchona plantation cost Rs. 3,983-8-6 during the year, while there is no prospect of a proportionate return. Eucalyptus globulus seeds planted at Násik seem to be thriving fairly; no other horticultural experiments made during the year call for special notice.

Forests.

The receipts from forests during the year under review aggregated Rs. 11,88,685 against Rs. 11,46,405 in the previous year, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 7,13,649 in 1872-73 to Rs. 7,06,456 in 1873-74. There was thus an increase in the net revenue of Rs. 49,473 in favour of the past year, and this notwithstanding the operations of the department are carried on more with a view to the future requirements of the country than to present revenue. In both the Northern and the Southern Divisions extensive reserves were selected and demarcated, and planting and sowing were carefully attended to with encouraging results. In Sind also some work of this nature was carried on, but not to such an extent as in the Presidency proper. In these operations there is naturally some danger of the prescriptive rights or supposed rights of certain classes of the people being interfered with and of the department thus becoming unpopular; but under the orders of Government the villagers in forest tracts are liberally treated in respect to their domestic wants, and specific orders have been issued defining the privileges of ryots with regard to the different classes of forest reserves. Free grants of wood are also made to the poorer classes within forest limits. The only important experiments made during the year were those with Australian Eucalyptus seeds, and in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara, as well as at Násik, as above mentioned, they appear to give some promise. Himalaya pine seeds were tried in nurseries in the Deccan; but there was no germination. In Khándesh and Dhárwár some injury was caused by fire, and in Sind the number of conflagrations was larger than in the two previous years. The

loss from erosion in that province was less, and throughout the whole Presidency a considerable decrease is noticed in the number of forest offences. No general administrative changes of importance took place during the year, but the charges in the Northern Division were re-distributed, and an establishment was towards the close of the year entertained for the Kaládgi Collectorate, where hitherto little has been done in the way of forest operations.

Mines and Quarries.

Under the head of Mines and Quarries there is little to be recorded, as the information on the subject is yet but scanty. Some discoveries made during the year, however, tend to show that there are plentiful supplies of good iron ore in the Dhárwár Collectorate, and that the same district contains gold, graphite, and marble. The existence of slates, lime-stones, and sand stones in the Kaládgi Collectorate has been brought to the notice of Government, and in Ratnágiri are found slate-stone and a soft saponaceous blue stone which can be worked into cups and vessels.

Manufactures.

The increase in the number of steam spinning and weaving mills and in the amount of work done by them is the most important subject noticed under the head of Manufactures. The advantage which this Presidency may be expected to reap from an extension of this industry can hardly be over-estimated. Probably no cause has retarded the material progress of most districts so much as the want of an extensive foreign demand for agricultural produce and of an outlet for labour. The establishment of manufac-

tures on an extensive scale in such districts is calculated to supply this want, and thereby to stimulate improved methods of agriculture, and to create higher wants and a desire for increased comforts among the agricultural and other classes. It is satisfactory to find that these manufactures are extending beyond the Presidency town. They can hardly exist except in large towns or where there is railway or water communication with large towns, but their extension and the improvement of the means of transit have a reciprocal effect upon each other. The number of steam ginning factories and of cotton presses outside of Bombay is also increasing, and the practice of pressing cotton at or near the place of its growth is gradually becoming more general. Notwithstanding the extension of steam factories, the articles of apparel for the great bulk of the population are still made by hand, but English or other imported yarns are often made use of by weavers of the finer sorts of cloths. Some other manufactures are mentioned in the body of the Report, and the ornaments and other indigenous manufactures for which the several districts have a name were described in the last Report and need not be specified here.

External Trade. Port of Bombay.

The external trade of the Port of Bombay revived to some extent during the year under review. The total value of it was Rs. 43,95,62,790 or nearly 2¼ millions sterling greater than it was in 1872-73. It was still, however, far below the trade of 1871-72, or the average of the five preceding years. There was an increase in both Government stores, treasure, and private merchandise, but the increase in the first

was proportionately the greatest. The value of the private trade was Rs. 38,19,50,103 against Rs. 36,76,41,961 or greater by about 1½ millions sterling. In 1871-72 it was Rs. 41,67,02,202. The greatest improvement took place in the imports, which rose from Rs. 14,18,06,777 in 1872-73 to Rs. 14,86,01,684 in 1873-74, which again is about 4 lakhs higher than the value of the imports of 1871-72. In the imports of cotton piece goods an increase of nearly 19 per cent. is noticed, notwithstanding the extension of cotton factories, and these imports are also higher than in 1871-72. It appears that Calcutta orders were transferred to Bombay, when prices fell owing to the famine, but it is also not improbable that the lower price of the article is creating a more extensive demand. The raw cotton imported by sea, twist, woollen piece goods, and many other articles which need not be specified show an increase; raw wool is the most important of the articles which has fallen off. The value of the exports also increased, but not to the same extent as the value of the imports. The figures are Rs. 19,87,34,985 for the year under review and Rs. 19,10,91,394 for the previous year. In 1871-72 the value was about 3¾ millions sterling greater than in the year under review. Raw cotton and cotton piece goods show an increase, but the greatest improvement is in grain and pulse, owing to the abolition of the export duty on wheat and the demand for grain in the famine districts in Bengal. Rice, however, was not more largely exported to Bengal than in the previous year. In the value of the re-export trade of the past two years there was little difference. It is somewhat remarkable that notwithstanding the very great rise in the value of

the imports compared with a much smaller rise in the value of exports there was a larger import of treasure and a smaller export than in the previous year, and this latter fact again seems inconsistent with the exchange being more unfavourable to Bombay in 1873-74 than in 1872-73. The explanation is probably that a rupee is calculated as equivalent to $\frac{1}{10}$th of a sovereign, whereas owing to the depreciation of silver in comparison with gold its intrinsic value is less. This is corroborated by the facts that the imports of gold fell from £13,459,405 in 1872-73 to £10,175,490 in 1873-74, whereas the exports rose from £824,065 to £2,339,595; and the imports of silver rose from £15,225,534 in 1872-73 to £24,184,613 in 1873-74, while the exports fell from £15,841,389 to £10,191,602. A table exhibiting the value of imports and exports, exclusive of treasure, for the last 25 years, shows that the proportion of exports to imports has on the whole considerably increased within that period, but it has been falling for a few years back. With the increase of trade which on the whole has taken place during the same period the tonnage has increased, the increase in the number of steamers being especially remarkable.

Continental Ports.

Continental ports are principally of use as distributing channels for the various articles of European manufacture imported into Bombay, and as centres of collection for Indian produce which they transmit to Bombay for shipment thence to other parts of the world. A considerable interportal trade is, however, also carried on. About 90,000 vessels were entered at the different ports, and about the same number cleared outwards. The declared value

of the trade was Rs. 8,70,00,000, which is a considerable decrease on that of the previous year. The imports fell from Rs. 3,43,56,469 in 1872-73 to Rs. 2,62,08,498 in 1873-74, while the exports increased from Rs. 5,19,82,978 to Rs. 6,07,67,590.

Sind Ports. In the declared value of the whole sea-borne trade of Sind, exclusive of Government stores, there was an increase of Rs. 29,45,288, but the increase in private trade was only Rs. 2,05,009, and was wholly in exports. The imports of merchandise fell from Rs. 1,63,27,363 to Rs. 1,50,68,479, owing principally to less imports of cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, and hides and skins. The value of the imports of State Railway material for the Indus Valley Railway rose from Rs. 74,924 in 1872-73 to Rs. 17,38,334 in 1873-74, and of treasure from Rs. 3,71,708 to Rs. 4,68,597. The exports of private merchandise rose from Rs. 1,98,25,767 to Rs. 2,12,89,660, and of treasure from Rs. 89,798 to Rs. 10,69,778. The increase in the former is mainly due to the shipments of wheat by Canal steamers, which are the largest on record. The great improvement in the exports of this article which has followed the abolition of the duty is very noteworthy. The value of raw wool exported was greater than in the previous year, though the quantity was less. The exports of raw cotton and of hides and skins fell off considerably. With the increase of the whole trade an increase in tonnage is noticeable, and particularly in Canal steamers, the number of which entered rose from 5 in 1872-73 to 10 in 1873-74, the number cleared from 6 to 33.

Aden. The value of the imports by sea into Aden during the year under review was Rs. 1,28,08,948

against Rs. 1,61,55,490 in the previous year, of the exports by sea Rs. 1,00,55,330 against Rs. 77,46,330. The increase is due to the presence of Turkish troops in Yemen, whereby a considerable demand for articles of food and clothing was created, and to the establishment of a monthly mail steamer to Zanzibar. The effect of the opening of the Suez Canal on the trade of Aden is also annually becoming more apparent.

Internal trade.

An attempt has been made in this Report for the first time to give some account of the internal trade of the Presidency, but as no records are kept of it, it could not be very satisfactory. An increase in the merchandise traffic receipts of the G. I. P. Railway is noticed, and a falling off in those of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the receipts on account of cotton in particular having largely declined. A decrease in the land customs of the year seems to show that the trade between Goa and the Belgaum and North Kánara Collectorates and the Sáwant Wári State, between Hubsan and the Kolába district, and between Damaun and the districts of Tanna and Surat was less than in the previous year. The nature only of the trade between different districts can be indicated; it is reported to have been exceptionally dull during the year under report, and the general fall of prices which has been pointed out was calculated to affect it prejudicially. Of the trade of Aden by land with the interior of Arabia there are accurate statistics. Goods of the value of Rs. 14,37,697 were imported by camels; the value of the merchandise which passed into Arabia from Aden was Rs. 8,14,241. This is an increase of Rs. 2,19,695

over the similar exports of the previous year, which is probably due to the presence of Turkish troops in Yemen.

Public Works.

The total sum at the disposal of the Public Works Department during the year under review was Rs. 1,13,06,546. The amount expended was Rs. 1,02,67,629. There was thus a saving of Rs. 11,02,213. Among the works completed or in progress during the year the University Senate Hall, which forms a noble addition to the architectural beauty of Bombay, is worthy of special mention. The cost, including Sir Kavasji Jehanghir's donation of one lakh, was Rs. 3,73,000. The University Library also approached completion, and good progress was made with the Elphinstone High School and the High Court Building at Bombay. The Native General Hospital was all but finished at the end of the year. The Dhárwár High School was completed, and the Training College at the same place and the Rájáram High School at Kolhápur were under construction. The Jacobabad protective works and the formal completion of the Manora break-water at Karáchi have already been referred to. Among works contemplated, the project for providing a water-supply to the camp at Aden by damming the Kussuf valley is the most important. Many other works of some importance were completed or under construction during the year. The most important roads and bridges under construction or repair are mentioned in the body of the Report, but need not be specified here.

Railways.

The railway undertakings under this Government were the same in 1873-74 as in 1872-73. Several important engineering works were carried out during

the year. The Dhakor Branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was commenced in November by the Company as part of their guaranteed undertaking and completed in 5 months at a cost of not above £4,000 a mile, exclusive of rolling stock. Many of the iron bridges of this railway have been strengthened. The line has been extended to Colaba, where a station has been built to accommodate the local traffic, which is now considerable. Another station in the Swiss cottage style has been built at Church Gate Street, the principal entrance into the Fort of Bombay. Sidings have been laid on the Ran at Khárágora for the Salt Department by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, under the direction of the Consulting Engineer. They are designed to admit of the salt being loaded from the pans direct into the trucks. This branch promises to be a most valuable addition to the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The opening of the viaduct over the Kistna in October was the principal event of the year in connection with the G. I. P. Railway. Among works contemplated may be mentioned the Sabarmati to Disa extension, for the first 37 miles of which a plan and estimate have been submitted to the Government of India, and the line from Karwar to Bellári. The former is of great importance to the mercantile interests of Bombay; in connection with the latter an offer made by Messrs. Nicol & Co. to guarantee Government against loss of interest on the capital expended is under reference to the Government of India. The gross receipts of the G. I. P. Railway in 1873 were Rs. 1,88,51,120 against Rs. 1,87,28,265 in 1872 and the expenditure Rs. 1,20,81,128 against Rs. 1,20,32,009. The increase in the gross receipts is entirely due to higher receipts from

the goods traffic, the receipts from coaching traffic having fallen off by more than 1¼ lakhs. The passenger traffic does not keep pace with that of the goods traffic, and it is doubtful whether the 3rd class fares, which are the most remunerative, are low enough to meet the circumstances of a population mostly poor. The working expenses are still high, but have not increased in proportion to the traffic. The gross receipts of the B. B. and C. I. Railway fell from Rs. 56,49,315 in 1872 to Rs. 55,89,798 in 1873, and the expenditure from Rs. 33,87,867 to Rs. 33,10,942. Here there was a large increase in the passenger traffic earnings, but the goods traffic declined. The Berar State Railways to Amraoti and Khangaon were worked by the G. I. P. R. Co., but maintained by the Berar Government, and the Dhaboi branch by the B. B. and C. I. R. Co., the expenses being reimbursed by the Gaikawár.

Canals. There are no canals as yet used for navigation in this Presidency, but under that head an account has been given of the conservancy of the Indus. The river was never very high during the year under review, but the channel at various places frequently changed, and necessitated a constant watch. The expenditure is shown by the Accountant General as Rs. 69,977 against Rs. 62,157 in the previous year. The receipts fell off owing to less traffic from the North-West Provinces.

Telegraphs. The only new telegraph line in the Bombay Division during the year under review was one from the Marine Lines Railway Station to Colaba Railway Station, and the only new office opened was that at

Limri. The telegraph lines are not under the control of this Government, and the only information furnished respecting them is that they were generally in a state of efficiency. The Persian Gulf section of the Indo-European Telegraph also worked successfully. There was a marked increase in the number of messages transmitted, in the gross receipts, and in the net revenue, which is attributed to the interruption on the Red Sea line and to the introduction of 10 words' messages.

Post. The district post is under the control of this Government, and respecting it alone is any information available. The only District Post Office open at the close of the year was that at Jambughora in the Panch Mahals, and the only district post line that between Halol and Jambughora. The number of rural messengers employed in all collectorates was 542; 9,10,247 covers were sent for delivery in 1873-74 against 8,22,421 in 1872-73; the percentage returned undelivered was 7 in the year under review against 6·40 in the previous year. There was an increase of 67·51 per cent. in the correspondence brought by rural messengers for despatch. The receipts of the year under review are estimated to have exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 4,065-8-0, and the expenditure was also greater by Rs. 15,557 than that of 1872-73. The latter increase is due to the employment of more rural messengers at higher rates of pay. The supervising agency was also revised.

Irrigation. The grant for Imperial agricultural works was 18½ lakhs, and the outlay about 16¼ lakhs. There was a saving of 4¼ lakhs on the extraordinary, and an excess of 2¾ lakhs on the ordinary, grant. The most important perhaps of the irrigation works in progress

in the Presidency proper is the Muta reservoir and canal in the Poona Collectorate. The canal has been completed up to Poona with all the masonry works except some escapes, and was opened for irrigation in February last. The water has also been distributed by pipes through the greater part of the cantonment and civil station. The Krishṇa, Gondauli, and Yerla canals in the Sátára Collectorate, the Ekruk canal in Sholapur, the Lakh canal in Ahmadnagar, the Jamda canal in Khándesh, and the Hathmati canal in Ahmedábád are now in operation, though a few minor works are necessary to complete some of them. The amount expended on the maintenance of others, and the principal projects now under consideration are shown in the body of the Report. In the Presidency proper irrigation works are chiefly of use in seasons of unfavourable rainfall, but the area irrigated during the year under review was considerable. In Sind cultivation always depends principally on an artificial supply of water, and the expenditure on irrigation in that province is, therefore, necessarily much more than in the Presidency proper. The outlay on the clearance and maintenance of Sind canals is always high, and the repairs of breaches caused by floods often requires a large expenditure. No entirely new works were undertaken during the year, but the Mitrau canal in Thar and Parkar was in progress, and nearly completed, and is now in excellent working order. Many important improvements were made to other canals. The difficulty of equitably distributing the water in Sind, and the consideration of a proposal to regulate the assessment according to the area actually irrigated have already been referred to.

Revenue and Finance. General results.

The general financial results of all departments during the official year under review as compared with those of the previous year were a net increase of Rs. 1,01,123 in the revenue, a net decrease of Rs. 10,58,456 in the expenditure, and a consequent increase of Rs. 11,59,579 in the surplus at the end of the year. The surplus of 1873-74 was Rs. 1,95,87,514, that of 1872-73 was Rs. 1,84,27,935. The balances, however, fell from Rs. 4,30,31,200 on 1st April 1873 to Rs. 2,58,08,610, owing to large remittances to Calcutta and Patna, in order to strengthen the treasuries in the famine districts.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Turning to Civil Imperial Revenue and Finance, there is found a decrease in both receipts and expenditure, but in the latter much more than in the former. The revenue under all heads fell from Rs. 9,51,28,170 to Rs. 9,49,90,343 or by Rs. 1,37,827; the expenditure from Rs. 4,31,00,355 to Rs. 4,11,30,205, or by Rs. 12,70,150. Under Debt and Remittance heads the disbursements were much above the receipts. In particular the supply to other Indian Governments exceeded the amount of aid received from them by Rs. 1,99,13,025, owing to the necessity of strengthening the famine-stricken districts above referred to.

Mint.

The total payment of new coins into the General Treasury and the Currency Department was Rs. 1,57,91,032, being very much below that of the previous year. The Mint certificates issued considerably exceeded those of the previous year. So much bullion was received during the last 3 months of the year that the Mint could not keep pace with the payment of certificates. In the early part of the year the importation of bullion was slack, and

the Mint worked up small silver coin to meet large demands from other Governments and provinces.

Paper Currency.

The number of notes of the Bombay Circle received and issued in 1873-74 was greater than that of 1872-73 by 1,90,390 pieces, and their value exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 51,9,34,800. But the gross circulation, which stood at Rs. 4,19,89,455 on 31st March 1873, represented a value of Rs. 2,41,13,120 only at the close of the year under review. The decline was steady throughout the year, and was due to less bullion transferred to the Currency Department and a large decrease in the amount of notes of this circle withdrawn by other offices of issue. In the Sind circle of issue the value of the average circulation was Rs. 24,79,367 against Rs. 20,30,310 in the previous year. The gross circulation, however, declined from Rs. 65,54,275 at the commencement of the year to Rs. 32,98,480 at its close. Of the latter amount notes to the value of Rs. 19,31,130 were actually in the hands of the public; the rest were held by treasuries and other offices of issue. The three lower denominations of notes have the greatest circulation.

Deposit and remittance transactions

The amount deposited in the Savings Bank during the year under review exceeded the amount of withdrawals by Rs. 21,82,259. This is an increase of Rs. 9,36,283 over the result of the previous year, which is due to numerous deposits of the mercantile community in consequence of stagnation in local trade and the high price of Government paper. The transactions under the head of Overland Money Orders show an increase over the previous year of Rs. 4,70,531 in the receipts and Rs. 3,05,720 in the pay-

ments, but the system only came into operation from October 1872. In the amount of issues and payments of inland money orders there was a large decrease, owing principally to the closing of some agencies and the use of currency notes for purposes of remittance. In consequence of the demand for money from the Government of India large withdrawals from District Treasuries were effected, but requisitions for currency notes from many District Treasuries were also complied with.

Land Revenue.

The actual collections of land revenue within the official year under review show a decrease of Rs. 6,75,893. If the land revenue year be taken as the period of calculation, the decrease was still greater, the realizations up till the 31st July being less by Rs. 11,76,431-10-10, or 3·8 per cent., than those of the preceding year. In the gross land revenue and in the revenue to be realized there was also a decrease of 1·8 per cent. and 3·5 per cent. respectively. The largest proportional falling off was in Sind, where, owing to the unfavourable inundation, the area under cultivation was much less than in the previous year, and large remissions had to be granted for various reasons. In the Northern Division also the less favourable season and the fall of prices naturally caused a curtailment of holdings, and although nominally the area under cultivation in the Southern Division was greater than in the previous year, reasons have been given for doubting whether it was really so. In both divisions also less was realized by the sale of occupancy rights and grazing grounds, owing to the same causes as led to a contraction of cultivation. In the Northern

Division the decrease in the realizable revenue of the year was ·74 per cent., and in the collections of the year's revenue ·53 per cent.; in the Southern Division it was ·41 per cent. and ·79 per cent. respectively. For various reasons explained in the body of the Report, so much of the revenue as was realized was not realized in some places without difficulty.

Canal Revenue.

Usually the revenue due to Government on account of water taken from canals is consolidated with the land revenue of soil which is irrigated, for which reason the receipts credited separately to the Irrigation Department are not large. They are given for the year under review as Rs. 70,105. If the share of the land revenue due to irrigation be added, the amount is estimated at Rs. 35,62,096. The total expenditure of the Irrigation Department was Rs. 21,84,253.

SEA CUSTOMS. Port of Bombay.

The customs revenue of the Port of Bombay in 1873-74 was more by Rs. 6,23,930 than in 1872-73. Import duties yielded Rs. 62,45,656 in the year under review against Rs. 56,61,348 in the previous year, and export duties Rs. 3,71,403 against Rs. 3,31,781. The increase has naturally taken place with the revival of trade before referred to, but a comparison of the amount realized by customs duties in 1871-72 and 1873-74 respectively with the value of the trade in those years shows that the former is not an exact criterion of the latter. The declared value of the trade of 1871-72 was greater by about 7 millions sterling than that of 1873-74, but the customs revenue of the latter year is greater by about £46,000, and this notwithstanding some decreases in the tariff scale and the abolition of the

export duty on wheat. Variations in the value of transactions in treasure and free goods, retention of goods in bond, and difference in the declared values of such goods as are not rated at tariff values account for the apparent discrepancy. Bonded warehouses are now under the control of the Trustees for the Port of Bombay. The value of goods in bond has decreased, principally owing to the stoppage of the firman privilege formerly enjoyed by the Portuguese at Surat. In addition to the regular customs revenue Rs. 8,841-13-9 were realized from the sale of confiscated goods, of which, however, Rs. 3,683-1-6 were disbursed as rewards. Rs. 11,943 were realized from fees for permission to work on Sundays and other extra work.

Continental Ports.

The total collections credited to sea customs at continental ports in 1873-74 fell short of those of 1872-73 by Rs. 209-10-10, the amounts for the two years being respectively Rs. 75,080-12-0 and Rs. 75,290-6-10. The decrease is in the duties collected at Surat on spirits imported from Damaun, and is due to the suspension of the firman privilege above referred to. If these duties be omitted, the sea customs revenue of these ports exceeds that of the previous year by Rs.17,464.

Sind Ports.

The total receipts at Sind ports on account of customs dues amounted to Rs. 3,74,961-13-0 against Rs. 4,35,413 in 1872-73. But the import duty was in excess of that of the previous year; the decrease is entirely in the realizations from export duty, and this is not due to a falling off in the export trade, which has been shown to have increased, but is owing to the abolition of export duty on wheat, and

a less demand in Kacch and Káthiáwár for grain and pulse.

Land Customs.

As above mentioned, land customs are collected on goods passing between Goa and the Belgaum and North Kánara Collectorates and the Sáwant Wári State, on the traffic between Hubsan and the Kolába district, and on that between Damaun and the districts of Tanna and Surat. Rs. 60,234-12-0 were realized in the year under review against Rs. 71,850-2-7. The decrease is due to smaller importations of certain articles from Goa owing to the unfavourable season there.

Opium.

The amount realized on account of passes for opium brought to Bombay from Malwa and Gujarát rose from Rs. 2,61,25,200-0-0 in 1872-73 to Rs. 2,74,07,671-5-10 in 1873-74. The latter amount is the highest that has ever been reached, except in the year 1862-63. The cost of collection pertaining to this revenue was Rs. 61,068 or less than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Rs. 17,071-5-10 were also realized from pass fees for opium imported from the Gaikawár's territory into Ahmedábád as an experiment. The results of the internal trade are not so satisfactory. The revenue derived from fees for selling opium was Rs. 1,50,725 in 1873-74 against Rs. 1,58,265 in 1872-73; to the former may be added Rs. 14,757 on account of the transit duty levied on opium in the Panch Mahals. There are various reasons assigned for the variations in different districts; but there is little doubt also that much illicit trade is carried on, and measures to check it are now under consideration.

Salt.

The salt revenue of the year under review amounted to Rs. 72,96,138-11-2, exceeding that of the previous

year by Rs. 4,76,039-15-10. The quantity of salt manufactured in the year under review, however, was less than in the previous year, but exceeded the average of the 5 preceding years. The average consumption per head for the whole Presidency in 1873-74 is calculated at 10·4 lbs., against an average of 9·7 lbs. per head in 1872-73, and the pressure of the salt-tax averaged 3 annas 4 pies per man. The fact that the present rate of licit consumption is more than 1 lb. per head in excess of that of the decade 1860-70 shows that some advance has been made towards the effectual prevention of smuggling, and the introduction of the new Act will further tend towards that end. There is a large increase in the quantities of Bombay salt carried by railway across the inland customs line. The opening of the Khárágora salt-works with the railway previously referred to will probably cause a still further increase, and owing to these works a large saving in establishment has been effected, and much smuggling is prevented. The Sind salt revenue, which is managed by the Collectors of the several districts, amounted to Rs. 78,757 and the expenditure on establishments was Rs. 12,263. The system which prevails in that province is not satisfactory, but the Government of India have lately negatived a scheme for levying the same duty there as in the Presidency proper, principally on account of the hardships which would thereby be caused to fishermen.

Excise.

The total revenue from excise on spirits and drugs in the year under review is entered in the Accountant General's books as Rs. 38,80,697 against Rs. 41,87,467, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 3,06,770. But these figures show the actual collections within

the financial year, whereas the farms and licenses are in almost all cases given for the year ending 31st July. The revenue realized within the latter period, exclusive of the distilleries under the control of the Salt Department, is calculated at Rs. 27,87,222-1-1 against Rs. 27,47,340-0-2, thus showing an increase of Rs. 39,882-0-11, and the amount realized by the Salt Department from the distilleries at Uran, Bhandup, and Chembur was Rs. 5,72,384-4-7 against Rs. 5,77,693-8-0 in 1872-73. The latter distilleries compete with those within the city of Bombay in supplying the liquor consumed in Bombay, and it has been represented that owing to the incidence of the tree tax in the island being less than that of the duty on spirits manufactured at the distilleries outside the island, and the latter being subject to a municipal tax from which spirits manufactured within the island are free, the distilleries under the Salt Department have to carry on an unequal contest, and the revenue is thereby diminished. Measures are now under consideration to equalize the burden on the two classes of distilleries. The principal increase in the Mofussil districts was in the revenue realized at sudder distilleries, an additional one having been established at Bulsar during the year under review. From farms of spirits and toddy less was realized owing to generally lower bids on account of the fall of prices and other causes, and it may be added that a reform of the abkari system is urgently required and is under consideration. The increase in the fees for licenses for the sale of ganja and bhang seems to point to an increase in the consumption, but enquiries instituted during the year showed that the consumption of preparations of the hemp plant

is not a widespread evil as yet, and that these drugs have not worse effects than opium or intoxicating liquors.

Stamps. The gross stamp revenue of the year under review was Rs. 50,11,342 against Rs. 52,80,377 in 1872-73. The receipts from adhesive stamps, however, and from the sale of bills of exchange and stamped hundi paper increased; but there was a decrease in the receipts from other General and Court Fees stamps. The suits instituted during the year in Mofussil Courts were more numerous than in the previous year; but the increase was principally in suits of small value; the total value of all suits also rose, but not in the same proportion as the number, and there was a decrease in the other Court Fee stamps used. Other miscellaneous receipts also fell off. While the revenue decreased, the charges rose from Rs. 2,04,715 to Rs. 2,06,093. In the charges under refunds there was a large increase owing to the return of old impressed and bicolor stamps, for which, under orders from the Government of India, the value was refunded, and to the return of stamps by licensed vendors on the publication of the rules confining the sale of Court Fees stamps to *ex-officio* vendors. The working of these rules for a time caused a decrease in charges under discount; the old practice of sale by licensed vendors has, however, been re-introduced, as the other system was on the whole less economical and less convenient to the public. Miscellaneous charges show an increase, but this is only nominal, as one Collector included the cost of serving processes under this head, contrary to the practice hitherto observed in this Presidency. But as process fees are paid in

stamps and the proceeds credited to stamp revenue, such expenditure will in future be included in the general charges for stamps. Convictions for breaches of the stamp law were much more frequent during the year under review than during the previous year, but that this was as much due to more strict administration as to the requirements of the law being less respected by the people is rendered probable by the fact that the realizations from stamp duty and penalties for unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents was less than in 1872-73.

Other sources of Imperial Revenue.

Of the other sources of Imperial revenue it is not necessary to say anything here. Full explanation of the differences in the receipts and charges of the past two years are given in the body of the Report.

Provincial Services.

The result of the administration of Provincial Services during the past year is a surplus of Rs. 15,66,364. While the receipts of the year, however, (exclusive of debt account,) amounted to Rs. 1,14,15,656, the disbursements were Rs. 1,20,72,376. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 6,56,720 to be met from the balance to the credit of Provincial Services, which was during the year under review reduced from Rs. 22,53,505 to Rs. 15,66,364. There was a net decrease in the revenue of the year as compared with that of the previous year of Rs. 5,18,260, while there was a net increase in the expenditure of Rs. 13,66,436. Certain transfers to and from Provincial Services resulted in a decrease in the Imperial allotment of Rs. 6,36,509, but this was of course accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the charges. Other variations under different heads are fully explained in the body of the

report. The receipts under the head of Provincial Local Rates and Taxes were in both the past two years merely arrears of former years. The only Provincial cess of this kind ever levied in this Presidency was the Non-Agricultural Tax under Bombay Act II. of 1871, but the municipalities in larger towns were, under Bombay Act I. of 1871, made liable for the whole cost of the police employed therein, and the subsidy to the Bombay City Police was withdrawn, these places being exempted from the Non-Agricultural Tax. Now that the Acts above mentioned have been placed in abeyance, the Bombay Municipality have not unnaturally claimed the revival of the subsidy, but means are not available to comply with it. For the past three years there has been an average deficit of Rs. 94,980, and if the contributions to the police of the Presidency town had been continued, not only would the whole sum granted to begin the Provincial Services scheme have been exhausted, but there would have been at the end of the year under review a balance of Rs. 1,54,080 against Provincial Services. The expenditure under several heads and particularly on Public Works has been above the assignments, but under the seven main heads the average annual expenditure has been less by Rs. 5,70,696 than for the three years before the Provincial Services scheme came into force, and under Public Works alone it has been less on the average by Rs. 3,45,694. The Government are anxiously considering whether any further reductions in expenditure can be made, and have constantly inculcated economy. But the great bulk of the expenditure is on establishments, and they cannot, consistently with maintaining efficiency, be reduced so far as to bring the annual expenditure

within the annual revenue. If, therefore, the assignments are not increased, there seems to be no alternative but to resort again to Provincial taxation, to which this Government are much averse.

Local Funds.

Taking all Local Funds together, the revenue of the year under review was Rs. 58,75,050 against Rs. 70,64,005 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 62,18,012 against Rs. 73,10,826. The *Public Works Tolls Fund* and some others of less importance were created within the year, while the *Jail Local Fund* and the *College and School Fund* were transferred to Provincial Services, and the *Bombay Port Fund* to the Bombay Port Trust, and some minor funds were abolished. The greatest decrease is, however, in the receipts from the one-anna cess on land and sayer revenue. The land revenue, on which it was principally calculated, has been shown to have fallen off considerably in the year under review, and abkari contracts were under the orders of the Government of India exempted from the cess, so that although a sum equal to the amount obtained for local purposes from the excise revenue will be added to the Provincial allotment, the receipts under the head of Local Funds are diminished. The funds administeted by local committees were further somewhat curtailed by the facts that the surplus proceeds of all pounds in municipal committees were made over to municipalities on the understanding that all expenses in connection with the pounds be borne by these bodies, and that the receipts from Provincial tolls and staging bungalows on Provincial lines of road were transferred to the Public Works Department. Still many works were carried out during the year, and much was

done towards opening up the country, improving the water-supply, and increasing the institutions for bettering the health and comfort of the people. As far as practicable, the collections in a taluka were expended within it. The works are generally executed under the supervision of Local Fund overseers or engineers, but a proposal to place all important work under the Executive Engineer is now under consideration.

Road and Educational Cesses.

The Road Cess and Educational Cess are terms applied in this Presidency to proportions of the one anna cess on land and sayer revenue administered by the local committees, and are therefore treated conjointly with other sources of these local funds.

Municipal Revenue.

The principal sources of municipal revenue and the administration of municipal towns during the year under review have already been spoken of. The total receipts of Mofussil municipalities were Rs. 30,56,468-10-11, but the actual income, exclusive of balances and debt, was Rs. 20,59,847-11-1. The expenditure of these municipalities was Rs. 18,95,763-8-10. The total revenue of the Bombay Municipality in 1873 was Rs. 33,24,107-9-5, and the expenditure Rs. 30,44,577-4-5.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Results of the Census.

The total population of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Native States, was, according to the enumeration made on the 21st February 1872, 1,62,97,524. The average density of the population is 130 to the square mile, but it varies much in different places. In the Deccan Division it is 146·97, in the Konkan Division 240·10, in the Gujarát Division 278·77, in Sind 47·03.

Births and Deaths.

The number of births registered in 1873 was 290,319, more by 23,376 than in 1872 and by 37,710 than in 1871. The proportion of male births to female was 100 to 90. The number of deaths registered was 290,972, the annual average of 7 years being 239,209·43. Of males dying to males living the ratio per 1,000 was 18·51, and of females dying to females living 17·28. The mean death-rate for the 8 years from 1865 to 1872 was 18·2. In these comparisons, however, it is not to be forgotten that the calculations are made for the year 1873 on an enumerated population, whereas those for previous years were made on an estimated population, and the population of the whole Presidency was underestimated by 2,629,648. Moreover, the registration is not yet accurate, but it is improving, and it is hoped that ere long the statistics will be trustworthy. The mortality of 1873 was very much less than that of 1872, and there is no doubt that the year was generally a healthy one.

Medical Relief. Civil Hospitals.

The number of civil hospitals open during the year under review was 40, and the total number of sick treated at them was 209,032, being 14,733 more than in the previous year. As the year was not an unhealthy one, the increase may fairly be regarded as a proof of the increasing popularity of the institutions. Among in-patients the deaths were less by 149 than in the previous year, and among out-patients by 24. 918 major and 5,690 minor surgical operations were performed during the year under review, and the major operations resulted in death in 26 cases only. The total cost of civil hospitals was Rs. 6,81,993, being Rs. 40,103 less than in the previous year. The decrease is largely owing to the fall of the prices of food and other articles.

Dispensaries.

There were 102 dispensaries open during the year under review, 85 of which were grant-in-aid, 10 Government, and 7 endowed. Except in the case of dispensaries which have been partially endowed by private persons and which Government have agreed to maintain at their own cost and others which are maintained in connection with quasi civil surgeoncies, Government have agreed to pay half the expenses, the contribution, however, being limited to Rs. 2,000. During the year under review Government contributed Rs. 1,36,681 and Municipal and Local Funds Rs. 78,208. There was a small increase in the expenditure of Rs. 1,042. In-patients increased by 131 and out-patients by 69,390, a result which shows that dispensaries are becoming more popular, and it appears that all classes and castes are taking more advantage of them.

Lunatics.

The total number of insanes under treatment during the year was 1,115 against 993 in the previous year. 810 were confined in asylums, the rest were treated in civil hospitals. Of the former 98 were cured, 35 improved and removed, 77 were sent to Europe, 58 died, 16 were removed without being cured, 2 escaped, and 524 remained at the end of the year. 76 were criminal lunatics. The total cost of the asylums was Rs. 93,063, being less by Rs. 17,852 than in the previous year. The net cost after deducting cash receipts and the estimated value of lunatics' labour was Rs. 83,713. Of 376 lunatics treated at civil hospitals 106 were cured, 80 absented themselves, 71 were sent to asylums, 73 transferred to friends, 9 died, and 30 remained.

Sanitation. The principal sanitary measures are carried out in towns and cantonments under the supervision of the municipal and military authorities. In other places sanitary improvements are often made at the expense of Local Funds. Although it may not be possible to trace the exact connection between these measures and the mortaity of any particular year, there can be no doubt that there is an intimate connection, and it is satisfactory to observe that the deaths from cholera and small-pox in 1873 were comparatively few, and that those from fever and bowel complaints also were much fewer than in 1872. The Sanitary Commissioner visited two places during the year under review, both places of pilgrimage, and made various suggestions for the prevention of disease. He is the only officer in the Presidency charged with the particular duty of attending to the progress of the country in sanitary matters ; but Government have now under consideration proposals for associating the Vaccination with the Sanitary Department.

Vaccination. The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during the year under review was 652,223, being 63,866 more than in the previous year. The largest and most satisfactory increase was among infants, who have most need of protection from small-pox. It is estimated that no less than nine-tenths of the children who might be primarily vaccinated were vaccinated last year. Among the civil population the success in primary vaccinations was 94·8 per cent., in the army 90·9 per cent. For re-vaccinations it was 65·7 in the general returns and 48·2 in the army. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,16,076-8-4, being an increase as compared with that of the previous year

of Rs. 5,281-7-5, due to a revision of establishment. About half the expenditure was contributed from Imperial sources, and half by Municipal and Local Funds and Native States. There was a decrease of 6 pies in the cost of each successful vaccination.

INSTRUCTION. General results under the head of Education in 1873-74.

The broad fact shown in the educational report of the year under review is an increase of 65 in the number of schools and of 10,095 in the number of scholars. The average monthly number in the rolls rose from 2,17,370 to 2,23,786, and the average daily attendance from 1,65,916 to 1,73,915. Almost half the increase in the number of schools was in inspected institutions, but nearly 7-10th of the increase in the number of scholars was in Government institutions. The Northern Division shows the greatest improvement; next comes the Central, and then the Sind Division, but they are all separated by a wide interval. As the charges are now fully up to the estimate of annual receipts, few new schools were established, and the increase is chiefly due to the development of old schools. The total expenditure is shown as Rs. 30,61,437, which gives an increase over that of the previous year of Rs. 1,67,292; but if the expenditure from the private funds of aided institutions, and the cost of education in those Native States which consult the Government Inspectors but administer their own funds be excluded, the increase was only Rs. 72,248, and was divided in fairly equal proportions between Provincial and Local Funds, which contribute to the total expenditure nearly in the ratio of 5 to 6.

University Examinations.

The results of the University examinations compare favourably with those of the previous year. In 1872-73 the total number of candidates in the

higher examinations was 225, of whom 90 or 2 out of 5 passed. In 1873-74 the number of candidates was 297, and the number passed 121 or more than 2 out of 5. The increase was shared by each of the Faculties, but the Arts Faculty took the largest share.

Colleges and Special Schools.

In the attendance at the Elphinstone and the Deccan Colleges there was a marked improvement during the year under review, and in the fee receipts there was a corresponding increase. The number of students at the Law School and the Grant Medical College also was considerably larger than in the previous year, and the examination results were more satisfactory. In no previous year have so many obtained the L.M. degree. The re-establishment of the Maráthi class for midwives, and the regular attendance of the women in the Gujaráthi class show that the scheme for training midwives is promising. The past year was the most successful the Poona Civil Engineering College has had with regard to both the number of students and the examination results. The average daily attendance at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art fell off, but the progress of the students in the several ateliers was satisfactory. Of the Haidarábád Engineering School an unfavourable report has been given. The number of scholars fell off, and not one was recommended for even temporary employment in the Public Works Department. Some changes in the school course have been made, from which an improvement in the current year may be expected. The Collector of Dhárwár has opened an industrial school in connection with the saw-gin factory for turning out skilled workmen. The preliminary ar-

rangements, however, were not completed till near the close of the year.

High Schools.

There was an increase of 2 in the number of high schools connected with Government, but a decrease in the number of scholars and in the average attendance, which is no doubt partly due to the increase of unrecognized schools and private tutors consequent on educated men being sent out from the colleges. The results of the Matriculation examination, which are generally accepted as the test of the merits of high schools, show an increase of 116 in the number presented, but a decrease of 23 in the number passed. If Government or State schools are taken separately, the proportion of the previous year is nearly kept up; but the proportion of successful candidates from private schools has fallen from above $\frac{1}{3}$ to above $\frac{1}{4}$. The returns for 1872-73 do not distinguish between candidates from private schools and those from private tutors; the returns for 1873-74 show that of the pupils of private tutors only 1 out of 7 passed the examination.

Middle Class Schools.

Under middle class schools there was a decrease of 12 schools and of 30 scholars, owing to the closing of some smaller Government schools where the attendance was below the mark. The aided and inspected schools show an increase. Except the second grade schools of the Northern Division, the examination returns for which are not satisfactory, the efficiency of the middle class schools open during the year appears to have increased.

Vernacular Schools.

Under vernacular schools for boys there was an increase of 87 schools and of 9,583 scholars. Government, aided, and inspected schools all show

an increase, but it was greatest in the first. Some large towns pay fixed grants, but elsewhere the main support of vernacular education is the local cess fund. It is stated that for the extension of the system of cess schools more funds are required. But during the year under review there was a reduction of Rs. 40,000 in consequence of the order prohibiting the levy of the cess on excise revenue; and although, as above mentioned, this loss will be made good by increasing the provincial grant, the expenditure in some districts was so closely up to the revenue that on receipt of the first order immediate steps had to be taken to effect retrenchments. There is a decrease in the number of night schools and of the scholars attending them. It is to be regretted that Mahomedans generally are still somewhat apathetic in the matter of education. More of that persuasion, however, attend the ordinary vernacular schools than the special schools provided for them, and in Sind a considerable number of Mahomedan artizans attend night schools. The number of girls' schools entirely supported by Government fell off by 13 and the number of scholars by 97. Doubts have been expressed of the advisability of continuing them, while education for boys is so much wanted, but the committees are generally anxious to retain them.

Training Schools and Colleges.

There were 7 Government institutions for training masters open during the year with 510 students. Throughout the Presidency the proportion of trained teachers is increasing, and the rules for the part payment of trained masters by results have worked well. The training schools for mistresses, on the other hand, cannot be regarded as successful. It is found

necessary to close the Alexandra institution in Bombay; and at the Ahmedábád school no pupil was far enough advanced to enter on the Normal School course. From the Poona school, however, four women passed out and accepted employment in the city schools, and a favourable report is given of the progress made in the Sind school, though the attendance appears to be irregular.

Aided Schools.

There was an increase of 14 in the number of aided schools and of 1,700 in the number of scholars. The grants paid by Government amounted to Rs. 1,02,270-0-7, the grants according to results showing an increase, while the fixed grants show a nominal decrease owing to the transfer of the School of Art to the Provincial Budget. Among the aided schools not yet referred to indigenous schools are worthy of notice. In some places they are giving way to cess schools, in others they are altering their system and approaching the Government model. Elsewhere they retain their old character and do not care for Government assistance.

Miscellaneous.

In some Native States the progress of education has been very marked of late years. In Kolhápur in particular the schools are now generally equal to those in Government territory, and some of the Káthiáwár Chiefs and H. H. the Ráo of Kacch expend considerable sums on education. Respecting the education of chiefs and minors some interesting facts will be found in the body of the Report. The working of the Rájkumar College has been particularly successful, and the introduction of the Government standards in the Talukdári School, Ahmedábád, is expected to have a good effect. Other miscellaneous

matters treated of in the body of the report need not be referred to here.

Literature. The number of publications in 1873 was 579, being more by 97 than that of the previous year. More than half of the number are returned as original works, but if all school-books and publications in European languages be omitted, there remain only 217 works in one or other of the Oriental languages, which include 108 pamphlets and periodicals. The publication of 3 new numbers of the Bombay Sanskrit series, and the tour of Dr. Bühler in Rájputána to search for Sanskrit MSS. are also mentioned under the head of Literature.

The Press. Exclusive of the English newspapers of Bombay and Poona and 5 school papers patronized by the Educational Department, 51 papers were issued during 1873-74. 10 expired during the year and 9 were started. 29 are Maráthi, 21 Gujaráthi, and 1 Hindustáni, but some of them also print English-matter. In some of these papers the events of the day and matters of interest are discussed with a fair amount of intelligence, but many of the Mofussil papers occupy themselves chiefly with acrimonious articles and correspondence on Government officials of all grades. It is not probable, however, that their influence either for good or for evil is very extensive.

Arts and Sciences. Under the head of Arts and Sciences there is not much to record. The paintings brought from Ajunta, and referred to in the last report, were photographed, and the originals sent home to the India Museum. The collections of the Victoria and Albert Museum were added to and arranged, and investigations were made with the view of discovering sub-

stances adapted for the manufacture of paper. At the Colaba Government Observatory meteorological and magnetical observations were made as usual, and an account of the principal features of the climate of this Presidency is being prepared by the Superintendent.

Archæology.

The principal and almost the only event of the year in connection with archæology was the commencement of a regular survey of the architectural and other archæological remains of this Presidency, with a view to the production of a complete work on the rock-cut temples of Western India. The caves at Badami and Aiwalli and the ancient Jaina and Saiva temples at Belgaum, Pattadkal, and Aiwalli were surveyed; between 25 and 30 inscriptions were copied, and 54 photographs were taken. An account of the inscriptions at Gadak was published by Mr. Fleet, C. S., and the same gentleman employed himself during the year in preparing for publication inscriptions relating to the Ratta chieftains of Saundatti and Belgaum, the Yadava kings of Devágiri and the Vijayanagra dynasty, and the chieftains of the Sindavamsa subordinate to the Chalukya kings. Measures are now under consideration for carrying out a scheme for the collection and preservation of ancient Kanarese inscriptions.

Miscellaneous. Ecclesiastical.

The number of clergy in the diocese at the close of the year was 51. There were 25 chaplains, 5 being absent on leave. All recognized stations were filled, except Dhárwár with the Konkan coast and Upper Sind. The Lord Bishop visited Ahmadnagar, attended the meeting of the Indian Bishops at Nagpur, and afterwards made a tour through Rájputána and Gujarát.

Stationery. The value of the stationery in stock at the commencement of the year under review was Rs. 1,20,891-14-6; the value of receipts during the year Rs. 3,21,393-3-9, while that of the issues amounted to Rs. 2,00,008-5-7. The demands of the Central Press and of various offices are causing an increase in the work of the Stationery Department.

General Miscellaneous. The Central Press was formed at the close of June 1872, and the year under review is, therefore, the first entire year it has worked. The establishment of it has resulted in a considerable saving, the cost of printing for the year under review being Rs. 1,00,939 less than the average of the 5 years preceding. The value of the work executed for different departments was Rs. 2,52,254-3-6. The Commissioner in Sind has also a printing press, which is now the Central Press for that province. The receipts of the year were considerably above those of the previous year. The photozincographic office at Poona also worked successfully, the cost being given as Rs. 28,441 and the value of the work done Rs. 29,062.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in the *personnel* of the Government.

The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker, Third Member of Council at this Presidency, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate on the 12th of May 1873. On the same day the Honourable James Gibbs, who had been appointed by Her Majesty Provisional Member of Council, assumed charge of the office of Fourth Member of Council. The Honourable Mr. Tucker returned to duty on the 8th November 1873, and continued in office during the remainder of the year under review.

Appointment of a Native Judge in the High Court.

The temporary vacancy in the High Court caused by the transfer of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs to a seat in Council was filled by Nanabhai Haridas, Esq., LL.B., and the same gentleman was on the 24th November 1873 again appointed to act as a Judge of H. M.'s High Court during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs on leave or until further orders.' He remained in office during the rest of the year.

Changes in the administration of Native States.

In the administration of some tributary Native States changes took place which may be indicated here, although a fuller description of them and of the causes which led to them will fall more properly under the following section. The most important, perhaps, of such changes was the appointment of a Joint Administrator in the State of Sángli. The interference of Government was necessitated by the unsatisfactory relations subsisting between the Chief and his sepoys, and was solicited by the Chief himself. In the jághir of Jat also the more direct control of Government was found necessary. The civil and criminal jurisdiction had been assumed in 1872-73 owing to maladministration,

and during the year under review the revenue administration was found to be so badly conducted that Government were forced to assume the whole management. The final recognition of the territory of Nárukot, in the Panch Mahals, as a Native State, the chief executive officer of that district having been constituted Political Agent, is likewise worthy of mention. The administration of the Bhor State was conducted during the year, as it has been for the last three years, by two karbháris; but since the close of the year the Chief has attained his majority, and been admitted into the management of his hereditary territories. The establishment of the Rájasthánik Court in the province of Káthiáwár for the decision of disputes between the Chiefs and their Bhayád (kinsmen) respecting hereditary landed estates was an important step towards a more independent and equitable decision of this class of cases, and consequently towards the maintenance of the peace of the province. Some subordinate Bhayáds and Mulgirassias have appealed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State since the close of the year, and protested against certain of the rules. In particular the right of the Bhayád as well as of the Chiefs to nominate assessors has been contended for, and the constitution of the Court in regard to the selection of assessors is admittedly defective; but weary and prolonged efforts have been necessary to induce the Chiefs to consent to the establishment of the Court, which it was in their power to refuse; and as any requisition on the Chiefs to permit the Bhayads to select a portion of the assessors might lead to their withdrawal from the entire scheme, His Excellency in Council has urged that the experiment should have a fair trial, and that an attempt to alter the constitution of the Court should not be made until its working has been shown to be faulty, and its continuance on its present footing to be mischievous.

Questions of policy and system described in this section.

The remainder of this section is devoted to a retrospect of the more important questions of policy and system which have engaged the attention of Government during the year under review. It may perhaps be doubted whether some of these questions relate to changes in the administration

in the strict sense of the term. But whether the discussion of them resulted in change or otherwise, they engaged no small amount of attention during the year. It is obviously desirable, therefore, that they should be referred to in a report of this nature, and as the number of sections prescribed by the Government of India is limited, there is none in which such subjects can be so appropriately referred to as the present.

Condition of the agricultural classes.

The first in importance is the depressed condition of the agricultural classes, which has been for some time past a matter of constant and anxious consideration. The Collectors' reports lately received show the poverty and distress to be deeper and more widespread than had been anticipated, and they are corroborated by the difficulty which has been experienced in realizing the land revenue in districts where hitherto it has generally been promptly paid. Not only are the wilder tribes of Bhils, Kolis, and Thákurs, who form a large portion of the population of Kaira, Panch Maháls, and the Dang villages of Khándesh and Násik, and whose indolence and improvidence are beyond dispute, in a miserable state of poverty, but ryots who a few years ago were apparently prosperous are now entirely in the hands of money-lenders, and dependent on them for the bare necessaries of life. There is naturally much difference in different districts, and in different parts of the same district. The genoral'condition of the people in Dhárwár is said to be satisfactory; notwithstanding a season so unfavourable as at one time to raise apprehensions of famine, and to induce the undertaking of special Local Fund works for the purpose of relieving the labouring classes. Few of the ryots in that district are in debt, while many of them are men of capital who engage in trade besides attending to cultivation. In Kánara also the people are represented as prosperous; but the greater part of the land in that district is held by men of large means, who have gradually supplanted the original occupants, and who now hold large areas at an assessment which has not been generally changed since the beginning of the century, and without themselves taking any part in cultivation. Most of the actual cultivators are entirely in the

hands of these men; and as a certain share of the produce, whatever be its money value, is left to them, their condition under the present circumstances is scarcely susceptible of either improvement or deterioration. In Belgaum the ryots have not so much capital as when high prices ruled during and after the American War, but there has been no distress. Elsewhere, while the people who engage in rude cultivation in Ghat districts, for the relief of some of whom Government are adopting special measures, are naturally worse off than holders of fertile soil, a considerable proportion of ryots of all classes appear to be in a hopeless state of indebtedness to the sowcars. In some places they are losing their lands nominally as well as really, but generally speaking they hold them at the mercy of their creditors. Not only the land, but bullocks and agricultural implements are often mortgaged, the rents are paid through the sowcar, and he carries off the whole produce, leaving to the cultivator a bare subsistence. Under such circumstances a ryot is little better than a serf, is worse off than a day-labourer. Instances have been brought to the notice of Government where people who were believed to be peaceable have been goaded to madness by the exasperating tyranny of their creditors, and murdered or brutally assaulted them. Such cases are happily not numerous, but complaints against the exactions of sowcars, and of the assistance afforded to them by the civil courts, are loud and frequent.

Condition of Zemindars in Sind.

Sind is almost equally unhappily circumstanced with the Presidency proper. A series of unfavourable seasons and calamities has forced the zemindárs of many districts into the hands of money-lenders, who exact a very high rate of interest, and with the aid of the courts deprive them of their lands. Extravagance no doubt has assisted the fall of these Mahomedan gentry: still Government cannot but look with great solicitude on the ruins of the heads of society in a frontier country, conquered but 31 years ago, who have hitherto been conspicuous for their loyalty and good behaviour. The great Sind jághirdárs are also, with but a few

exceptions, deeply encumbered with debt. Enquiries on this subject have been in progress for some time, and it is hoped that before very long proposals for their relief will be submitted to the Supreme Government.

Extent of indebtedness.

It has not yet been ascertained to what proportion of the ryots of different districts the above remarks are applicable, but the reports of Collectors and Assistant Collectors tend to show that a condition of indebtedness is rather the rule than the exception. Nor is there reason to suppose this condition of indebtedness is confined to the cultivating classes only, and that it does not extend to the artizan and labouring population as well. It is not improbable, however, that the striking contrast between the condition of the agricultural classes as it is now and as it was a few years ago has attracted the attention of many district officers principally to the dark side of the picture. Indeed, one of them points out that the present state of things, bad as it appears, is very different from what is described by trustworthy writers as existing 60 years ago; and another is of opinion that it is not worse than that which was experienced before the American War. It is hoped that most of the ryots still have it in their power to free themselves from the trammels of the money-lender.

Enquiry into the causes of the distress contemplated.

However that may be, the unhappy state of affairs which has been described is one which Government cannot overlook, and it is in contemplation to make a full and carefull enquiry into the causes of the poverty reported to prevail. Until such enquiry has been made it would be premature to attempt to account completely for this alleged widespread state of pauperism; but it is not difficult to indicate some causes which have had their influence, and it is easier to show that some which have been popularly assigned will not account for the phenomenon.

Pressure of taxation not the cause.

Speculations on the indebtedness of the ryots have been rife in the public prints and in publications by certain societies which have been formed with the object of advancing the

general prosperity of the people. As might have been expected, the reason generally assigned by them for the depression in the condition of the agricultural classes is the pressure of taxation, and in particular the revision of the land assessment which has lately been carried out in some districts. Grounds for believing that the Government demand is generally moderate will hereafter be given; meanwhile it may be pointed out that the popular theory loses sight of two facts which entirely upset it as an explanation of the general indebtedness of the agricultural classes. The first is that, so far as can be ascertained, very many of the debts for which the ryots are now being so severely pressed were contracted in the times of their greatest prosperity. The idea that the agricultural classes spend much on marriages and feasts is often ridiculed by the vernacular papers, but that they somehow spent all the profits they got when prices were high and when there was no complaint about the assessment, and got into debt besides, is proved by their being pressed by their creditors in the first years of lower prices. They can hardly now get further into debt, if they would, as the money-lenders are naturally chary of advancing money to men whose property in whole or part has been given as security for debts previously contracted. The other fact, which is equally fatal to the theory above mentioned, is that the distress and indebtedness are not confined to the districts in which the assessment has been recently revised. In Ahmadnagar the rates have been in force for 25 years and are admittedly very light, yet 75 per cent. of the ryots of that district are said to be overwhelmed with debt, to reap their crops under the eye of the sowcars, who on the other hand are growing in numbers and wealth. Intelligent Natives agree that it is not the Government demand which is burdensome in this district, and the saying of a pensioned Deputy Collector of much experience is reported to the effect that if Government gave away all the lands rent-free, the ryots would be no better off. The Collector of Broach mentions a village where the inhabitants are in debt to the extent of two lakhs, and themselves

admit the assessment to be moderate enough. Instances might be multiplied of districts in which the assessment is demonstrably not too high, although the ryots, or many of them, are entirely in the power of the money-lenders.

Moderation in assessment inculcated.

Without, therefore, asserting that the assessment or revision of assessment has had in no case any influence in the depression of the condition of the rural population, it may safely be said that it is not the sole or even a principal cause of their poverty. His Excellency in Council at the same time recognizes in the decline of their prosperity a reason for moderation in assessments now to be imposed, and has within the last two years repeatedly urged upon officers engaged in the re-settlement his desire that the rents should in all cases be fixed at a very reasonable rate, and that the occupiers of land should reap their full share of the increase in the value of agricultural produce which has on the whole taken place since the original assessments were fixed, though prices are now low as compared with those of a few years ago. It has been urged with truth that where the ryot is entirely in the hands of the sowcar, no reduction of rent can benefit the former. But it is hoped and believed that in many, if not most, cases he is not so hopelessly involved that he cannot be extricated, and if this result can be attained by a sacrifice of part of even what the State might claim as its due it will be a matter of congratulation. A further reason, or rather the same reason in a different aspect, for such moderation consists in the general fall of prices which has lately become so marked. It will hereafter be shown that the fall is not due to better harvests, as it is general, and is, therefore, not a sign of increasing prosperity, but is largely, if not principally, attributable to a contraction in the circulation or change in the measure of value. Such a change is not an evil in itself, but it makes money assessments really higher than they were before the fall of prices, and debts payable in money, which has risen in value, amount to more than was borrowed when money was more plentiful and a certain quantity, therefore, represented fewer of the

necessaries and comforts of life. It will be shown that in the revisions of assessment which have been carried out the abnormal prices which the American War gave rise to have not been taken into account, but prices have fallen even below what they were before the American War, and the effect which the lower value of produce has on the position of indebted ryots is a reason for claiming from them no more than is consistent with equity and the liabilities of other classes of the population. Government have been induced by these considerations, and particularly by the consideration that it is not probable that the high prices which ruled during the last decade will be maintained, to put a certain limit on the increases henceforth to be imposed in revising past settlements, and to modify past revisions so as to bring them into accord with the limited increases that will be obtained by future revisions. The precise instructions which have been laid down for the guidance of survey officers in the re-settlement of districts will be more particularly referred to hereafter.

Influence of the habit of improvidence.

It would be an injustice to the peasantry of this Presidency to describe them as wanting in habits of thrift and frugality. In ascribing, therefore, to improvidence one of the causes of their indebtedness it must be distinctly understood that it is not meant to imply that they are as a class extravagant or self-indulgent. What is meant is that in common with their countrymen employed in domestic service and in handicrafts they are victims to the exactions of society and caste. This is shown by the readiness with which they will, in order to obtain the funds requisite to meet the cost of weddings, funerals, and other ceremonies, incur the most crushing liabilities, regardless of future consequences.

Effect of the fall in prices.

It is evident that the remarkable fall in prices which has lately taken place has also done much to hasten the decline in the condition of the agricultural classes in the Presidency proper; but that the fall of prices taken by itself is not a sufficient explanation seems to be proved by the indebtedness of zemindárs in certain districts in Sind, where of late prices appear to have risen. It has been pointed out above in what mode

it has acted. Though only a change in the measure of value, its effect has been to raise considerably not only the real assessment due to Government but also the amount payable to creditors. It is not in the power of Government, however, to regulate prices; and the only means by which the effects on the ryots' condition of such a fall can be even partially obviated, is by such moderation in the assessments, consistent with the welfare of the people at large, as has been inculcated.

Effect of the grasping nature of the money-lenders assisted by the Civil Courts.

Perhaps, however, what has had more influence than any other circumstance in producing the distress so deeply complained of, is the grasping nature of the money-lender in conjunction with the ignorance and improvidence of the ryot and the assistance given to the former by the civil courts. It appears that almost every ryot, whatever be his circumstances, has dealings with the sowcar, who, if not a creditor, supplies ready money to pay the assessment and the other requirements of the ryot, while the whole of the crop, except what is sufficient for the maintenance of the ryot and family, is deposited with the sowcar. It is hardly to be wondered at that a balance soon begins to be shown against the ignorant cultivator, that enormous rates of interest are then charged, that bonds, often fictitious, are signed and renewed, until the sowcar has it in his power with the help of the civil courts at any time to ruin the ryot. 'There can be no freedom in money dealings under such circumstances, for a ryot before he changes his banker must pay off what is shown against him. So long as good crops and high prices prevail, the cultivator is not much pressed; but when it is otherwise, he is dragged before the civil court and deprived of all he has. Not only is the crop often seized before the assessment is paid, but cases have come to the notice of Government of bullocks and other means of cultivation being carried off.

Modes of relief proposed.

One hopeful sign is that in some places the people themselves are beginning to complain of the use of unexecuted decrees *in terrorem*, of frauds in attachment and sale, and the liability of land for debt. It is the almost

unanimous opinion of district officers that the manner in which the rapacity of the sowcar is aided by the civil courts is an evil which Government ought to attempt to remedy, and other means have been suggested by which the ryot may be assisted in his unequal contest. The question is, however, beset with difficulties. It is capable of proof that so long as people are ready to borrow at usurious rates, and can find others to lend, a law which attempts to limit the rate of interest must fail, and is likely to be harmful, as the weaker party will have to pay for the risk of breaking the law. On the other hand, it does not seem necessary or desirable that courts should be bound to enforce usurious contracts, nor equitable that they should issue decrees on the mere admission of the execution of a bond, which may notwithstanding be virtually fictitious or fraudulent. It is true that in a country where nearly every person is presumably capable of attending to his own interest, lasting injury may be caused by anything which tends to fetter free trade in money, but it has been shown that the ryot is not capable of attending to his own interest in his dealings with the sowcar, and in such dealings free-trade in money is unknown. Government, however, have resolved, before taking any action in the matter, to collect authentic facts from representative districts, and it will then be enquired whether the law relating to interest should not be altered; whether the courts should not be bound by equitable considerations, and prevented from passing decrees on the mere admission of the execution of a bond; whether the law of compulsory registration should not be extended; whether the value of a bond should not be paid before the registering officer; and whether the system under which the execution of decrees takes place should not be reformed.

Probable effect of the extension of manufactures.

Before leaving this subject, the length of the discussion on which is excused by its importance, one drawback to the prosperity of the rural districts which is of a more constant kind than those last noticed may be referred to. The great division of labour between town and country has hitherto advanced only a short way in the greater part of the Pre-

sidency, and the country has wanted the influence of manufactures and commerce which Adam Smith showed to contribute so much to improvement. The appearance of the ordinary ryot is itself a proof of the fewness of his wants, and how little manufactures and commerce in any extensive sense of the terms are required to satisfy them. While the agricultural classes in outlying districts create little demand for the produce of foreign countries or manufactures, the market for their produce in turn is limited; they have little inducement to raise much more than is necessary for their own immediate wants, and any reverse of fortune finds them without the means of effectually meeting it. In some places it is otherwise, but these are either districts which have railway or other good communications, or districts such as Dhárwár and Belgaum, where for particular reasons the effects of a foreign demand have penetrated. The agricultural population, for which there is no available outlet, is increasing and is now apparently in some districts up to the full limit which can be maintained by the best land which yields without much forcing, but an external demand is the only effectual stimulus to improved methods of cultivation. These considerations show the immense importance to the country of the spinning and weaving mills which are gradually growing up in several districts, and of which there is every prospect of an increase. They will be more fully referred to hereafter. It is not expected that their effect on the whole country will be other than gradual. They cannot well exist in or much benefit districts without railway or water communication, and must, therefore, go hand in hand with an improvement of the means of transit, or, as it is termed, the opening up of the country. Besides, people who have never dreamed of earning a subsistence otherwise than by agriculture will not take readily to other pursuits, nor are the creation of higher wants and the desire for increased comforts the work of a day. But the extension of manufactures and the improvement of the means of transit have a reciprocal effect on each other, and habits will give way before the increase of knowledge.

Rules under the Land Improvement Act.

The publication during the year under review of amended rules for giving effect to the provisions of the Land Improvement Act and the measures taken by district officers in accordance therewith were an evidence of the strong desire of Government to assist in the improvement of cultivation and of the condition of the people. The results will be detailed hereafter. It may, however, be remarked here that, though they are considerable in some districts, they are on the whole disappointing. There is evidently a general reluctance to borrow from Government, and it is perhaps scarcely to be wondered at that people who have been in the habit all their lives of borrowing from the sowcar should be slow to recognize the advantage of borrowing under better conditions. Some officers are also of opinion that the formidable nature of the documents to be executed and the strictness of the rules with regard to the execution of the works have a deterrent effect. Government are enquiring whether simpler rules can with safety be adopted.

Change in the dates of land revenue instalments and in the rules for realizing them.

The relations of the ryots to the money-lenders have also given rise to some important changes in the rules respecting the measures for realizing the land revenue. It has hitherto been the practice, if an instalment of land revenue was not paid within ten days from the date of its falling due, to issue a notice, for which a uniform fee of Re. 1 was fixed. If the instalment together with the notice fee was not paid within twenty days from the date on which the notice was issued, interest at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per diem was charged. If the whole was not paid within sixty days from the date of the instalment falling due, distraint was resorted to. The object of levying interest as well as the notice fee was simply to induce a prompter payment of the revenue due; but, although the fullest discretion was given to district officers to remit the fee and interest in case the delay arose from poverty or other good cause, the intention of Government was misunderstood. Further, the same instalments were fixed for districts differently circumstanced, though in some the ordinary crops are reaped much earlier than in others. It is evidently desirable that the instalments should be fixed at such dates as will

give the ryots in any village time to realize the money value of their crops, and that they should not be deferred much beyond that time. If they were fixed at dates before which the produce could be brought to market, the ryots would often be forced to borrow money, probably at enormous rates of interest, to pay the assessment. If they were fixed too late, ample opportunity would be given to the sowcars, as experience has shown, to carry off almost all the crop and leave nothing to meet the Government demand. It has also been observed that every postponement in realizing the revenue tends to throw the ryot into the hands of the money-lender. After calling for the opinions of the most experienced revenue officers in the Presidency, and a full discussion of the several questions, Government have decided on the adoption of rules to the following effect, which, it is believed, will not only ensure a more satisfactory realization of the Government dues, but tend to the advantage of the ryots themselves. The dates of instalments in kharif or early-crop villages in the Ghat districts and others specially recommended by the Revenue Commissioner will be the 10th December and 10th January; in similar villages in Gujarát and others not requiring special early provision the 10th January and 10th March; in rabi or late-crop villages the 10th February and 10th April. The dates for the Konkan will remain as heretofore. The villages are to be classified for this purpose by the Collectors with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioners. Where the total assessment is not above Rs. 4, it is payable at the first instalment. Henceforth no interest will be charged. If an instalment is not paid within five days of the date of its becoming due, a notice is to be issued by the mamlatdár to the defaulter, for which a fee of 4 annas will be levied if the sum due is not above Rs. 4, and of 8 annas if it is above that amount. If the instalment is not paid within ten days from the date of the issue of the notice, distraint will be resorted to. Before distraint is stayed the defaulter is liable to a fine of one-fourth of the instalment due, which, however, may be remitted in whole or part by the Collector or Assistant Collector. Moveable property

exclusive of agricultural implements and stock is to be first sold, and no right of occupancy is to be sold except with the sanction of the Collector or Assistant Collector. Village officers are to consider it part of their duty to report to the mamlatdár the names of ryots who, they believe, will not pay the instalments due, in order that the precautionary measures authorized by law, particularly by Section 11 of Regulation XVII. of 1827, may be adopted, and the Collector may adopt such measures *proprio motu*. In case distraint or precautionary measures with respect to the removal of the crop be resorted to, steps will be taken to recover the whole revenue due, and the full revenue may be paid at once by any cultivator who desires to do so. It may be added that, under the system hitherto in force, village officers have been in the habit of considering their duty done when they had served notices; but repeated orders have lately been given that their responsibility does not cease until the revenue has been realized or all the steps taken which are authorized by law for that purpose.

Regulations relating to the collection of land revenue in Kánara.

The question of the re-assessment of lands in Kánara is still under litigation, and cannot be appropriately discussed here. But some important regulations respecting the collection of land revenue in that district have lately been laid down, which may here be mentioned. They are as follows :—

"1*st*.—In the villages below the Ghats, in respect of the season following the introduction of a new settlement, the occupant of a holding in any village shall, before the 1st October of that year, deliver to the authorities of the village a list of the waste numbers in his holding in such village, and the Collector shall, on receiving a certificate from the mamlatdár of the correctness of such list, order a remission of 14 annas in the rupee of the assessment on such numbers for that year; and in each of the four following years the occupant shall, before the 1st October, give a like list of the numbers which he proposes to leave waste in that year, and shall thereupon be entitled to receive a remission of 14

annas in the rupee of the assessment on the numbers left uncultivated.

"*2nd.*—At the expiration of five years the full assessment shall be payable for all the numbers in the holding, whether cultivated or not. Any number which may be brought into cultivation at any time during the five years will thereafter be liable to payment of the full assessment.

"*3rd.*—The above concession shall apply only to holdings in the same village liable to an assessment amounting to or exceeding Rs. 25.

"*4th.*—On the introduction of the survey settlement in any village of Kánara, after making the adjustment with regard to waste lands ordered above, in all cases in which the new assessment on the cultivated numbers of a holding in the village shall amount to or exceed Rs. 25, and shall likewise exceed the amount previously paid for such holding by 30 per cent., there shall be levied in the first year 50 per cent., in the second year 75 per cent., and in the third and following years the whole of such increase.

"*5th.*—The concessions granted by the two preceding rules will apply only to whole holdings as recorded in the settlement papers. If any part of a holding be resigned or transferred during the period for which remission is granted, such part will at once become liable to the full assessment. In the case of a transfer by succession, the remission will hold good.

"*6th.*—In cases where perpetual leases have been granted by superior holders to tenants, the Collector shall, on production and verification of the same, proceed to realize the amount due to Government from both parties in conformity with the law and with these regulations, and in such relative proportions as he may consider equitable, and shall report the results of his proceedings from time to time.

"*7th.*—The one-anna cess will be levied on the full assessment of every number, whether cultivated or not.

"*8th.*—In the event of any person to whom remission may have been granted under the 1st and 4th of these Rules failing to pay the balance within one month of the receipt by such person of notice of the remission having been granted, the Collector may proceed to collect the full assessment on such portions of it as may appear proper."

These liberal concessions have been made in consideration of the length of time during which the assessment in Kánara has remained unchanged, and with the view of mitigating the unpleasant consequences to the people of suddenly raising the Government demand. The regulations apply to the collection of any sums due on account of the assessment for 1873-74, or which may become due on account of any subsequent assessment, and the Collector has been requested to report how far it may be practicable to extend them to the case of arrears on account of years preceding 1873-74.

Applicability of the Bombay Revenue Survey Act to Ratnágiri.

In the application of the Bombay Survey Act to the Ratnágiri Collectorate some difficulties occurred which have long engaged the anxious attention of Government. Generally speaking in the Bombay Presidency Government have to deal with the actual cultivators, but in the district above mentioned the villages are commonly held by a class of people called *Khots*, some of whom appear to be hereditary, while others are not. What the exact position of these *Khots* is, is a disputed point; but whether they were originally hereditary proprietors, or officers appointed to collect the revenue, or merely farmers of it, there can be little doubt that they are now by prescription or by absolute right in the position of superior holders with proprietary rights more or less limited. Certain sections of Bombay Act I. of 1865 were framed with the object of applying the Bombay Survey Settlement to Khoti villages, and fixing the demands of the Khots upon their tenants, but these provisions have been found inadequate and unsuitable. The matter is complicated by the existence of different kinds of tenants, who in any attempt to settle the relations between superior holders

and tenants must be differently treated. Those called *Dharekáris* appear to have all the rights of Mirasdárs in the Deccan, and simply pay through the Khot the Government assessment. But there are in addition to them permanent tenants and tenants-at-will who differ from Dharekaris and each other. Tenants-at-will must be left to make their own arrangements with the Khots; but the position of permanent tenants presents a difficulty, and a question arises at the outset as to who are to be included in the term.

Present position of the question.

A bill has been drafted with the view of defining the rights of the different classes of persons interested in the land in Ratnágiri, and the opinions of officers acquainted with the district have been given thereon. These opinions are naturally very various, but much information on the subject has been procured thereby. On a careful consideration of the whole, His Excellency in Council has determined, before taking any further action in the matter, to endeavour to ascertain by actual experiment in the field the mode of settlement best adapted to the tenure, and best calculated to meet the views and wishes of the several parties concerned. The officers appointed in the Commission are all thoroughly conversant with the difficulties of the question, and Government have not thought it necessary to lay down precise instructions for their guidance, but the chief points to be attended to have been enumerated as follows:—

"The first point will be to eliminate the land held by Dharekaris, Daspatkaris, Panchpatkaris, and others holding on similar tenures, and to demarcate and assess their holdings both in rice and warkas. If the precise land in warkas cannot be identified, it will be necessary to ascertain whether both parties agree to a certain portion sufficient to allow of fallows being marked off. In determining the land to which parties holding on these tenures are entitled, actual possession is to be taken as the criterion.

"The next and most difficult point will be to deal with the tenants other than those who hold lands on the recognized

tenures referred to in the preceding paragraph. It will much simplify matters to declare, in the first place, that Government are prepared to abandon the right to interfere as to the precise amount of assessment these tenants are to pay. It is their great desire to afford them protection against eviction and arbitrary enhancement, and with this view to ensure once for all that the amount of their customary rent shall be recorded and the precise area of land, both in rice and warkas, they are entitled to hold defined. These points having been determined, the tenants will be continued in possession so long as they pay the recorded rent.

"It will be for the Commission to endeavour to determine the several classes of cultivators to whom these privileges should be conceded, and also whether the privileges should be transferable otherwise than by inheritance, and if so transferable, to what particular classes this right of transfer should be allowed.

"There are so many and obvious objections to minute enquiries into tenant right that Government hope the Commission will see their way to extending the privileges of a record of customary rent and of a defined area as widely as possible. To what extent these privileges should be transferable is a matter of comparatively minor importance. It is not proposed that the above privileges should be extended to men who are clearly Bhadekaris or other tenants-at-will. Some general rule, such as the fact of a man's father having cultivated before him, might be applied.

"In point of practice the great difficulty will be in defining the particular warkas land which the cultivators should hold. Where the particular plot which they have been in the habit of cultivating during past years cannot be identified, an area sufficiently large to allow for fallows must be demarcated. Where a man holds rice, it will be necessary to allot him a portion of warkas sufficiently large to enable him to carry on his rice cultivation.

"The general scope of the proposed settlement will be to avoid all interference with the assessment of lands held by tenants other than Dharekaris and those possessed of recognized specific rights, and to afford protection to the great majority of other cultivators to the extent of recording their customary rent and the area they are entitled to cultivate so long as they pay that rent.

"It will also be necessary to set apart a sufficient quantity of ground for the grazing requirements of the village.

"In every other respect the Khot will be entitled to the uninterrupted enjoyment of the revenues of the village subject to the payment of the Government jumma, which will be fixed in as liberal a manner as possible consistent with the just demands of the State. He will be entitled, as heretofore, to let out and dispose of all lands other than those in possession of the above tenants in any way he pleases, to treat lands that may lapse or be thrown up in the same way, and to raise the status of any subordinate tenant he chooses by conferring on him a Dhara or other description of tenure.

"It is further proposed to allow the Khot a percentage share in the revenue, to cover the cost of furnishing statistical returns and generally conducting the administration of the village in behalf of Government. But he will not be reckoned a Government servant."

Principles of Taxation and Expenditure.

On the 17th August 1872 the Government of India requested to be furnished with statements of the estimated amount and incidence in 1873-74 of all provincial, local, and municipal taxation, with reports from the local officers, and opinion of this Government, whether any and what taxes create a feeling of discontent in the country, or amongst any particular section of the people, and whether any changes are desirable in the method of raising any of the existing revenues. Careful inquiries were accordingly instituted, and the results are thus summarized, and proposals

for the future made, in a minute recorded by His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd November 1872 :—

"The following general conclusions may be drawn from the replies received from the Revenue Commissioners, the Collectors and their Assistants to the circular letter No. 3381, of the 24th August last :—

1*st.*—That the Income Tax, as at present arranged, may continue to be levied without fear of its exciting any general discontent.

2*nd.*—That the Non-Agricultural Cess is universally condemned and detested—and that there is a bare possibility of its being amended to any appreciable extent.

3*rd.*—That the people generally have a great aversion to direct taxation, and are much annoyed by change of system, even with a view to improvement.

4*th.*—That, with comparatively few exceptions, they are entirely unable to comprehend the distinction between Imperial and Provincial Taxes, and that many even class the Municipal and Local Rates under the general name of Taxes emanating from the Government.

5*th.*—That Tolls are unpopular, more particularly with those who pay the One-Anna Cess, and therefore consider themselves entitled to the use of the roads without further charge.

6*th.*—That in the expenditure of Local Funds sufficient attention has not been paid to the principle of localization, and that the payers of the rate have had reason in some cases to complain of their funds being concentrated on large distant objects, to the neglect of their own immediately local wants. Under these circumstances I consider—

1*st.*—That the Government of India should be requested to permit the abolition of the Non-Agricultural Cess, without requiring the substitution of any other Provincial Tax.

2nd.—That for the future no Provincial Tax should be imposed by the Local Government.

3rd.—That an assignment should be made from the General Revenue, sufficient to defray such charges as the Government of India may from time to time make over to the Local Government.

4th.—That every effort should be made to augment the receipts from the established sources of Revenue, which it is hoped will prove sufficient to meet all the charges of the Government. And that if further taxation should be found to be indispensable, it should, except for strictly local purposes, be of general application, and be imposed by the Government of India.

5th.—That this Government should take an early opportunity of examining the operations of the Local Committees, keeping carefully in view the principle of strict localization which it is so necessary to enforce."

Provincial Taxation.

In accordance with these views there has been no provincial taxation during the year under review. The only cess of this kind which had ever been in force in this Presidency was that leviable under Bombay Act II. of 1871, called the Non-Agricultural Tax. In a few of the largest towns, however, the principle was adopted of making the municipalities liable for the whole cost of the police, under the authority of Bombay Act I. of 1871, by which means a portion of the grant which had been made for police purposes was set free and made available to augment the provincial assignments, such places being exempted from the non-agricultural tax. Both of the Acts referred to were held in abeyance during the year. The action of Government in this respect has met with general satisfaction, and His Excellency in Council has expressed his intention of not reviving provincial taxation. On the other hand it has been found that the original allotment to Provincial Services is not adequate to meet the ever-increasing requirements of the country, and works of great utility will have to be indefinitely postponed, unless the

assignment is supplemented in some way. A claim has been made by His Excellency in Council that a share of the annually increasing revenue derived from land, forests, opium and other sources should be devoted to the particular benefit of those from whom it is levied, but the question is still under the consideration of the Government of India, and it would, therefore, be inadvisable to discuss it here.

Withdrawal of subsidy to Bombay Police.

Amongst the means that were adopted to increase the provincial revenue in 1871 was the withdrawal of the contribution of the Government amounting to one-fourth of the actual cost, or about Rs. 90,000 per annum, towards the maintenance of the police force of the town and island of Bombay. This course was adopted in consideration of the Presidency town having been exempted from the special taxation which was imposed elsewhere, and now that this special taxation has been abandoned, the Municipality have not unnaturally claimed the revival of the subsidy. The Government while admitting the force of the claim have expressed their inability to comply with it on the plea of want of means, and have further not been unmindful of the important distinction that exists between abolishing obnoxious taxes and renewing the payment of a subsidy—between in fact the staying of the hand to take and the staying of the hand to give.

Extension of the Decentralization Scheme.

Except in the abolition of provincial taxation, there has not been much change during the year in that branch of the administration for which this Government is more directly responsible. On the whole, perhaps, the tendency has been to extend the decentralization policy. The charges on account of European vagrants, lock-ups and diet-money to prisoners, petty construction and repairs to salt-buildings, and other charges of a minor nature, have been transferred from Imperial to Provincial Services. In each case an additional assignment equivalent to the budget estimate for the year was made. One change, however, took place in the other direction. The allowances on account of junior Civilians placed under Collectors and of Civilians out of employ have

been made Imperial charges, the allotment which had been made to Provincial Services on that account being foregone.

Expenditure.

In the expenditure of the general revenues as much economy has been exercised as was consistent with the general progress of the administration. The Government of India in a Resolution in the Financial Department No. 2997, dated 14th November 1873, invited the attention of Local Governments and chiefs of departments to the imperative necessity that was laid upon the Government and its officers by the failure of the autumn rice crops throughout a large part of Bengal to at once curtail all expenditure that could be reduced, postponed, or dispensed with, and each officer was desired to take immediate steps to stop any expenditure that could be prevented, and to re-consider and reduce all estimates of charges for 1874-75 to the utmost possible extent. These instructions were at once re-published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and appear to have been carefully attended to. At the same time this Government much doubt whether, looking to the frequent recurrence of local famines in India, it will be sound policy to curtail the usual and necessary expenditure of the whole country in order to provide relief. They are inclined to believe that instead of thus disturbing the ordinary and well-considered operations of the Government it will be desirable to provide special means of meeting these special demands when they arise.

Local Funds.

The principle of localizing the expenditure from Local Funds has not been lost sight of. It is not insisted, however, that the expenditure should be localized too minutely, for that might be at the expense of economy. If a hard and fast rule were laid down that none of the receipts of a village should be expended outside the village, no important work could be carried out, except perhaps after an indefinite length of time, and at a greatly increased expense on the whole. The unit of expenditure which has been adopted is the *taluka* or mamlatdár's charge,

and works of considerable magnitude can thus be carried out from which almost all who contribute derive benefit. In exceptional cases Government permit part of the Local Fund revenue of one taluka to be amalgamated with the revenue of another for the purpose of carrying out a work of special importance and emergency, on condition that the amount contributed by the former taluka be made good by the latter in a subsequent year. These modifications of the principle of strict localization have been carried out during the year under review, and it is believed that they have generally resulted in as equitable an expenditure as is consistent with economy.

Municipal Administration of the City of Bombay.

During the past year a radical change was effected in the Municipal administration of the city of Bombay by the new Act (Bombay Act No. III. of 1872) coming into operation. The provisions of that Act were fully described in the Report for 1872-73, in tracing the course of legislation during that year, and the results of the new administration during that part of the year under review which preceded the publication of the report for the preceding year were also noticed. It only remains, therefore, to add that the Corporation and the Town Council are representative bodies in the truest sense of the word, and the intelligent and independent discussion by them of the matters with which they are respectively concerned is productive of the best results.

District Municipal Act.

The better arrangement of Municipal affairs in Mofussil towns and cities also has been provided for in an Act lately passed. The measure has not yet, however, been brought into operation; and as its principal provisions will be spoken of in the section on the course of legislature, it need not be further referred to here.

Conduct of Civil Suits against Government.

This is the most convenient place to notice the arrangements made during the year with reference to civil suits brought on account of acts done in the discharge of public functions. His Excellency in Council had for some time entertained apprehensions regarding the manner in which the law

business of the Government was being conducted, and called for returns of the suits pending against Government in the several districts. These returns revealed the fact that Government were in the persons of their officers called upon to defend a large number of cases, of the merits of which they were insufficiently informed. They might consequently, for aught that was known to the contrary, be committed to a line of action which was indefensible, not only on legal but on moral and political grounds. The measures thereupon taken have shown that these apprehensions were not unfounded. A judicial officer of experience was appointed to investigate each case, and the result has been that Government have already withdrawn from the defence of many cases. For the future it was laid down that all officers would be held responsible that due attention is paid to detailed instructions laid down for the guidance of officers of Government with reference to civil suits brought for acts in the discharge of their public functions. Similar rules had previously been drawn up and published, but the whole had not before come out as a Government order, though some of them were founded on Government orders. These rules provide that suits should be obviated as much as possible by immediate and careful attention, in the first instance, to the application for redress which is usually made before a suit is filed. If the conduct complained of is indefensible, redress is to be given; if justifiable, the application is to be rejected; if it is of a mixed or doubtful nature, and the officer cannot decide to which of the former classes it belongs an immediate reference is to be made to Government or a superior officer, when the doubt is respecting the real intention of Government or a superior authority, and a clear statement is to be submitted for the opinion of the Law Officers, when the doubt is respecting the legality of the act. Further, provision is made for all the facts of the case being communicated to Government as soon as practicable; and it is laid down that, if the suit is brought in consequence of Government orders, Government will either undertake the defence or make amends, but if the suit arises out of a misapplication of Government orders, the officer who mis-

applied them is personally liable. Other details as to procedure are given, but it is strictly enjoined that, although the rules will probably be found sufficient for all ordinary cases, they are not to be understood as in any way relieving officers from the duty of exercising due care and intelligence in meeting the exigencies of every suit or threatened suit in which they may be concerned; and when the steps proposed to be taken by any public officer are of doubtful legality, he will not, except under extraordinary circumstances, be held justified in proceeding until the doubt has been removed.

Administration Reports of Collectors, and Assistant and Deputy Collectors.

Turning from the actual administration of Government to the control exercised over the administration of its officers, an important change may be noticed in the manner of recording the results of the work done by those in charge of districts. In former years, Collectors and Assistant and Deputy Collectors had to submit a variety of reports on different subjects, but the year's results were not brought together in any one report, and there was no means of readily estimating the amount and nature of the work done by each. In the year 1871 it was ordered that the submission by Assistant and Deputy Collectors of Jammabandi and all other annual reports, except those required for a special Imperial purpose, was to be discontinued, and in lieu of them a general report in a prescribed form, comprising a succinct account of all the duties they had performed during the preceding twelve months, was directed to be submitted on the 5th July of each year. This was found to work so well, and the value and importance of the Assistants' reports became so increasingly apparent, that during the year under review the same system was extended to Collectors. The main object of the reports is to enable Government to judge of the administrative progress that is being made in each district, and the quality and capacity of the officers submitting them, but they have also been found of much use in ensuring the statistical and other information, which it is indispensable for Government to possess, being submitted methodically and punctually. Many of the succeeding sections of this report are compiled from information contained

in the Collectors' and Assistant and Deputy Collectors' reports lately submitted.

Frequent Transfers of Assistant Collectors.

One of the evils prominently brought to light by the new system of reports above mentioned was the inconvenience to the public service occasioned by the frequent transfers of Assistant Collectors from one collectorate to another on promotion. The evil, however, is one for which it is not easy to find an effective remedy, and it is believed there are reasons why it should not prevail so extensively in the Bombay Presidency as in some other places in India. The Civil Service here has long been divided into two branches—the Revenue and the Judicial, and officers who elect to serve in one branch are not ordinarily transferred to the other. Promotion is thus carried on in two parallel lines, and transfers cannot be so frequent as if officers were moved from one branch into another for the sake of promotion. But notwithstanding this arrangement it was found that in some cases districts had passed into the charge of five and six different officers during the course of a year. The efficiency of the revenue administration of this Presidency depends so much on personal local knowledge that it is difficult to realize the bad effects of these constant changes. His Excellency in Council was, therefore, forced to consider the expediency of occasionally letting officers get their promotion to the higher grade of Assistants, without obliging them to be transferred to other districts. It appeared that the objection of having comparatively young Assistants in one district, instead of men of maturer experience, would be less than that which results from such frequent transfers. The Government of India were, therefore, moved to allow this Government to promote officers in the different grades of Assistants without transferring them to a new collectorate, whenever it appeared desirable to do so. Sanction was accorded to the proposal on the terms that, within the sanctioned establishment, this Government might distribute at its discretion the officers who are in the grades of First Assistant and Second Assistant Collectors. The new principle has not been long enough in force to enable a correct

estimate to be made of its effects, but there can be little doubt of its proving useful. It is not intended, however, to make it of general application, but only to resort to it on special occasions, when it is necessary on public grounds.

Proposed revision of Subordinate Judicial Establishments.

The question of revising the ministerial establishments of the Civil and Sessions Courts is still under the consideration of the Government of India, but the proposals on the subject which were made by this Government during the past year may be mentioned without being discussed. The Judicial Department is the only one which has not lately undergone complete revision, and His Excellency in Council has recognized the necessity of accommodating the strength and pay of its establishments also to the expansion of business and the increase in the cost of living which has taken place within the last 15 years. In 1867 proposals respecting the pay of these establishments had been made along with others affecting the pay of officers presiding over courts, but while the latter were accepted and carried into effect, the former were returned for reconsideration. In the scheme now proposed, persons employed in the service of processes, which is provided for by the Court Fees Act, are not regarded as part of the establishments, though they are included in existing establishments. If the cost of service of processes be calculated and included, the increased cost involved in the proposals is Rs. 25,704. But this will be entirely covered by the income derived from judicial stamp duties and court fees, which is considerably above the full cost of the Civil Courts both present and proposed.

Proposed abolition of Dhárwár Small Cause Court and establishment of 3 Subordinate Judge's Courts.

The scheme also provides for the abolition of the Small Cause Court at Dhárwár, the inutility of which for the conduct of business has been strongly represented to the High Court. From the saving effected by this arrangement it is proposed to establish three additional Subordinate Judge's Courts, one at Dhárwár in place of the abolished Small Cause Court, one at Surat where it is said to be much required, and one at Poona. The jurisdiction of the Small

Cause Court at the last place now extends to Wargam, and it is as at present constituted unequal to the amount of judicial work which arises within so large an area. It is necessary, therefore, either to provide a second Judge for the Small Cause Court, or to confine its jurisdiction to the town and neighbourhood of Poona and establish a Subordinate Judge's Court for other work, and the latter will be the less expensive arrangement of the two.

Reorganization of Subordinate Medical Department.

The question of entirely reorganizing the Subordinate Medical Department has for some time past engaged the attention of Government, and the decision of the Government of India on the system proposed is now awaited. At present subordinate medical officers, as indeed all medical officers, have no status in the Civil Department. They are primarily under the control of the Military Department, and as many as are necessary to meet the requirements of the Civil Department are drafted off for the purpose. This arrangement has been found to be attended with many inconveniences, and as early as 1871 the Government of India proposed to create two separate branches of the hospital assistant class—one for military duty but with so large a margin of strength as to permit some of its members to be employed on civil duty, the second for civil duty only with no margin of strength. The subject has been carefully considered in connection with the training and supply of subordinate medical officers, and the conclusion which His Excellency the Governor in Council has arrived at is that it would be better to have two distinct branches of the hospital assistant class :—1st, The Military Branch, to have its strength made up of the number of appointments *plus* 15 per cent. for absentees and emergencies and upon present rates of pay, viz. Rs. 60 for the 1st class, Rs. 40 for the 2nd class, and Rs. 25 for the 3rd class ; 2nd, The Civil Branch for civil duty only, to have its strength made up of the number of appointments *plus* 25 per cent. for absentees and emergencies, and on the rates of pay proposed by the Government of India, viz. Rs. 50 for the

1st class, Rs. 35 for the 2nd class, and Rs. 20 for the 3rd class. The reason which has induced this Government to suggest a modification of the proposal of the Government of India is that much trouble respecting pay, transfer, and re-transfer is involved in putting a military hospital assistant on civil duty; and while it would be a loss to the State to continue to him his own higher salary, he cannot be expected to be satisfied with that of a civil hospital assistant during his merely temporary employment in the Civil Department.

Reorganization of Vaccination Department and proposed association of it with the Sanitary Department.

During the year under review the Vaccination Department was reorganized. The saving effected by the reorganization of the department in 1871 was expended on its improvement. The circles were redistributed and equalized with reference to the facility of moving about afforded by railways and other improved communications in some parts of the Presidency. There are now nine circles with a Superintendent over each, 30 Assistant Superintendents, and a Superintendent General over all. The efficiency of the department has been much improved, but it is believed that some reduction might be effected in the number of superintending officers if their duties be confined to vaccination. His Excellency in Council is, however, disposed to adopt a suggestion of the Army Sanitary Commission to associate the Vaccination with the Sanitary Establishment for the purpose of discovering and using the means of improving the health of towns and villages throughout the Presidency. At present the Sanitary Commissioner is the only officer charged with this duty. But it is evident that the efforts of one man, however strenuous and unremitting, cannot make any impression on the vast area comprised in the limits of this Presidency, and no real progress can be effected without the aid of a qualified and sufficiently numerous staff of subordinates systematically apportioned to the several provinces. The objects to be attained are, first, the preparation of reliable statistics; secondly, the periodical inspection of towns with a view to the improvement of

their water-supply, drainage, conservancy, and ventilation; and, thirdly, the discovery of the cause, with a view to supplying a remedy, of any unusual mortality or sickness in any particular locality as evidenced by the statistical returns. The Vaccination Department with its Superintendent General, Superintendents of Circles, and Assistant Superintendents for each collectorate, seems to furnish a good means of attaining these important objects with little additional cost to the State.

Occupation of New Secretariat.

Among matters of minor importance the location of several offices in the new Secretariat building will be more properly mentioned here than elsewhere. Accommodation has been found for the following offices :—

The Revenue, Financial, and General Departments of the Secretariat;

The Political, Judicial, Educational, and Legislative Departments;

The Marine, Military, and Ecclesiastical Departments;

The Separate Department;

The Oriental Translator to Government;

The Accountant General;

The Sanitary Commissioner;

The Collector of Salt Revenue;

The Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

The meetings of the Legislative and Executive Council are likewise held in the new building, a special Darbár room having been provided for the purpose. The Secretariat Press is also located there, and rooms are available for use on special occasions. The convenience which results from the concentration of so many offices in one place is very considerable, and a saving to the extent of Rs. 39,600 per annum besides rates and taxes has been effected in house rent.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

Introductory. In the report for 1872-73 it was stated that the superintendence of the Island of Zanzibar, of the tribes bordering upon Sind beyond the Indus, and on the shores of the Persian Gulf, had during the course of that year been transferred from this Government to the Government of India The sphere of events which would come under this section was much narrowed by that arrangement. Moreover, the prominent facts in the history of the several States, the principles on which their administration is carried on, and matters of a general and statistical nature were given in the last report, and as it is deemed unnecessary to repeat anything which will be found therein, the following narrative is almost entirely confined to the working of the different Agencies during the year and to the general results of the year's administration. In a few cases advantage has been taken of somewhat fuller and more accurate information being furnished to make the account given last year more complete, but with these exceptions the events of the year alone are spoken of. There are few purely political events of any importance to record; but this, being a proof of a general state of peace and content, is not a matter for regret. The geographical arrangement which was adopted in the report of 1872-73 has been adhered to.

Kacch.

Season. During the year the rain-fall was partial, ranging from 5·11 inches at Bhuj to 24·12 at Mándavi. On the whole, however, the supply was over the average for Kacch, and scareity of grass and water was only experienced in the Bhuj District.

Revenue. The revenue of the province continues to be almost entirely farmed. The estimated receipts of His Highness' and Bhayád's (kinsmen's) territory are given as Rs. 23,59,305, a falling off from the previous year's receipts of nearly Rs. 32,000, although the receipts of that year were

reported to be exceptionally low. The decrease is attributed to the season being unfavourable in some places, as stated above. The actual expenditure has not been reported, but the Political Agent fears it has increased in inverse proportion. The system of accounts and returns, however, has been much improved by the special revenue officer, Mr. Madhavlál Bápuji.

Crime. No satti occurred during the year, but six murders and four dacoities are reported. This does not show much improvement on the previous year, and in regard to dacoity, the scene of which is invariably in or near the Ran, is a considerable increase on the year preceding. The bulk of dacoities is attributable to the Dedas or their example. It is noted with satisfaction that, since the capture of these outlaws and the organization of police in Wágher, no fresh cases have been reported. No trial into the cases of murder that occurred during the year under report was concluded, but 13 cases that occurred during previous years were decided. No return with regard to other offences has been furnished, but assurances are given of the universal freedom of Kacch from crime, except theft, and it is stated to have considerably decreased.

Jails. 314 prisoners were in confinement in the province at the close of the last year, being an increase of 149 on the previous year. This increase is attributed chiefly to old cases of thefts being now disposed of. Reforms in the matter of prisoners and prison discipline are being by degrees introduced.

Police. A well-organized and properly equipped police force has since April 1873 been working in a creditable manner. In the estates of the Bhayáds, however, police arrangements are still defective; but a system has been lately proposed to, and approved by, Government, and appears to be suitable to the country, being founded on the ancient village system of Pasáitas, and it is hoped that it will soon be brought into force.

Extradition. During the past year His Highness obtained a general consent from the neighbouring districts that each State should bear the expenses incurred for prisoners whilst within their respective limits. A similar general consent, that the border district officers of each separate State should correspond direct in regard to attendance of witnesses, &c., was obtained. The latter arrangement will tend to expedite justice and benefit the labouring classes. His Highness the Ráo also wished to enter into a formal agreement with Government regarding extradition, but was informed that Government were not prepared for such a course. He was assured, however, that generally Government would not expect the surrender of a criminal without a *prima facie* case having been established, which also Government would expect to be done in case of a demand for the extradition of a Kacch subject from British India. But the most important event in connection with extradition, indeed the most satisfactory feature in the administration of the past year, was the action of His Highness the Ráo in apprehending and making over to the Murvi State the famous Deda outlaws, who had so long pursued their course of outrage with impunity.

Public Works. During the year under report a gross outlay of Rupees 3,86,351 was incurred in the Public Works Department, but was chiefly expended on the palace works and in petty and ordinary repairs. There was some expenditure, however, on irrigational and water schemes in the districts. At Mándavi a small traveller's bungalow was commenced. The light-house at that port, completed during the previous year, has received its lantern.

Revenue Survey. The Dudhái Parganna has been surveyed and will be mapped. His Highness apparently wishes a plan of his lands, rather than a survey for assessment.

Trade. There is little produce in the province, on which account the trade consists principally in imports. No trustworthy register of the trade of the year has been obtained, but it is reported to have recovered its accustomed condition. The

abolition of transit dues during the previous year has evidently proved beneficial. The port of Mándavi possesses no less than 244 Native craft, varying from 50 to 600 khandies' burden. These vessels cruise all along the coast of Hindustán, and are employed in trading with Zanzibar, Seycelles, Aden, Muscat, Mackulla and other ports. During the past year 22 vessels, from 50 to 600 khandies' burden, were built. The duties levied at this port furnish a large part of the general revenues of the province. It has been necessary, however, to bring prominently to the notice of His Highness the Ráo the oppressive and vexatious nature of taxes levied as customs and town duties, and he has been induced to consent to the reduction of some of them.

Education.

During the year there was an increase of 7 schools and 107 scholars, or a total of 39 schools and 2,412 scholars, of which 1,981 are Hindus, 422 Mahomedans, and 9 Pársis. Of the increase, 1 boys' and 1 girls' school was in Darbár territory and 4 boys' and 1 girls' school in Bhayád's estates. Abstract disbursements from public and private sources for education show a falling off as compared with the previous year. This decrease is, however, solely in buildings—the cost of the Alfred High School and the schoolhouse at Kaira having been included in last year's account. His Highness the Ráo has appointed the Deputy Educational Inspector tutor to the young prince and princess. Both are reported to have made very creditable progress in their English studies. During the year a Mahomedan school was founded at Bhuj, and the building was commenced from funds raised by Kacchi Mahomedans of Bombay, aided by His Highness the Ráo. Government have expressed much gratification at this circumstance, as they have lately taken particular interest in the spread of education among the Mahomedan community. With regard to education of a primary sort it appears from the Deputy Educational Inspector's report that there are now 53 indigenous schools in the province, in which are instructed 1,745 Hindu and 993 Mahomedan boys and girls.

Medical. The average daily attendance at the Bhuj and Mándavi dispensaries in Kacch was as follows:—

Bhuj .....160.
Mándavi .....303.

This is a satisfactory evidence of the popularity of these institutions. It is reported, however, that the figures cannot be implicitly relied on. There is no Civil Surgeon in the province. There has been no epidemic during the past year; but fever was, as usual, very prevalent.

Vaccination. There has been an improvement in vaccination operations, which were 2,476 out of a population of 4,87,305 souls, or 5·8 per mille. The cost of each successful case was Rs. 1-0-3.

Census. The returns of the census taken in February 1872 have been completed. Compared with the census of 1852 there appears to be an increase of 77,783 in the population, or nearly 19 per cent.

Jurisdiction of Political Agent over certain Government servants. His Highness the Ráo has agreed, and it has been finally determined by Government, to invest the Political Agent with jurisdiction over certain classes of Government servants resident in the camp and the Agency at Bhuj.

Native Passengers Act. His Highness the Ráo was also induced to adopt the application of the spirit of the Native Passenger Ships Act to his territory. This action was acknowledged as commendable by His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Government of India.

Miscellaneous There has been no responsible Dewán at the head of the Kacch State during the year under report. Many abuses and much confusion and arrears have resulted. The posthumous heir of the late Roha Chief died during the year, leaving the succession a somewhat open question. Pending its settlement the estate is administered by a responsible mehta, associated with the nearest relative. The death of Jádeja Mockáji, a third class estate-holder and a member of the Jádeja Court, also occurred during the year. He was succeeded by his son.

Agency administration. Jádeja Court.

A considerable improvement is evident in the working of the Jádeja Court, but the arrears at the close of the year were little below those of the preceding year. The following table shows the results as compared with those of the previous year :—

	1873-74.			1872-73.		
	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.
Balance on 31st March	1,241	405	1,646	802	327	1,129
New suits and complaints received, &c.	1,249	557	1,806	797	446	1,243
	2,490	962	3,452	1,599	773	2,372
Of which since decided... ...	797	621	1,418	308	268	576
Cases rejected and postponed from absence of parties, &c....	315	82	397	50	100	150
Total...	1,112	703	1,815	358	368	726
Balance on 1st April...	1,378	259	1,637	1,241	405	1,646

A draft of rules for the Court's procedure, framed by His Highness the Ráo on the basis of the Indian Penal Code and Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, was submitted to Government during the year, and is now under consideration.

There were 242 appeals to the Political Agent from decisions passed by the Court, being an increase of 94 appeals presented and 119 appeals decided. Six parties, dissatisfied with the decision of the Political Agent, appealed to Government, in all of which cases Government declined to interfere. The Agency took up and decided 326 cases of an international character.

States under the Political Superintendent of Páhlanpur.

The season. The season on the whole was a fair one. An unusually favourable harvest was expected; but, owing to a deficiency of rain towards the close of the season, these hopes were not realized.

Páhlanpur. The Dewán adopted codes of Civil and Criminal Justice based on British Indian Procedure, but the Political Superintendent does not report favourably on the results. Measures for liquidating the debt which has lately pressed heavily on this State were initiated. The expenditure on public works and works of utility during the year was Rs. 10,956-7-10. Amongst the works undertaken was the diversion of the bed of a tributary of the Banás, the encroachments of which threatened the destruction of the town of Disa. This work is being executed under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Disa and Abu.

Rádhanpur. The State of Rádhanpur also adopted codes of Civil and Criminal Justice, and introduced the extradition rules already in force in most of the surrounding States. A marked improvement has taken place in the police arrangements of the State. The expenditure during the year on public works and works of utility was Rs. 13,837-14-9.

Thurád. The estate of Thurád is in debt to the extent of perhaps three years' income, and has generally been badly managed for some time past. Government have sanctioned the appointment for five years of a guaranteed khámdár, and a khálsa attachment has been imposed with the view of restoring its finances to a healthy state and introducing better management.

Waráhi. It was necessary during the past year to attach the Waráhi estate to recover arrears of Wattar and other Government dues. Most of the shareholders have consented to the establishment of a thána, which, it is hoped, will shortly be carried out.

Kankrej. During the year under report the consent of all the Talukdárs of Kankrej was obtained to the establishment of a thána, and a qualified Thándár has been appointed. The village police have also been reorganized.

In the small States of Wáo, Sántálpur, Charchat, Bháhur, &c., nothing worthy of remark has taken place. Other States.

New rules for tracking have been introduced into the States under this Political Superintendency. The system of attaching responsibility to the State within whose territories a robbery may occur has been adopted. A thorough reorganization of the village police system has also been initiated. During the year several noted dacoits, highway robbers, and outlaws, who had for some time infested these and the surrounding districts, were captured or killed. In this and other matters good service was done by the Gaikawár's Contingent. Police.

To aid in the disposal of civil and criminal cases a 2nd Native Assistant was added to the establishment of the Political Superintendent. But the most noticeable event in connection with this subject, and one of the principal measures of improved administration, was the introduction of properly qualified Thándárs with civil and magisterial jurisdiction. The details of the system have not, however, been reported, for which reason it is necessary to reserve any remarks respecting it for a future report. Civil and Criminal Justice.

Few boundaries have been settled during the year. Two native surveyors who had lately been attached to the Political Superintendency were withdrawn, and the settlement of this important class of disputes was in consequence much impeded. Boundaries.

Little has hitherto been done in the matter of public works, and considering the condition of the States little could be expected. But during the past year efforts were made to utilize the labour of the convicts in the jail and in this way a beginning has been made on a small scale. Public Works.

12,552 persons were vaccinated against 11,959 in the previous year. Vaccination.

Education made some progress, but there is still much room for improvement. There were 20 schools in the dis- Education.

tricts under this Superintendency against 15 in the previous year. The total number of boys and girls who attended them during the year was 973.

Máhi Kántha.

Season. The season was an average one. The price of grain fell, and this had to a certain extent an injurious effect on the revenues of the talukas in which the *Bhagbattai* or share system obtains.

Boundaries. At the end of the official year 1872-73 there were 53 unsettled boundary disputes. To these 98 new cases were added during the year under report, making a total of 151 cases for disposal. Of these 62 were settled, 5 rejected and 84 remaining unsettled at the end of the year.

Civil Suits. The number of civil suits decided was 1,586, and 1,049 remained to be disposed of. The returns show a decrease of 33 in the number left unsettled in the Máhi Kántha, whereas in those of Edar there is an increase of 26 as compared with the previous year.

Crime. From a comparison of the statements of crime for the year with those of the previous year there appears an increase of 277 in the number of offences, and of 13 in the number of convictions. The value of property stolen is also greater than during the previous year, but the increase is confined to the Edar State; in the rest of the Máhi Kántha there was a decrease. 1,367 cases were disposed of against 1,85[illegible] during the preceding year. In Edar 1,006 were disposed of, against 809 of the previous year, or more by 197.

Infanticide. The infanticide returns show that the proportion of deaths to births for the last four years among the male children under one year of age was 15·72 and among the females 25·7; and for the year under report the proportion has been—among the males 10·52 and among the females 29·41. The average of female deaths to births has, therefore, increased this year. There appears to be a tendency on the part of parents to neglect obtaining proper medicines for their child-

ren. Some fines have been imposed on this account, but the Political Agent is of opinion that greater severity will be necessary to check the evil.

Dispensaries. The dispensaries at Sádra and Edar have been well attended. The number of patients treated at the former was 4,079 against 3,318 in the previous year, and at the latter 2,379 against 830.

Vaccination. The vaccination return shows that 8,421 persons were vaccinated, being an increase over the preceding year of 1,497.

Education. Three new schools were established in the Máhi Kántha and placed under the superintendence of the Deputy Educational Inspector of the province. 17 sons of Chiefs attended the school at Sádra.

Public Works. Considerable progress was made in public works. In particular the construction of a public library at Sádra may be noticed as a sign of the growth of intelligence. Rs. 4,277 were subscribed by Chiefs and others for the purpose, and as the building cost only Rs. 3,350, the balance will be devoted to the purchase of books and furniture. It may also be mentioned that sites were selected and materials collected for six new schools, and other public buildings were repaired. The improvement of roads has also been attended to.

Attached States. At the end of last official year there were 12 States and villages under attachment. To these must now be added the portion of the Gábut estate under the jurisdiction of the Agency, which was placed under attachment during the year under report on account of the death of the Thákur on the 11th October last. A posthumous son and heir was born in January.

Revenue. The aggregate revenue of these talukas, with the exception of that of Gábut, the accounts of which are still under investigation, amounted to Rs. 2,97,619-6-9. The accounts of the talukas of Pál and Punádrá are also

examined and supervised by the Political Agent, as both the Thákurs are minors, and the immediate management is in the hands of the Thákurani. An analysis of the financial position of the Edar State shows a slight increase in the revenue of Rs. 2,367-13-3, a decrease of the State debt from Rs. 98,289-4-3 to Rs. 77,921-4-8, and an increase in payments made on account of arrears for previous years, since attachment amounting to Rs. 20,319-13-

Revenue Survey.

Owing to the misfortune of insanity which recently befell Mr. Hall, the report on the Edar survey, which was under his supervision, has not been furnished. It has however, been ascertained that the measurement has been completed in 27 villages and is in progress in 24, that 30 villages have been fully and 4 partially classified, and that the cost of the year's operations was Rs. 16,138-1-8. Government have fixed the rates of the assessment for Báyud and Rudodra Pattas, and directed that they should be settled for 10 years, so that the Mahárája of Edar should not be bound down to any arrangements now made for any lengthened period after his coming of age and assuming the jurisdiction over his State.

Sámláji and Brimha Khair Fairs.

The fairs at Sámláji and Brimha Khair were held in the months of November and February last. The business done at both is increasing, and the Sámláji Fair promises to become an important opium mart.

Sirohi and Mewár Frontier.

With the exception of the unwarrantable conduct of the Sirohi authorities in taking forcible possession of the hamlet of Bocha, on the northern frontier of the Edar State, the border has been in no way disturbed.

His Highness the Gaikawár's Tribute.

The balance of His Highness the Gaikawár's tribute left unpaid at the end of 1872-73 amounted to Rs. 20,262-12-9. The yearly tribute due, Rs. 1,29,483-5-6, being added, gives a total of Rs. 1,49,746-2-3, out of which Rs. 1,29,886-2-6 have been collected and remitted to Baroda during the year under report, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 19,859-15-9.

The Mewar and Dangarpur and Máhi Kántha Panchayat.

The international Panchayat between *Máhi Kántha* and Sirohi and the Máhi Kántha and Kotra Panchayat were assembled for some time during the year under the superintendence of different officers. 101 cases in all were disposed of; in 3 appeals have been made to the Agent for the Governor General, Rájputána.

Káthiáwár.

Introductory.

A full account of the administrative divisions of the province of Káthiáwár was given in the report of 1872-73. In the following narrative the most prominent events of the past year in connection with each State are first noticed, and afterwards the measures and institutions common to all.

First Class States.

JUNAGARH.

Marriage and tour of Heir Apparent.

The marriage of the heir apparent of Junagarh was concluded in May 1873, and during the cold season, accompanied by Shámat Khán, the young Chief of Bántwa, he travelled through Hindustán under charge of a special officer. The young prince is said to evince the greatest interest in all that concerns the administration of his father's dominions.

Threatened uprising of a tribe of Kolis.

A tribe of Kolis, known as Maias (deriving their name, as generally supposed, from the Máhi River in Gujarát, from which neighbourhood they are said to have originally come,) threatened to give some trouble in November last. Several hundreds of them, headed by their leader "Amra," suddenly without assignable cause left their homes and took to the Gir forest.

Inquiry into its origin.

As this community from its numbers and hardiness forms one of the dangerous classes of the province, it was considered advisable that some inquiry should be made into the causes which had brought about this affair, with a view to a final settlement of all disputes between the tribe and His Highness' Government. In a somewhat similar case Government had ruled that the tenure on which the Maias hold their lands was different from that of ordinary Pasáitas, and that as long

as they did service they were not liable to be ejected from their holdings. The same principle was applied in the present case, the Assistant Political Agent dividing his inquiry into settling what the land and rights of these people were, and what the Darbár could claim in exchange for such enjoyment. The settlement of some disputed questions, however, is still pending, and they will be more properly referred to in a future report.

Police. As regards police important reforms are shown. Upwards of 650 organized horse and foot were raised and equipped, and a system of village police with sanadi pátels in each village was introduced. The great extent of crime formerly prevailing, as shown by the proceedings of a Special Commission which was lately appointed to inquire into cases of dacoity and robbery, proves the necessity there was for police reformation, and this State is praised for the readiness with which it co-operated in furthering these measures.

Education and Public Works. In education and public works improvements are notic[illegible]. A new high school has been started in the capital, and sev[illegible] minor schools in the districts. Acting under the advice [illegible] his ministers, His Highness has given up all intention [illegible] the present of carrying out the proposed railway betw[illegible] his capital and principal port of Veráwal. The advanta[illegible] to the State, it is contended, will not be such as to comp[illegible] sate the heavy yearly outlay on account of interest (1½ lakh[illegible]

NAUÁNAGAR. Cause of want of progress shown. The Political Agent bears testimony to the unfailing d[illegible] sire on the part of His Highness the Jám of Nauánagar [illegible] act up to and carry out the wishes of Government in all mat[illegible] ters referring to his relations with it and the neighbouring States. But he is said to trust implicitly to his kárbhári, an official described as "antiquated, whose memories cling fondly to the past, and whose ideas are not suited to the present age," for which reason there is little progress in any branch of the administration.

Tour and character of the Prince. The young prince made a tour through Hindustán, which, it is hoped, proved beneficial to him. He is said to be of an amiable disposition, with a fair amount of good sense.

A radical change has been effected in the entire system of police. The country is now divided into circles, each superintended by an Assistant with a proportionate establishment, Ráó Báhádur Popat Velji being over all. To him the State owes the improvements carried out in this particular branch, and it was chiefly owing to his exertions that the Wághar gang under Nathu Mánek was traced up. For his services on this occasion Government bestowed on him the title of Ráo Báhádur as well as a dress of honour, with which he was invested at a public darbár held at the Agency for the purpose. Police reforms.

The administration of Drangadra continues to be favourably noticed. In all branches there are wholesome signs of progress. DRANGADRA.

Second Class States.

The chief event to record in connection with the State of Wadwán is the intrigue set on foot to subvert the existing management. The Thákur, whose mental incapacity disqualified him from taking any active share in State affairs, was induced by his mother, the Bái Gohelma, to leave his palace and place himself under her guidance. She usurped all power at the time, making use of the Thákur's signature for the purpose. After an interview with the Thákur the Political Agent succeeded in placing matters on their original footing, and the Bái was directed to abstain from interfering with State affairs. WADWÁN. Usurpation of power by the Thákur's mother.

The police arrangements are reported to be good, and in the matter of public works great progress is visible. Police and Public Works.

The heir-apparent and his brother, the grandsons of the Chief, attend the Rájkumár College. The marriage of the former is to take place next year. A grandson of the Chief has been adopted as heir to the Chief of Jhálra Pátan in Rájputána, and has joined his new relatives. The Heir Apparent and his brother.

The available balance in the treasury at the end of Samvat year 1929 was Rs. 3,27,702-13-9. The expenditure was 20,000 rupees less than the income. Balance in Treasury.

DHROL.

All branches of the administration in a backward state, but improvement noticed in the Police arrangements

It is reported that all branches of the administration in the taluka of Dhrol are in a backward state, but a slight improvement is noticed in the police arrangements. A small body under an energetic officer, a native of Bengal, has been organized. No arms have as yet been issued and repeated attention has to be called to the insufficiency of the pay of the men. There would appear to be a dangerous element existing in the foreign mercenaries employed, and the Chief has been advised to reduce them.

PALITA'NA.

Levy of *Santhi Vero* allowed.

The principal event of importance in the State of Palitána is the settlement of the question of the levy of *Sánthi Vero*, or plough-tax. All the Bhayád (kinsmen), with the exception of three, have given in agreements to allow the Chief to collect it.

Breach of the peace by three of the Bhayád (kinsmen).

It was with a view of proving the inability of the Thákur to levy the tax without bloodshed, and to throw discredit on his administration, that these three Bhayád collected mercenaries and provoked a breach of the peace, in which one man on the side of the Thákur was killed and three wounded, and some ten on the part of the Bhayád were wounded. An investigation into this affray proved that the responsibility attached to the Bhayád. Government have authoritatively affirmed the right of the Chief, and refused a reconsideration of its decision.

Education of the Thákur's Sons.

It is a matter of regret that the Thákur cannot be persuaded to send his sons to the college. Every argument has been used to induce him, but without avail. He by no means neglects the education of the boys, having a special tutor of good attainments for them; but it is to be feared they will lack that tone and manly bearing which is visible in all the boys who attend the college.

Education, Public Works, and Police.

Education in the taluka shows no increase, and very little is spent on public works. In police arrangements there has been no alteration beyond the appointment of sanadi pátels in all villages save those of the Bhayád. A considerable decrease is shown both in civil and criminal business.

Third Class States.

PORBANDAR. Inefficiency of Police.

The State of Porbandar still continues to be noticed unfavourably, especially in the matter of police. Owing to the lethargy displayed by the darbár officials in procuring news, the Porbandar patrols were in no one instance able to come up with the Wághar dacoits who infested the province from March to October last. Measures have now been taken which, it is hoped, will prove effective.

BANTWA. Administration unfavourably noticed.

The administration of Bábi Kámáludin Khán, whose share of Bántwá is under the Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Sorath Prant, is unfavourably reported on. One of the causes of this state of things is said to be the frequent changes by the Chief of his kárbhári.

WALA. Death and character of the Kárbhári.

The taluka of Wála has suffered a great loss in the death of its able Kárbhári, Azam Keshavlál Bhagwánlál, which occurred on the 7th November last. He is described as thoroughly upright, able, and conscientious. He restored the finances of the State to a sound condition, and was indefatigable in instituting reforms. The Thákor Megráji duly appreciated the services rendered to his State by handsomely providing for the family of the deceased kárbhári.

SAELA.

The police arrangements in the taluka of Saela are reported to be bad. Robberies by armed horsemen occurred, and the police failed to follow up the robbers, who further found shelter within the limits of one of the villages of the taluka.

Fourth Class State.

LA'THI. Death of the Heir Apparent.

The eldest son of the Chief of Láthi attended the college, but fell very ill just at the close of the last term. As he was very weak, and unfit to travel, his father was advised not to take him at once to his home, but could not be persuaded there was any danger. The boy expired three hours after reaching home.

Fifth Class States.

MA'LLIA. Turbulence of the Miána population.

The State of Mállia still has difficulties with its turbulent Miána population, numbering over 2,000; their coercion is somewhat difficult, and as they are predatorily inclined, it

will take time and fair treatment before they can be brought to behave in a more orderly manner. The Thákur with the aid of his able adviser Azam Makanji Dhánji manages the State very creditably.

JETPUR BHILKA. Police.

The report of the Special Commission referred to above, which was presided over by Captain Scott, shows that amongst the States whose subjects were concerned in dacoities and outrages in 1871-72, Jetpur comes out almost best. The Assistant Political Agent in charge reports very favourably on the new police arrangements, considerable trouble having been taken with the drill and dress of the men. Police pátels also have been established in the villages.

Taluka Court, Education and Public Works.

Improvement is noticed in the procedure of the taluka court and in education, and public works have engaged considerable attention.

Bái Kámribái's management.

Bai Kámribái's management of her taluka is spoken of being ably conducted under Azam Anandlál, Kárbhári, is in advance of those of the other shareholders.

KOTRA SA'NGA'NI. Reforms and general improvement.

The reforms introduced into Kotra Sángáni have b productive of a considerable increase of population and spr of agriculture and trade, resulting in an improved reven The judicial branch is ably presided over by the Kárbh Azam Jiwanrám. The police have been reorganized a properly equipped, and sanadi police pátels placed in t villages. In public works great improvement is notice A jail, school-house, court-house, treasury building, an granary for the State grain have been built since the taluk came under the control of the Agency.

GADHKA. Change in the management of the taluka.

This taluka owing to the minority of the Chief was formerly under one of the Thándárs with the usual establishment; but as the expenses bore too heavily on the revenues a reduction was made. One kárkun was placed in charg of the revenue management, and the criminal and civil duties have been carried on by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent at Rájkot. The young Chief attends school.

States under Government management.

These are Bhauánagar and Murvi under joint administrators; Limri, Rájkot, Gondal and Bántwa, each under a separate officer styled Assistant Political Agent. In comparing the two systems Colonel Anderson remarks :—"It is worthy of notice that, even in States under the management of their own Chiefs, adaptation of the spirit of British law and procedure has become, under the surrounding influences, the fashion for some years past, and the only practical difference now seen between them and the States under our direct temporary management is that our adaptation is more regular and systematic; and, that while the decisions and proceedings of the former are final, those of the latter are subject to appeal to the Political Agent. In all other matters the spirit of the same law and procedure, with such modifications as may be found necessary to suit local circumstances, guides all measures of reform." Two systems of management.

The subjoined statement shows the income and expenditure with the cash balance at the close of the year as compared with that at the beginning of our management :— Income and expenditure of the year.

	Cash balance at the beginning of Government management.	Cash balance October 1873.	Revenue 1873.	Expenditure of 1873, latest year of Report.								Surplus.
				Municipal and Local Funds.	Establishment including Survey.	Subscriptions to public objects.	Public Works in the State.	Tribute.	Darbár and maintenance.	Miscellaneous Debts, &c.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bhauánagar	22,98,347	52,09,174	27,72,536	28,680	6,06,117	1,19,082	4,50,436	1,63,917	1,66,163	1,06,141	18,62,156	9,10,380
					c1,57,251		d 53,556			e 10,813		
2. Gondal..	13,80,590	23,05,155	9,02,428	58,277	1,91,054	27,674	1,25,173	1,12,179	1,31,942	61,242	7,07,541	1,94,887
3. Murvi..	7,59,873	13,85,789	6,64,390	8,380	1,79,392	83,581	1,17,473	58,471	1,59,030	51,047	6,07,374	57,016
4. Limri	46,466	3,61,849	2,17,981	..	76,084	6,336	27,437	30,482	49,689	1,377	1,91,405	26,576
5. Rájkot..	1,33,660	67,069	1,50,655	..	32,877	4,926	22,387	21,321	49,800	9,357	1,40,668	9,987
6. Bántwa .. Sher Khán's Share ..	....	10,210	36,050	..	3,703	936	7,218	8,471	8,254	3,640	32,222	3,828
6. Bántwa .. Shámat Khán's Share..	27,106	2,09,472	a 1,16,972	370	5,315	944	1,413	8,471	35,438	13,131	65,082	80,754
			b 28,864									

a. Net [illegible] c. Modi Khána. d. Abádi or village improvements. e. Former dues.

The cash balance of Bhauánagar at the end of the Samvat year was Rs. 52,09,174, of which Rs. 30,00,000 are invested in Government Securities. BHAUA'NAGAR. Cash balance.

The trade returns show a falling off of imports, except gold and silver; the export trade, however, has increased, especially in cotton and wool. 42,406 bales were exported against 22,257 in the preceding year. New rules have been promulgated for the management of the cotton trade, by which the Darbár tax has been reduced and greater protection given to owners. 17,000 bales of cotton were full-pressed against 11,000 of the previous year. Trade.

Education is stimulated by judicious means. 9 new schools were established during the year, making a total of 89 schools paid for by the State. The foundations of the Alfred High School have been laid. Education.

[illegible]he capture of the Deda outlaws in Kacch in October last, which has already been spoken of, removed the great difficulty which the joint administrators have hitherto had to contend against. The outlaws were tried, and the three principal men executed in February last. MURVI. Capture of Deda outlaws.

[illegible]he statement of crime shows that out of 221 cases 29 were committed by the subjects of the Mállia State. Out of the total number about 85 per cent. of offenders were apprehended; the remainder were traced to neighbouring States, where they could not be seized. Crime.

Survey operations progressed during the year. 31 villages all have been measured, 7 others are still under measurement. The average cost per bigha is 5 pies. The assessment according to the old rates was found to be too heavy, and proportionate reductions were made, but with no actual loss to the State, as the survey measurement disclosed a large area in possession of each cultivator in excess of what was paid for. Survey operations.

The land revenue of Gondal amounts to Rs. 7,08,455 against Rs. 6,70,138 of last year, notwithstanding the fall in prices of grain. The State dues and taxes and GONDAL. Income and Expenditure.

Municipal and Local Fund receipts, though showing a slight decrease, bring the total income up to Rs. 9,02,428. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,07,541, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,94,887. A sum of Rs. 4,94,800 was invested in Government Securities, making a total of Rs. 16,48,200.

Police arrangements. The village police system is reported to be completed. The jails both at Gondal and Dhoráji are efficiently kept up.

Dispensaries. Two new dispensaries have been opened, one at Bháyáwadar and one at Sarsái. The latter is said to be a great blessing to the inhabitants, and though only opened a short time has been largely attended. Both appear to be thoroughly appreciated by all classes of the community.

Public Works. Under the head of public works great activity is discernible, and the roads and buildings of Gondal are said to be an example to the other States.

Survey. The survey of villages progresses. 20 have been comp[leted]; 45 others are under measurement. The result in [the] 20 villages shows an excess of 10,384 acres under culti[vation], which will yield a proportionate increase in the v[illage] (tax) payable to the State. The average cost of the surv[ey], however, is just double that of Murvi, being 10 pies [per] acre. 35 Bhayád villages have been surveyed under the r[ules] of the Rájasthánik Court; of these 26 disputed boundar[ies] have to be settled.

Limri. Revenue. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 2,16,808, whic[h] notwithstanding the fall in prices, is an increase of Rs. 16,54[0] over the previous year. The balance from all sources is Rs. 3,61,848-10-3 against Rs. 3,19,014-4-0 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 42,836-6-3. Of the total balance Rs. 2,73,500 are invested in Government Securities. The expenditure was Rs. 1,91,405-2-1, of which more than 25 per cent. was on account of the Darbár itself. The net saving of the year was Rs. 26,576. The capital spent on improvements of land will, no doubt, improve the State revenue, as there is already an increase in cultivation of 5,000 acres.

Great endeavours are made to further agricultural improvements by the stimulus of prizes and distributing fertilizing ingredients for the soil.

Progress of the Survey.

Two new villages were established during the year. The survey has made fair progress in the Darbár lands. 18,778 acres were measured in the working season. In the alienated lands there has not been similar progress.

Education of the Thákur.

The young Thákur Jaswantsingji is the most promising of the princes at the Rájkumár College. He is at the head of the first class, and if he continues his studies after his marriage, it is hoped he may be able to pass the matriculation examination.

RA'JKOT.

Revenue and Expenditure.

There was a decrease of 13 per cent. in the land revenue of the last year owing to depression in prices of cereals, but the levy of the marriage tax and other miscellaneous collections brought the receipts almost to a level with those of the preceding year. A reduction in the ordinary expenditure, amounting to about Rs. 15,000, has been effected.

Survey and Settlement.

A fixed cash settlement had been introduced in a few villages, but this system not being found acceptable to the cultivators, it has not been extended. In the villages in which the arrangement of the "Bhágbattai" or share of produce in kind prevails, measures have been successfully taken to simplify the levy of extra cesses, and abolish such as are known to be unfair and to press too heavily on the cultivating class. Where it was found that the *santhi vero* or plough-tax was too great a burden on the land, a proportionate reduction was made. The measurements of the Survey Department disclosed upwards of 3,000 acres unassessed in possession of cultivators. The work of this department is now concluded.

Tour and Education of the young Chief.

The young Chief travelled during the last cold season in company with the heir apparent of Nauánagar, and has derived considerable benefit from contact with the outer world. He has since his return been prosecuting his studies under a separate tutor, and attends daily the Assistant Political

Agent's Office to get an insight into the duties of a ruler, and prepare himself for the high position he will have to fill.

BANTWA.

Jurisdiction assigned to ShámatKhán.

The shares of Bábi Shámat Khán and Anwar Khán under our management were during the year partitioned by the late special Assistant in charge, who was chosen by both parties as sole arbitrator: the jurisdiction was assigned to the elder Shámat Khán, and the arrangement has since been sanctioned by Government.

Tour of Shámat Khán.

Shámat Khán has left the Rájkumár College and travelled during the cold season in company with the heir apparent of Junagarh through Hindustán. He is said to have benefited considerably, and to be now quite fitted to take charge of his estate.

Revenue.

The revenues of the shares of the two brothers show an increase of about 16 per cent. The receipts of the past ye were Rs. 1,16,972 against Rs. 1,01,112 in the preceding yea The net saving was Rs. 51,890. A further sum of R 42,500 was placed in Government Securities, making a to of Rs. 1,18,500 altogether so invested during the minority.

General.

Re-arrangement of Thána Circles.

Thána circles continue to be appreciated. One ne thána has been established and one removed. There a now 19 in all: 5 distributed in the north, 4 in the sout 6 in the east, and 4 in the west. In the west or Hallá Pránt, the Gadhka Thána has been removed and a new one placed at "Mulila Deri" in consequence of the táluka lying waste owing to the former ravages of Báhirwatias (outlaws) and the inability of the Talukdárs to pay the tribute and other dues.

Resignation of jurisdiction by twoTalukdárs.

Two Talukdárs, Járeja Rámsing Kesarji, 6th class Chief of Sátodár Wáwri, and Kháchár A'lal Bhoj, 7th class Chief of Háriána, resigned their jurisdiction during the year. There now remain only 28 Chiefs exercising 7th class jurisdiction.

Police.

The most important reform connected with the events of the year 1872-73 was the some time contemplated improvement of the police throughout the province, and the appointment of a special officer for keeping up the pursuit of criminals from one jurisdiction to another. Ever since the suppression of the Wághar disturbances in 1867-68 the subject of improving the police administration of the province has engaged the attention of the Political Agent and of Government. The Chiefs and their advisers were most reluctant to accept the needful reform and unwilling to admit its necessity. The pressure put upon them from time to time and the disclosure of their shortcomings by the apprehension, through our agency, of a large number of dacoits about the beginning of 1873 at last compelled the kárbhárís to consent to a compromise, and they agreed to contribute a sum of Rs. 18,000 annually towards the employment of a special police officer and establishment for the province under the orders of the Agency, and to carry out at the same time certain reforms in their internal police management.

Bahirwatias (outlaws).

The only band of outlaws who gave uneasiness to the province during the past year was that which emerged from Kha in March 1873 under the leadership of Nathu Mánek. They plundered three villages of Porbandar and attacked the Gondal village of Merwádar, and eventually surrendered near the village of Kálliánpur, in the Bevári District of His Highness the Jám, to Captains Scott, Salmon and Wodehouse, who had come up with them when surrounded by the Nauánagar patrol under the chief officer of police Mr. Popat Velji and his Assistant Narsirám. These officers received the thanks of Government for their services on this occasion; and Mr. Popat Velji, as above mentioned, was rewarded with the title of Ráo Báhádur and a dress of honour.

The Rájasthánik Sabha.

The Rájasthánik Sábhá was briefly alluded to in last year's report. After the constitution of the Court had been sanctioned by the Governments of Bombay and of India, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in commenting on it

stated that, in his opinion, the Bhayád and Girássias should be allowed to have a voice in the nomination of the assessors; but on a further explanation from the Government of Bombay he stated "that, although both parties, Chiefs and Bhayáds, were entitled to a voice in the selection of the assessors, he had no desire to press the matter if the Bhayád be satisfied." Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent, is of opinion that the Bhayád are not satisfied with the constitution of the Court, and he thinks that, without some concessions to their demands, the Court must continue to be distrusted by them as a body; but Government, as before mentioned, have urged that the present system should have a fair trial before a change is attempted.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

A comparison of the number of trials in 1873-74 with that in 1872-73 shows that in trials before the Political Agent there is an increase of 12, but in magisterial cases there is a decrease of 30. In the Chiefs' Courts there was a decrease as compared with the previous year of 787 cases and of 790 convictions. In civil cases before Agency Officers (exclusive of managed States) the number of cases was nearly the same as in 1872-73, but the value of property under litigation shows a decrease of Rs. 3,55,400-14. In Talukdárs' Courts there was an increase of 829 cases and of Rs. 71,304-0-9 in the value of property under litigation. The amount of institution fees has fallen from Rs. 24,[illegible] to Rs. 16,035, and the amount of registration fees from Rs. 12,410 to Rs. 10,273.

Judicial Administration.

As an aid in preventing cases from being improperly dealt with, a system has been introduced by which States are enjoined to always commit certain cases to the Sessions Court. Some inconvenience may be caused by the proceedings in such cases being in the vernacular only, and often defective, but the advantages will be great. The president of the principal Court of Criminal Justice will now be in a position to observe how the States conduct their criminal proceedings, and it is hoped that the Talukdárs will take a pride in being praised for the good committal of a case.

Rule for committal.

The rule which has been made is that, generally speaking, all the States of the 3rd and 4th class should commit, those only being excepted who are specially forbidden on the ground of bad administration; and that States of the 5th class should not generally commit, unless specially empowered on the ground of good administration. With regard to 6th and 7th class States, the powers of which are so limited (3 months and 15 days' imprisonment), it was felt that the best way to ensure that they honestly disposed of those cases only which were within their jurisdiction was to define in plain ordinary terms certain offences which alone they could try, all other cases being disposed of by the Agency officers.

Judicial reforms.

The most important reforms in the judicial administration of the province carried out last year were amended rules for the qualification and admission of candidates desiring to practise as pleaders in the Agency Courts, the introduction of the British Indian rates both as to institution and vakil's fees, new Registration rules, and the preparation of the rules of evidence based on the Indian Evidence Act. One great benefit obtained by these local codes and rules is, that they do away with a number of circulars, notifications, &c., which from their disjointed nature were very confus-

Instruction.

The educational statistics show an increase of schools and scholars in 1873-74. Proposals for an increased grant for more trained teachers are now under consideration. The report of the Rájkumár College is satisfactory, and is particularly noticed in the chapter on Education.

	Schools.	Scholars.
1872-73 ...	387	19,538.
1873-74 ...	394	20,924.

Public Works.

The Alfred High School at Rájkot, mentioned in the report of 1872-73, is expected to be ready for opening at an early date. The north wing of the Rájkumár College building is completed, and the construction of a laboratory progresses. A new jail at Wadwán is nearly completed; several rest-houses have been enlarged and improved. The bridg-

ing and culverting of the Rájkot and Wadwán road has progressed as far as funds permitted; but it is feared that there will be difficulty in finding sufficient funds for its completion. The School of Industry, also mentioned in last report, is completed, and is now in a fair way of becoming self-supporting, as well as being a medium for establishing and teaching new trades in the province.

Civil Station and Bázaar.

The scheme of a civil station and bazaar at Rájkot, which was instituted by Colonel Keatinge, has been productive of much good: not only is there observable a great increase in population, but it is reported that the miserable mud huts of former years have now given place to substantial, and in some cases handsome, stone buildings. An efficient police has taken the place of the former night watchmen. Thorough conservancy, lighting of streets, and measures for giving due protection to the numerous shopkeepers and artizans have met with careful attention.

Vaccination.

Each vaccinator on an average vaccinated 2,279 pers[illegible]ns against 2,132 in the previous year, and there was an incr[illegible]se of 369 in the number vaccinated. The Native States' va[illegible]i-nators, however, appear to have fallen off both in the nu[illegible]n-ber vaccinated and in the percentage of success. The to[illegible]al cost was Rs. 19,114-0-4, and the average cost of each s[illegible]. cessful vaccination 4 annas 5 pies.

Postal, Telegraph and Railway Extension.

There has been a considerable difference in mileage d[illegible] ing the last year owing to a detour being made in the li[illegible] from Rájkot to Bhauánagar. This change effects a savin[illegible] but is complained of by the merchants of Bhauánagar an[illegible] others. The necessary agreements for the extension of th[illegible] telegraph, required from the States concerned, have bee[illegible] obtained.

Baroda.

Appointment of an Inquiry Commission.

In consequence of certain representations made durin[illegible] the past year respecting the Gaikawár's system of adminis-tration, the Government of India were pleased to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, which assembled at Baroda on

10th November 1873, and finally closed its sittings on 24th December. The report of the Commission was finally issued in March of the current year. The decision of the Government of India thereon has lately been passed, but the circumstances connected with the inquiry are not such as can be appropriately discussed in a report on the internal administration of the Presidency. The proceedings of the Commission call for remark only so far as they indirectly affected the ordinary course of business, which is said to have been much interrupted thereby.

Girâss inquiry suspended.

The inquiry into the claims of Girássias was entirely suspended during the year. This was partly owing to the sitting of the Baroda Commission, but more particularly to the fact that there was no officer available for the duty. Lieutenant Stace, who conducted this inquiry in the monsoon of 1872, as mentioned in the report for 1872-73, was in May 1873 appointed to act as Assistant to the Resident at Aden; and Mr. Crawley-Boevey, who was appointed Acting Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, was in charge of the Cantonment Magistrate's Office from May till November in addition to his ordinary duties. 313 Girássia cases still await investigation.

Boundary Settlements.

The Acting Assistant Resident was employed during the first season in settling disputed boundaries in the Surat Collectorate, in which duty he was associated with Mr. N. B. Beyts, of the Gujarát Survey. Nine old-standing disputes were settled by these officers up to the close of the year under report. The settlement of the disputed boundaries between Baroda and Máhi Kántha was completed, and the investigation into the disputed boundaries between Amreli and the Káthiáwár States was continued. The settlement of these boundaries is said to have been much delayed by the obstructive attitude of the Darbár agents. 32 boundary disputes between Amreli and the Káthiáwár States still remain to be settled.

Wánta disputes.

Government called upon the Resident and the Political Agent Rewa Kántha to furnish a joint report on the numer-

ous and important questions relating to Wántas in Baroda, which was submitted on the 7th March 1874. It is recommended that a special officer be appointed to define and register the existing rights of the Wánta holders.

Amreli Mahála. The administration of the Amreli Mahâls since 1861 has been reviewed by the Resident in a memorandum recently submitted to Government. The conclusion arrived at is that the administration of these Mahâls presents in its main features almost an exact counterpart of the administration in the rest of His Highness the Gaikawár's Dominions.

Okhámandel. The number of Wághar and other tribes under the direct supervision of the Assistant Resident at Okhámandel is 4,399. The number of criminal cases disposed of by that officer during the year under report was 24. The excesses of certain outlaws of this district gave much trouble during the past year; but they were finally arrested and sentenced to transportation for life.

Police arrangements. In July 1873 an important arrangement was entered into with the Baroda Darbár in order to obviate the difficulty which has hitherto been experienced in pursuing criminals across the border. An engagement has now been concluded, whereby all police either in the service of Government or of the Chiefs of Káthiáwár, Máhi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Páhlanpur, and the police and sowars under the Bhíl Agent and Superintendent of Federal Police in the Rewa Kántha are at liberty to cross the Baroda frontier while in hot pursuit of criminals.

Extradition. Considerable correspondence took place during the past year regarding the extradition of offenders. The result is, that the Darbár has now been deprived of the power of resisting surrrender, except in cases where Baroda subjects are concerned.

Criminal Court at Baroda. The subject of establishing at Baroda a Criminal Court, to be presided over by the Resident, for the trial of British subjects committing offences in Baroda territory has been frequently brought to the notice of Government. The Resident

was directed to point out to His Highness the Gaikawár the advantages which, in the opinion of Government, would result from the establishment of such a Court. No reply has yet been received. The Resident is of opinion that His Highness the Gaikawár will not voluntarily accede to the proposal.

Thaggi and Dacoity Jurisdiction.

In connection with the same subject the attention of Government has been directed to the anomalous position which is now occupied by the Resident and Assistant Resident in respect to cases of Thaggi and Dacoity. At present the Baroda Darbár alone possesses jurisdiction.

Revision of Office Establishment.

The unsatisfactory state of the Residency Office establishment was brought to notice, and important alterations have now been effected, whereby the whole establishment has been revised without entailing any increase of cost.

Rewa Kántha.

Jurisdiction of the Political Agent.

Of the total area of 4,594* square miles of which this Agency is composed, 1,644½* square miles as per margin, or 35 per cent. of the whole, are under the direct control of the Political Agent in all branches of the administration, in consequence of the minority of the Chiefs, disputes amongst the shareholders, or some equally cogent reason. 527 square miles, or 19 per cent. of the remainder, are directly subordinate to him as regards civil and criminal jurisdiction.

	Square miles.
Báriа...	813
Lunáwára	389·5
Sunth	355·5
Wujeria	22
Mándwa	10
Palásni	12·5
Jairál Kámsoli	5
Simlia	3
Pándu, ½ share	6
Augar	4
Ráika	2
Dorka	2
Wádi	20
	1,644·5

Estates of the Sankherá Mewás.
Do. Pándu do.

* These areas differ somewhat from those given in the eport for 1872-73, and although neither are entirely founded on accurate measurement, the former are nearer the truth than the latter, owing to the progress of the survey in some States.

Jurisdiction of Chiefs.

	Square miles.
Kadâna	156
Sánjeli	40
Bhádarwa...	26
Umeta	24
	246

246 square miles, or 10 per cent. of the residue, are governed by their own Chiefs, with limited criminal powers.

In the remaining area of 2,174·5 square miles the three Chiefs of Vádásinur, Udepur and Rájpipla have independent control within their own districts in revenue and police matters and civil suits. The two first, being Chiefs of the 2nd class, can try their own subjects for offences committed within their own districts; and the 3rd, being a Chief of the 1st class, can similarly try all but British subjects. All cases in which the latter are concerned, must be committed by the Chiefs to the Political Agent.

	Square miles.
Vádásinur	150
Udepur	820
Rájpipla	1,204·5
	2,174·5

Season.

The season of 1873-74 was a trying one. No rain fell in September, and the kharif crops consequently suffered considerably. Bájri, the staple in Rájpipla, the Sánkhera and Pándu Mewás, Lunáwára, Vádásinur and part of Udepur, was below the average. Indian corn, which is grown largely throughout the northern districts, realized but a scanty harvest in the most favourable localities, while in Bária it almost entirely failed. The rabi crop was also considerably below the average, in consequence of the dryness of the soil.

Trade and Prices.

The depression of trade and lowness of prices in conjunction with scanty harvests appear to have caused much suffering. 60 per cent. of the inhabitants are Bhils or aborigines of one description or another; their main dependence, after their scanty harvest has been gathered and consumed, consists in the collection and export of timber and maura, the price of both of which commodities has fallen considerably of late years. The depression has been equally felt in other

branches of trade; and the town traders are reported to have suffered as much in proportion as the forest Bhils.

Peace maintained.

There has been no disturbance of the peace. An uneasy feeling in the northern frontier villages, in consequence of the introduction of the survey, was quickly appeased by the appearance of the Superintendent of Federal Police.

Federal Police

Mr. Bruce Prescott entered on the duties of Superintendent of the Federal Police of the three principalities of Bária, Lunáwára and Sunth, which are temporarily under the direct management of Government. The police of the three States have been reorganized and amalgamated, and the experiment appears to be successful; but as the States will in a few years come under the management of their respective Chiefs, it will be necessary to consider what arrangement will then be suitable.

BA'RIA.

Financial position.

The financial position of Bária is satisfactory. The accounts for the year ending on 1st November last show the receipts to be Rs. 1,79,764-0-11 and the expenditure Rs. 1,22,590-10-1, leaving a surplus of Rs. 26,173-6-10.

Population.

The population is only 64·48 to the square mile. 83·24 per cent. of the inhabitants are Bhils or members of other wild tribes. The last returns give only 7,975 adult male cultivators in a district extending over 813 square miles, or 9·8 cultivators per mile, who pay an average of Rs. 10-8-0 to the State as rent.

Public Works.

From the time the State was attached up to the 1st November last, Rs. 1,99,726-1-8 had been spent in local public works, and during the same period Rs. 2,38,593-8-0, being the accumulations of the tribute paid by the State to the British Government, have been expended in the construction of the section of the Godra and Dohad road passing through Bária territory. The want of water, which was much felt when the State came under Government management, is being gradually obviated: 29 wells have been sunk or repaired, and 19 are now in course of construction. The roads are being cleared of jungle, and the hill-passes are being made available for wheeled traffic.

Education and Marriage of the Rájá.

The Rájá Mánsingji continued to attend the Rájkumár College during the year. He was married last November to the sister of the Rájá of Rájpipla, and subsequently to a daughter of the Thákur of Mogur.

LUNA'WA'RA.

Area and Population.

The State of Lunáwára has an area of 389·5 square miles, with a population of 74,813, or 192 per square mile. The proportion of Bhils and other wild tribes is 44 per cent.

Financial position.

The financial condition is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts... ...	... 1,14,652	10	4
Disbursements ...	... 1,27,266	5	8

leaving a deficit for the year of Rs. 12,613-12-4, which, added to the liabilities of former years, gives a total debt of Rs. 28,586-5-2. As a set off, there was a balance in hand of Rs. 4,422-15-7 and outstanding balances Rs. 5,899-9-0.

Survey and Settlement.

The survey, which has cost the State so much and been such a drain on the finances, is finished as far as measurements are concerned. The assessment and settlement of one of the pargannas were being made at the close of the year.

Public Works.

Owing to the state of the finances, expenditure on public works has been restricted to necessary repairs and providing accommodation for the police. The estimate of expenditure during the current year is Rs. 6,703-14-4.

Dispensary.

A dispensary was opened in the town of Lunáwára in June last, and is largely patronized.

Rájá.

The Rájá Waktsingji is pursuing his studies at the Rájkumár College.

Boundary Dispute.

The boundary dispute between Lunáwára and the Mewár State of Dungarpur was finally settled this year by the erection of boundary pillars. A decision regarding it was passed in December 1869, but the Dungarpur Darbár resisted it by every means in their power, and only withdrew their opposition at the commencement of the present year in consequence of peremptory orders from the Supreme Government.

SUNTH.

Area and Population. Financial position.

The State of Sunth has an area of 355·5 square miles, a population of 139·71 to the mile, of which 77 per cent. are Bhils. The financial result of the administration for the year ending the 1st November last is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	... 1,93,310	6	9
Disbursements ...	... 1,46,766	3	3
Surplus...	46,544	3	6

Survey and Assessment.

The circuit survey of the State will be finished during the current year. The levy of rent from the Bhils on the principle of a plough-tax will be continued.

Public Works.

Many of the roads have been cleared of jungle, and hill-passes made available for cart traffic; while buildings necessary for carrying on the administration, such as kutcherries, police thánas, customs posts, schools, dispensary, &c., have been commenced. The palace is also being put into thorough repair.

Pilgrimage of the Ráni and Education of the Rájá.

The Ráni, who has given a cordial support to the administration, went on a pilgrimage to Benares. The young Rájá is at the Rájkumár College.

RA'JPIPLA.

Area and Population.

The State of Rájpipla, the largest in this Agency, covers an area of 1,230 square miles, with a population of 97·55 to the mile, of whom 60 per cent. belong to Bhil tribes. Three-fourths of the district are covered with hills and jungle, but there is a long strip of very fertile country between the hills and the Nerbudda. The Rájá is reported to have done very little hitherto towards the improvement of his territory, and has not yet, in the Political Agent's opinion, learnt the art of governing on modern principles. His sister was married to the Rájá of Bária last November.

The Rájá unfavourably spoken of.

CHOTA UDEPUR

Area and Population.

The State of Chota Udepur has an area of 820 square miles and a population of 62,913, or 76·72 to the mile. 86·84 per cent. of the inhabitants are Bhils.

Reforms instituted by the Rája.

The Rájá, under the advice of his kárbhári, has commenced some reforms in his administration. He has cleared all his

roads of jungle, and has constructed a very fair one from his capital to his southern districts. He made large revenue remissions during the past year, and commenced a system of police organization. The foundations of a new school-house were laid in March last, and the Rájá has again promised to build a jail with suitable accommodation for prisoners. His debts are still large, and he shows great unwillingness to pay even the instalments to which he has agreed.

VA'DA'SINUR. Area and Population. The small State of Vádásinur contains an area of 150 miles and a population of 41,984, or 279·89 to the mile. The Koli tribe predominates, 45·44 per cent. being of that class. There are 10 per cent. of Mahomedans, to which persuasion the Chief belongs.

Retirement of the Kárbhári. The retirement of the Kárbhári Purshotum Himmatrám has been a great loss to the State, as he was a consistent advocate for progress. It was through his means that the survey of the State was undertaken. The new assessment has not been introduced yet.

KADA'NA. Area and Population. The small State of Kadána lies on the extreme northern frontier of the Agency, and is exposed to inroads from the Mewár Bhils. It covers an area of 156 square miles, and has a population of 12,689, or 81·84 per square mile. 67·82 per cent. of the population are Bhils or Kolis.

Good management of the Thákur. The Thákur, considering his position, governs his small State well, and is always willing to accept the advice of the Political Agent. After settling the limits of his territory and arranging all other matters in dispute he proceeded on a pilgrimage to Benares, and returned after an absence of some months.

SA'NJELI. Area and Population. The estate of Sánjeli lies between Báría and Sunth; it covers an area of 40 square miles, and has a population of 2,532, or 63·30 to the mile. 93·6 per cent. are Bhils or Kolis.

Character of Thákur. The Thákur is a man of little education, and is not far removed in point of intelligence from his Bhil subjects.

SA'NKERA MEWAS.

Area and Population.

The estates in the Sánkhera circle are 25 in number; they cover an area of 431·5 square miles, and have a population of 46,966, or 108·83 to the mile. 70·38 per cent. of the inhabitants are Bhils, Dhánkas or Naikras.

Estates under Government management.

Six of the estates are under direct management for various reasons. Wájeria has 22 subordinate villages with a rent-roll of 27,000 rupees, and pays a tribute of Rs. 5,007 to the Gaikawár. It is managed by Government in consequence of the imbecility of the Thákur. Mándwa has 9 villages, which yield about 35,000 rupees. It pays Rs. 2,215 as tribute to the Gaikawár. It is under direct management in consequence of the indebtedness of the Runa, whose liabilities are being paid off by instalments. Palásni has 12 villages and a revenue of about 5,000 rupees, and pays Rs. 2,131 as tribute to the Gaikawár. It was heavily in arrears of tribute 10 years ago, and as the Thákor died about that time leaving an infant son, and his widow declared herself unable to liquidate the arrears, the estate was taken in charge. The other three estates consist of two or three villages each, and are attached in consequence of disputes amongst the shareholders.

Wajeria.
Mándawa.
Palásni.
Jerál Kámsoli.
Simlia.
Choresur.

PA'NDU MEWA'S.

Area and Population of the estates.

The Pándu Mewás is situated on the left bank of the Máhi. With the estate of Bhádarwa and the three villages of Augar, Rúika, and Dorka under a separate Thándár, it covers an area of 184 square miles, and contains 36,810 inhabitants, or 200 to the square mile, of whom 68 per cent. are Kolis.

Poverty of the Tributaries.

With the exception of the two properties of Sehora and Cháliár, which are substantial, the other estates of this Mewás and those under the Dorka Thándár have been so subdivided, their lands so extensively alienated, and the tribute imposed on them so heavy, that they are all more or less embarrassed and the position of the tributaries is scarcely above that of their cultivators.

Thákur of Bhádarwa.

The Bhádarwa Thákur is the most influential Chief in this portion of the Rewa Kántha. His income is now about 53,000 rupees per annum, but his tribute to the Gaikawár

Government (Rs. 19,076) is so heavy that he has been in financial difficulties ever since his connection with the British Government. His arrears are being cleared off at the rate of Rs. 2,900 per annum.

Thákur of Umeta.

The Umeta Thákur holds a tribute-paying estate of 7 villages, some miles lower down on the other side of the Máhi. In consequence of disputes with the Gaikawár, who claims absolute jurisdiction over his villages to the exclusion of the Agency, his tribute has fallen into arrears.

Tribute Accounts.

The amount of tribute annually levied by the Agency is as follows :—

For the British Govt... Govt. Rs. 36,995-8-2
For the Gaikawár do... Baroda „ 1,70,394-4-0

The arrears of the Gaikawár Government's tribute on account of former years amount to Rs. 32,087-1-5, which are being paid off at the rate of Rs. 5,350 per annum.

Civil Justice.

There were altogether 970 civil suits for disposal this year in 6 courts as compared with 1,131 in the previous one. 732 were settled or withdrawn as against 974 in the preceding year, leaving 208 for disposal at the close of the year. There were 10 appeals as compared with 18 in the previous year.

Criminal Administration.

The returns show that 1,437 crimes were reported during the year, against 1,420 in the previous 12 months; that 92 persons were brought to trial before the Sessions Court, of whom 62 were convicted; 211 before the Magisterial Court of the Political Agent and his subordinates, of whom 149 were convicted; and 2,103 persons were brought to trial in the Native States, of whom 1,536 were convicted. The number of persons brought to trial in the previous year before the Sessions Court was 42, before Magisterial Courts 249, and in the Native States 1,543.

Education.

The number of schools with the average attendance was as follows :—

		Average attendance.
3	English	... 29
60	Vernacular... ...	... 2,403
4	Girls	... 114·5

6 new schools were opened in the Sunth State, but 2 English and 1 Urdu class were closed for want of sufficient support. The total percentage of boys under instruction between the ages of 6 and 20 was 2·71. In Bária, out of a total number of 480 boys at school, 270 were Bhils. The total sum contributed during the year by the Chiefs of the division in support of education, was Rs. 16,961-9-0. The average cost of instruction was Rs. 6-10-6 per child per annum.

Vaccination.

The success of the operations under the Superintendent, Dr. Muncherjee Berámjee, has been marked. The number of operations was 13,600, against 11,838* in the previous year. 95·5 per cent. of the operations were successful, and the cost of each operation was annas 3 and pies 4.

Definition of Boundaries.

During the year Captain Blowers laid 35 miles of boundary between the States of Chota Udepur and Ali Rájpur, thus completing the definition of the whole of the exterior frontier of the States under the Rewa Kántha Agency.

Jinjira.

Settlement of a dispute between the Nawáb and Sirdárs.

One of the principal events of the year in this principality was the settlement of a long-existing dispute between the Nawáb and certain Sidi Sirdárs. His Highness agreed at the same time to expel from his territory four mutsaddis who are reported to have exercised a most baneful influence on his conduct.' They were subsequently allowed to reside in the principality, but are prohibited from holding any appointments.

The Nawáb's Government.

The affairs of the State are said to be generally mismanaged. In an agreement with the British Government into which the Nawáb entered, he bound himself to follow the advice of the Bombay Government. It is stated that he has failed to carry out this condition in its integrity, though he has given all proper assistance to the Political Agent and his Assistant in the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction. A code of revenue rules was sanctioned by Government and forwarded to the Nawáb for adoption, but it does

*NOTE.—The number 19,275 entered in the last year's report was an error, being the total of the operations in the Rewa Kántha and Panch Maháls.

not appear to have been introduced as yet. Improvement in the working of the Civil Courts is also said to be much needed. The acknowledgments of Government have been conveyed to His Highness the Nawáb for his co-operation in the administration of police and criminal justice, and he was at the same time informed that Government trusted he would earn for himself the good opinion of Government and the gratitude of his ryots by introducing other reforms, especially in the administration of revenue and civil justice.

Crime, Police, and Jail.

The total number of arrests for criminal offences was 347, of which 230 were convicted and sentenced. The Police are reported to have performed their duties satisfactorily. A new jail at Murád is nearly completed.

Education, Postal arrangements, and Vaccination.

It is satisfactory to find that His Highness the Nawáb has introduced a regular system of education into his territory. Postal arrangements were also instituted during the year on a small scale. Another reform, which deserves notice, is the introduction of vaccination. It is reported to have made good progress, and inoculation has disappeared.

Sátára.

Political relations and powers of the Jághirdárs.

The Sátára Jághirs were formerly under the Sátára Ráj, and became tributaries to the British Government on the lapse of that territory in 1849. They retained all their former rights and privileges, with the exception of the powers of life and death, and of adjudicating upon some of the more serious criminal cases. Their administration is now conducted on the principles of British law.

Nature of the Administration.

Criminal and civil justice is administered by the Chiefs themselves with the aid of subordinate Courts. In civil suits special appeals from the decisions of the jághirdárs lie to the Political Agent. In criminal cases heinous offences requiring capital punishment or transportation for life are tried by the Political Agent aided by two assessors, the preliminary proceedings being conducted by the jághirdárs. Criminal appeals from their decisions also lie to the Political Agent.

Bhor. The Bhor State has been for the last three years under the administration of two kárbháris; but the young Chief has now attained the age of 20 years and been entrusted with the management of his affairs. The kárbháris have performed their duties during the year, as during the whole term of their office, with zeal and ability.

Jat. In the two last reports the maladministration of civil and criminal justice in the Jat State was noticed, and in that of 1872-73 it was mentioned that Government had found it necessary to assume for a time the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the jághir. During the earlier part of the year under review the revenue management was in the hands of the Chief, but this branch of the administration also was found to be very badly conducted. The Chief refused to obey the orders of Government and to pay the officers whom it had directed to be employed in his State, or to settle the claims of the Darrakdars and others which had been decided against him. There thus remained no alternative but to make complete the partial attachment which had already been carried out, and to assume the whole management of the jághir.

Aundh. The Pant Pratinidhi has during the year, as always, shown himself ready to carry out any instructions he may receive from Government and to deal fairly with his people. He is said to govern in an old-fashioned manner, but allows no injustice to be perpetrated by his subordinates. In some places the fall of rain was insufficient, and the people suffered.

Phaltan. The management of the Phaltan Jághir during the year is said to have been all that can be desired. The State is on the same footing with regard to material prosperity as the eastern tálukas of the Sátára Collectorate, and the Jághirdár is a man of enlightened views, but has not the means of carrying all into effect.

Civil and Criminal Justice. In Bhor and Aundh the amount of crime has somewhat increased and the value of stolen property was greater and the value of what was recovered less than in the previous year.

In Phaltan there was a decrease of crime, and nowhere were there any serious cases, the increase above spoken of being principally in simple thefts. In Bhor and Aundh the number of civil suits also increased, in Phaltan decreased. No information has been furnished respecting Jat.

Public Works

The amounts expended on public works executed in the jághirs were as follows :—

Name.	Number of Works executed.	Total Amount expended.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	
Pant Pratinidhi	44	4,000 3 3	
Pant Sachev	55	14,228 11 8	
Phaltan...	8	8,752 13 10	
Jat	...	.....	
Dafflápur	...	.....	

Education.

The state and cost of education in the jághirs is shown in the table below :—

Number.	Names.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. a. p.	
1	Pant Pratinidhi ...	12	366	2,642 2 3	
2	Pant Sachev... ...	13	542	3,707 15 0	
3	Phaltan	15	580	2,336 11 3	
4	Jat (with	16	336	3,361 8 0	
	Dafflápur)	2	37	276 0 0	

There is an Anglo-Vernacular school at Bhor, and English is also taught at Dafflápur, Aundh and Phaltan. The Director of Public Instruction thinks the former is in want of supervision, and suggests that it should with the other schools in the Bhor Principality be placed under the Government Inspector during the minority of the Chief. The schools at Dafflápur and Aundh are said to be wretched, but the Inspector reports very favourably of those at Phaltan.

Akalkot.

Introductory.

No event of any importance affecting the Akalkot State occurred during the past year. It is only necessary, therefore, to state briefly the general results of the administration.

Season.

The season was again unfavourable to the agriculturist, the rain-fall being considerably below the average. Some of the kharif crops were totally lost, and others suffered greatly. In some parts of the district there was also a partial failure of jawári, which is the staple crop.

Revenue.

The total land revenue of the year was Rs. 1,84,089, exclusive of Rs. 5,576 derived from the private property of the Rájá. A considerable area of uncultivated arable land was thrown up, but owing to the realization of the survey assessment on lands of which the leases expired during the preceding year, there was a net increase in this branch of the revenue of Rs. 699. The Sayer revenue amounted to Rs. 8,463. The amount derived from customs was Rs. 2,698, exclusive of the commuted allowance of Rs. 9,606-4-0 paid by the British Government in lieu of a share of the transit dues levied in the Poona District. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 36,865. Thus the total revenue of the year was Rs. 2,65,432-0-2, of which amount Rs.80,511-7-5 were on account of 1872-73 and Rs. 1,84,920-8-9 on account of the year under review. The balance in the treasury on 31st March 1873 was Rs. 61,057-7-10.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of what may be called Imperial Revenue as distinguished from the Local Fund amounted to Rs. 2,44,803-11-0, of which sum Rs. 72,561-2-6 were on account of former years and Rs. 1,72,242-8-6 on account of the year under report. This being deducted from the sum of the year's receipts and the balance in the treasury on 31st March 1873 leaves a balance of Rs. 81,685-13-0. But Rs. 26,769-13-9 were paid under the name of Extraordinary Expenditure, Rs. 14,592 being arrears due to Government on account of the Akalkot Contingent and Rs. 12,172-13-9

on account of State debts to other creditors. The net surplus at the end of the year was, therefore, Rs. 54,920-15-3.

Local Fund. The assessment on account of Local Fund for the year was Rs. 23,503, but only Rs. 13,793 of this amount were collected. Rs. 8,445-12-0, however, were collected on account of previous years, and there was a balance in the treasury on 1st April 1873 of Rs. 17,501-7-7, so that the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 39,690-1-4. The actual expenditure was Rs. 23,728-3-1, of which Rs. 19,168-9-8 were devoted to education, Rs. 4,895-5-0 to public works, and Rs. 8,000 come under the head of advances recoverable.

Public Works. The amount expended on public works during the year was very small, being only Rs. 5,346-0-5. Of this sum Rs. 4,875-5-0 were defrayed from the Local Fund, as mentioned above, and only Rs. 470-11-5 from general revenues.

Irrigation. The number of wells has increased by 57. There are now 1,838 in the State, or 3·6 to the square mile.

Crime. Crime appears to be on the increase. 398 offences were committed, against 372 in the preceding year, and the number of accused persons rose from 667 to 802. The value of the property stolen was reported to be Rs. 12,427, and only about 6·01 per cent. was recovered.

Civil. 615 suits were filed during the year, and 190 remained from former years. 717 were disposed of. The value of the property under litigation was Rs. 64,899-9-4, and the average cost of each suit Rs. 13-8-0. 31 appeals were instituted, and 27 were on the file on 1st April 1873. 53 were disposed of, and only 5 remained at the end of the year.

Registration. 323 documents were registered against 374 in the preceding year. The value of the property concerned was Rs. 71,479-7-0.

Prisons. 165 men and 9 women were confined in the jail at Akalkot. The health of the prisoners is said to have been good, the average daily number of sick being 2·8 males and ·04

females, and no deaths occurred. The total cost to the State under this head, including that of prisoners confined in the Yerauda and Poona City Jails, was Rs. 3,539-1-7.

The cost of the stipendiary police was Rs. 9,120-4-0. The village police (Shetsandi sepoys), who are also employed in the collection of the land revenue, held lands in service inam assessed at Rs. 3,909-7-0, and received in pay Rs. 1,411-2-10. Thus the total cost of stipendiary and village police was Rs. 15,251-5-4. Police.

There were 1 Anglo-Vernacular (Mahrátta) and 14 Vernacular (Mahrátta) schools, with 9 girls' classes attached, open during the year. The names of 836 boys and 80 girls were borne on the rolls of these schools as being under instruction, and the average attendance was 685·5 boys and 53·1 girls. There were 7 Hindustáni and Persian boys' schools, with 7 classes attached for girls, on the rolls of which were the names of 464 boys and 82 girls, the average attendance being 207·1 boys and 75·7 girls. It is reported that remarkable progress has been made by some of the Hindustáni schools, and the Director of Public Instruction speaks in favourable terms of education generally in this State. The total cost of schools for the year is reported to be Rs. 9,396-14-5, and is said to have been entirely defrayed from the Local Fund; but this amount does not exactly correspond with the expenditure under this head shown above. Public Instruction.

There was no cholera during the year, hardly a case of small-pox, and the year was altogether one of the healthiest on record. This result is attributed to the deficient rainfall. The number of deaths reported was 1,052; and if the births and deaths since the census of 1872 be taken into account, the population of the State may be set down at 82,154, which gives a death-rate of 12·8 per mille. It seems improbable, however, that the deaths were accurately registered. The number of births reported was 957 boys, 892 girls, or a total of 1,849. Vital Statistics.

Charitable Dispensary.

The popularity of the Charitable Dispensary appears to be increasing. 6,002 patients were treated during the year, being 1,609 more than in the previous year, and 7·3 per cent. of the total population. The cost of maintaining it was Rs. 1,930-4-0, and was defrayed from the general revenues of the State.

Vaccination.

The number of deaths from small-pox was only 4 against 94 in the preceding year. 1,801 persons were vaccinated, or 2·1 per cent. of the total population. 1,503 cases were successful, 101 unsuccessful, 197 unknown.

Kolhápur.

Studies of the Rájá.

The young Rájá is reported to be making fair progress in his studies. He passed the 4th Vernacular Standard Examination at Christmas, and has in consequence been promoted to the Anglo-Vernacular School. His health has been good, and he is fortunate in continuing to have the society of the Chiefs of Sáwant Wári and Mudhol, who live in the same bungalow with him.

Season.

The season was a favourable one, and the prices of grain fell considerably.

Finance.

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. Under the present administration, which commenced in the end of 1866, on the death of His Highness Bába Sáheb Máháráj, the net annual income has risen from about 9½ lakhs to 13 lakhs, the realizations of the last year amounting to Rs. 13,12,472. The surplus funds amount to about 18 lakhs, of which 16 lakhs are invested in Government Securities. In all, 1,635 claims to alienated revenue were investigated during the year, resulting in an annual gain to the State income of Rs. 9,389.

Other States under the Political Agent.

The large feudatory States marginally noted, besides other smaller ones, were also under the management of the Political Agent in consequence of the minorities of their Chiefs. Their administration is carefully attended to, and they are reported to be generally in a prosperous and advancing condition.

Kágal.
Ichalkaranji.
Vishalgarh.
Báura.

Civil Justice was conducted by Courts of the same number and of the same powers as in the preceding year. The total number of original suits filed during the year under review was 4,579 against 3,872 in the preceding year, while the number for trial was 5,434 against 4,822 of the previous year. The number disposed of was 4,976 against 4,040 in the year preceding. The number awaiting disposal at the end of the year was 458. Of these only 16 suits were of more than a year's duration. The total value of suits filed was Rs. 3,79,891, against Rs. 4,10,053 in the preceding year. Judicial Administration.

The Appellate Court continues to dispose of its current work punctually. The total number of appeals filed during the year was 251, against 225 in the year preceding. The number of appeals disposed of was 248, against 216 in the year preceding. The number of appeals remaining to be disposed of at the end of the year was 33, against 30 at the end of the year preceding, and of these 23 were only filed during the month of March 1874, and the days appointed for their hearing did not fall within the year of review. There was only one appeal of more than a year's duration on the file at the end of the year. The percentage of appeals preferred to appealable decisions in original suits was a little over 7 per cent. Appellate Court.

Criminal justice was administered by the following Courts: Criminal Justice.

No.	Courts.
1	Political Agent's Court, with the powers of a Session Judge.
2	Assistant Political Agent's Courts, with powers of Assistant Sessions Judges.
1	Nyayadhish's Court, with powers of a District Magistrate.
2	First Class Magistrate's Courts.
4	Second Class Magistrate's Courts.
4	Third Class Magistrate's Courts.
17	Honorary 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrate's Courts.

The offences inquired into by the Magistrates in the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 were respectively 2,299 and 2,970. Thus there is an increase of 671 offences in the year of review, but this increase is reported to be more apparent

than real, being principally attributable to charges under different heads having been frequently preferred against individuals in the same cases. The trials actually held before the Magistrates show a decrease, being 2,172 against 2,266 in the year preceding.

The offences tried in the Sessions Court in the year under review were 90 against 115 in the year preceding. The trials held in the Court of Sessions in the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 were respectively 68 and 62. The average number of days during which each person tried by the Court of Sessions was detained in custody or on bail, previous to the disposal of his case, was 34. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried before all the Courts was a little over 46.

The amount of property believed to have been stolen during the year was considerably above that of the preceding year, the stated value being Rs. 39,408 and Rs. 22,419 respectively. The percentage recovered was the same in both years, viz. 48 per cent.

Accidental and sudden deaths.

The number of inquests held in cases of accidental and sudden deaths was 237 against 239 in the year preceding. Although there is again a decrease under the head of "deaths from drowning", which have fallen from 119 in the previous year to 108 in the year under report, very many more are attributed to it than to any other cause.

Fires.

The number of fires was 987, entailing a loss of Rs. 22,972. In 1872-73 the number was 699, but the loss of property was estimated at Rs. 23,800. Fewer were attributed to design in the year under report.

Education.

Education has made rapid progress in the Kolhápur State under the present administration. In 1866-67 there were in all 21 schools and 1,117 scholars. In the past year there were 840 schools and 6,699 scholars. The increase during the year was 9 schools and 476 scholars. The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that the schools in the States under the Political Agent are generally equal to those in Government districts, but remarks that in some of the

smaller States a more organized system of supervision is required. The Rájárám High School now occupies a respectable position amongst the Bombay Mofussil high schools. Of 24 students sent up, 13 passed the University Matriculation Examination in November last.

Public Works

An aggregate sum of Rs. 4,28,899 was expended during the year on public works in the principality and principal feudatory States, as shown in the margin. The bridge over the Panchganga River on the Poona and Dhárwár mail line, which had been under construction for several years, was completed and is now open for traffic. The foundations of another large bridge over the Panchganga, near the town of Kolhápur, were commenced. Considerable sums were also expended in continuing and improving various roads, and several road surveys are in progress. Of buildings, a Nyayadhish's Court, a hospital for females, school-houses at Wadgám and Kumbhaj, and additions to the Kolhápur Jail have been completed; the high school building is very nearly finished; and a town hall for Kolhápur, a mámlatdár's kutcherry at Gárguti, a residence for the Chief of Ichalkaranji at Kolhápur, and many other buildings were in progress. Amongst other works may also be noticed a water-supply project for the town of Kágal, which has been completed, and one which is being carried out at Ichalkaranji.

	Rs.
Kolhápur	3,73,225
Kágal	4,134
Báura.....	6,773
Ichalkaranji	40,510
Vishálghar	1,922
Sir Lashkar's Estate	2,333
	Rs. 4,28,899

Revenue Survey operations.

In consequence of the press of work in British districts the revenue survey operations did not progress so rapidly in the Kolhápur State during the year as could be wished. In two talukas, Kurvi and Punnalla, the works of measurement and classification made considerable progress, and a few villages were re-assessed. Revised rates were introduced into the feudatory States of Torgul and Kágal, and into a portion of Ichalkaranji.

Municipal Taxation.

During the past year a new scheme of municipal taxation was, with the sanction of Government, introduced into the

town of Kolhápur, which is likely to work well, and to yield an annual income of about Rs. 25,000. The town contains a population of nearly 40,000, and is well situated for purposes of trade. In the disturbed times prior to 1844 it became much impoverished and depressed, and even now it has little capital and few wealthy residents; but of late years it has been increasing in prosperity.

Public Health. The Kolhápur Districts were free from cholera, and public health was good throughout the year.

Vaccination. The number of vaccinations amounted to 18,512, being about 6 per cent. less than in the previous year. The work, however, is considered satisfactory on the whole by the Superintendent of Vaccination Southern Division.

Civil Hospital. The Kolhápur Civil Hospital is a very popular institution. It comprises a charitable dispensary, in which 9,929 sick persons were treated during the year, showing an increase of 2,190 on those treated in the previous year. This increase is not attributable to an unusual amount of sickness in the town of Kolhápur, as the season was a generally healthy one, but to the advantages of European treatment being more appreciated by Natives of all classes. Attached to the civil hospital is a small lunatic asylum for 12 patients, which was opened in 1870. A separate building for the treatment of contagious diseases has lately been constructed.

Sáwant Wári.

Season. The year 1873-74 was on the whole a favourable one. The rain-fall was 130 inches 16 cents, and though this was less than that of the preceding year by 37 inches 19 cents, yet it was seasonable, and nearly up to the average. The harvests were good, and there was a fall in the prices of the grain produce of the country.

Public Health. The health of the people was generally good. There was no serious epidemic, but dysentery appeared in an aggravated form in the town of Wári. Small-pox showed itself, but not to an extent beyond the average. There were 13 deaths from it out of a total number of 132 who were attacked by the disease.

Marriage of Bábni Bái.

The great political event of the year was the marriage of Bábni Bái, the only daughter of Rámchandra Sáwant, *alias* Bháu Sáheb, to the Máhárájáh Sindiá. This took place on the 29th of November last at Gwálior.

Education of the young Chief and Purmekár Dessáis.

As mentioned above, the young Chief Bába Sáheb has been prosecuting his studies at Kolhápur during the greater part of the year with the young Rájá of Kolhápur. The Purmekár Dessais continue to attend the Anglo-Vernacular school at Wári, and are reported to be well-conducted young men.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.

The revenue survey and settlement of the State which commenced in November 1872 progressed satisfactorily. Operations are still confined to the Kudal Peta. 9,767 acres were measured during 1872-73, and it was estimated that during the year under report this area would have been increased by 45,148 acres. Up to the close of the year 38,300 acres had been classified. The cost to the State during the year on account of this department amounted to Rs. 25,379-9-4.

Police.

The work of the police has been fairly successful. Recently a district foujdár was appointed to each of the three petas. In offences cognizable by the police the convictions obtained were 27 per cent., and in non-cognizable offences 29 per cent. were convicted. Deaths by accident have been more numerous than in the preceding year, the number being 70 as against 43, and the value of property destroyed by fire was greater, being Rs. 805-4-11 against Rs. 701-4-4.

Criminal Justice.

The number of accused persons brought to trial during the year was 619 as against 809 in 1872-73. This shows a proportion of 3·24 per thousand on the population in the past year as against nearly 4·24 in the previous year.

Jail.

Notwithstanding the decrease in crime, the jail returns show an increase over the previous year both in the average number of prisoners confined in it and the number in confinement at the close of the year. Under the first head

the numbers were 74 as against 66, and under the second 85 against 82. The annual average cost of maintenance of each prisoner was Rs. 64-13-5, being less by Rs. 11-3-5 per head than that of the previous year. This decrease may be attributed to the fall in the price of food. There were altogether 107 admissions into the jail hospital and 8 deaths during the year. The jail accommodation is not good; and as the number of prisoners appears to be gradually increasing, the enlargement of the present jail, or the construction of a new one, will shortly become a subject for consideration.

Civil Justice. There was a slight decrease in the amount of work done in the civil courts during the year under review as compared with that done in the previous year. In the original Courts, of which there are two, 2,510 suits were filed during the year, inclusive of Small Cause cases, which, added to the balance on the files at the close of the preceding year of 843 suits, gave an aggregate of 3,353 cases for disposal. Of these, 2,537 were disposed of. In the Appellate Courts, of which there are now practically but two, there were 455 cases pending at the close of the year, exclusive of special appeal cases from the Lower to the Higher Appellate Court, of which there were 12. The number of suits decided in the Appellate Courts during the year was 150 and of special appeal cases 4. The total value of the suits under adjudication amounted to Rs. 1,20,515-1-½.

Registration. There was a falling off in the number of documents registered. In explanation of this decrease it is said that in 1872-73, when survey operations were commencing, the people showed an anxiety to have their papers duly registered, which accounted for the large increase in that year; but during the year under report there was not the same inducement.

Forests. The forests supply sufficient timber for all the wants of the State, and leave a surplus for exportation. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,911-2-1, and the expenditure to Rs. 927.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue receipts, ordinary and extraordinary, were Rs. 2,92,272-11-8 against Rs. 2,91,640-5-5 in 1872-73. The total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, was Rs. 3,07,765-5-3, being, therefore, in excess of receipts by Rs. 15,492-9-7. The total expenditure in 1872-73 was Rs. 2,49,461-12-6. The unusually large amount expended in the year under review is attributed chiefly to the expenses attending the marriage of Bábni Bái to the Máhárájá Sindia, which amounted to Rs. 43,234-15-0, and the cost of building a house at Kolhápur for the young Sir Dessái, which was Rs. 5,000. The expenditure on account of public works was also unusually large, as shown below.

Stamps.

The realizations during the year under report on account of stamps amounted to Rs. 17,776-11-11, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,564-14-0, leaving a net profit of Rs. 16,211-13-11. This is a decrease on the preceding year's net realizations of Rs. 2,338-13-4.

Census.

A census of the population was taken in February 1872, when the population was found to be 190,814. This showed an increase since the date of the census taken in 1852, the number of the people then having been found to be 152,206. The density of the population is 212 to the square mile.

Vaccination.

Vaccination progresses satisfactorily. The number of children vaccinated during the year was 2,661 male and 2,520 female children. Of this number 5,039 were successfully vaccinated, 22 were unsuccessful cases, and 228 doubtful.

Education.

In 1872 the supervision and inspection of schools in the Wári State was, on the recommendation of the then Acting Political Superintendent, transferred to the Educational Department of Government. There are altogether 25 schools, of which 1 is a first grade Anglo-Vernacular chool, 2 are girls' schools, and the remaining 22 are vernacular schools. The total cost of education amounted to Rs. 8,794-10-2, of which Rs. 6,541-9-10 were paid from the State revenues and Rs. 2,253-0-4 from local subscriptions and fees.

Public Works. Several tanks which were in course of construction during 1872-73 have been completed. A new dharamsâla has been built half-way up the Párpuli Ghât road, and one at Akeri, a village on the same line of road. Three new school-houses were nearly completed at the close of the year, and several other useful public works were commenced. The total expenditure on account of public works was Rs. 16,950-3-3, being in excess of the preceding year's outlay by Rs. 3,971-15-10.

Southern Marátha Jághirs.

Sangli. The unsatisfactory management of his affairs by the Chief was mentioned in the report for 1872-73. During the year under review Government found it necessary to interfere in consequence of the unsatisfactory relations subsisting between the Chief and his sepoys. The Chief, while asking Government for assistance, consented to abide by whatever arrangement His Excellency in Council might deem advisable. The plan adopted was the appointment of a British officer, acceptable to the Chief, to administer the State in association with him for a limited period, with a casting vote and full power to act in the event of the Chief absenting himself, abstaining from business, or opposing what was considered advisable. In the latter contingency, however, it was provided that the difference of opinion should be submitted for the decision of Government. The object of the interference of Government was explained to be the introduction of honest officials and a good system of administration, and the clearance of the State from debt. After some hesitation the Chief agreed to the arrangement proposed, and asked that Captain West might be appointed Joint Administrator. Accordingly that officer was appointed, and Táttiá Sáheb for some time seemed quite satisfied. In the middle of February, however, he proceeded to Bombay and immediately on his arrival there he called on the Joint Administrator to reinstate in office the officials who had been banished in the previous year, and to punish the sepoys who had raised the *émeute*, and he declared

his intention of not returning to Sángli till these demands were complied with. Captain West submitted the question for the decision of Government, and at the close of the year, as Táttiá Sáheb adhered so far to his resolution, was carrying on the administration of the State alone.

The Joint Administrator reported that on taking charge of his appointment he did not find the State in at all a satisfactory condition, the accounts not having been made up for five years, and nearly all the departments being clogged with arrears of work. One satisfactory point, however, is that Rs. 93,000 of interest-bearing debt were paid off during the past year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,93,117. Under the head of education is to be noted an increase in the number of scholars, and also in the number of schools, of which there are now 31 against 27 in the previous year. But the Director of Public Instruction reports that the schools are in a bad state. An additional vaccinator had been employed, and the total number of operations performed during the year of report was 1,267, of which 1,062 were successful.

Maisál.

Maisál is a sub-surinjám of Sángli, but it was deemed advisable to keep it under the direct management of the Political Agent, notwithstanding the appointment of a Joint Administrator in that State. Claims amounting to Rs. 1,22,318-3-6 were preferred against this estate; but inquiry showed most of them to be inadmissible, and only two, amounting to Rs. 456-10-3, were recognized. A primary vernacular school was opened in August last in the village of Maisál. The young Sub-Surinjámdár Kedár Ráo continued to attend school at Kolhápur, and has made good progress.

Miráj—elder Chief.

The Honourable Ganpat Ráo Tátia Sáheb conducted the administration of his estate during the year in a satisfactory manner. A misunderstanding arose between the representatives of the two branches of the Miráj family regarding a claim preferred by Tátia Sáheb of the elder branch to participate in the share of the inam village of Dodwár held by the younger branch. The dispute is

not yet settled. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Miráj has improved, and the attendance is larger than in the preceding year. Two new schools, two night schools, and an experimental night class have been opened, and a favourable report is given of all the schools in this jághir. Vaccination also appears to have made some progress.

Miráj—younger Chief. The administration of the jághir of the younger branch of the Miráj family was conducted by the Chief's only son, and on the whole he managed well. A sum of Rs. 2,750 was expended at Gurgeri in the erection of a dharamsála, the deepening of a tank, and the repair of a temple; but roads are said to be much needed, and education to be at a stand-still. The season was not an unhealthy one, although there was an outbreak of an apparently new disease, a kind of rheumatic affection of the knees, in Gurgeri. Cattle were free from disease, and the cereal crops were fair. Cotton, however, partially failed.

Kurandwár —elder Chief. The administration of the estate of the elder branch of the Kurandwár family was not very satisfactory. The Chief is now in old age and failing health, and takes no part in the administration of his jághir. Complaints of oppression from the Angal Mahal were frequent. The Chief's son, Chintámon Ráo Bálá Sáheb, proceeded to Kolhápur in November last to study at the high school, and is reported to be doing well. A son was born to him last April. No new schools were opened, but the attendance at those in existence increased. There was a very decided increase in the number of persons vaccinated as compared with the preceding year.

Kurandwár—younger Chief. The administration of the estate of the younger branch of the Kurandwár family was, as usual, good. One kárbhári was removed, and his successor died during the year. A son was born to Harihar Ráo Dáji Sáheb, Appá Sáheb's son, during the past year. This young Chief is studying, only along with his cousin Bálá Sáheb, in the Kolhápur High School, and is making fair progress in his studies. A

school-house was built at Maindárgi, and a tank at Muzgam deepened during the past year. No new schools were opened. Vaccination made some progress.

Jamkhandi.

The administration of Jamkhandi has improved; but the prolonged absence of the Chief from his territory, in the absence of a trustworthy kárbhári who could conduct the administration on his own responsibility, was a drawback to the estate. The Chief showed a disposition to call in question the right of the Political Agent to entertain appeals from his people, but it is believed that the remonstrance of Government has had a good effect. The prisoners convicted of torture in 1872-73, who had been sent to Kolhápur by order of Government to undergo their sentences, were, on the Chief's memorializing Government, transferred to his authority. The charitable dispensary in Jamkhandi is amply provided with medicines and medical instruments, and is a useful institution. Two new schools were opened, and a competent person was appointed to superintend the educational department in this State. The opening of more schools is contemplated. There has been an increase in the number of vaccinations.

Mudhol.

The State of Mudhol appears to have prospered under the direct management of the Agency. The balance at the command of the State amounted, at the close of the year ending 31st April 1874, to Rs. 7,10,326-2-1. The State is reported to be better off for roads and schools than any of the other jághir states of the Southern Marátha Country. The police have been reorganized, and Government sanctioned the arming of 38 of their number with smooth-bore muskets in order to guard treasure and prisoners. Litigation very materially increased during the year under report; but there was a proportionate increase in the quantity of work disposed of by the Munsiff. Rs. 30,406-9-2 were spent on State public works, and 3,883-15-11 on local public works. Two night schools were opened, one at Mudhol and the other at Lokápur. Although no new day-schools were opened, those in existence are very favourably reported upon by the

Munsiff. The sum spent on education was Rs. 7,415-0-3 against Rs. 4,606-11-8 in 1872-73.

Rámdurg. The administration of Rámdurg was satisfactorily conducted by the Chief, who is popular with his subjects. He has secured the services of a pensioned mámlatdár of the British Government, chiefly to assist him in conducting the civil and criminal work of the jághir. Government extended the period for the payment of the last instalment of the adoption nuzzurana till January 1875. Nothing particular was done in the way of public works, and no new schools were started. Rs. 744 were spent on education. There was an increase in the number of persons vaccinated. Owing to scanty rain there was a partial failure of crops, and the Chief was obliged to grant remissions in consequence.

Petty Principalities under the Collectors and Political Agents.

Narukot. In Narukot the season of 1873-74 was on the whole favourable. The rain-fall was sufficient, and the average out-turn of the crops was estimated at 14 annas in the rupee. The chief event to be noticed is the final recognition by Government of the territory of Nárukot as a Native State, and the establishment of the Political Agency in connection with it.* The State has no police of its own; but a detachment of the Panch Mahâls Police, consisting of 33 men, is employed within its limits. The judicial business in the State is carried on in the spirit of the Acts and Regulations in force in the Regulation Districts. There has been a marked increase in crime during the year, but no serious offence. The number of offences reported rose from 26 in 1872 to 51 in 1873, and the number of persons convicted from 19 to 54. The land revenue of the year shows an increase of Rs. 1,252. It amounts to Rs. 5,720-4-0 against Rs. 4,468-0-6

* A slight error occurs at page 199 of the General Administration Report of 1872-73. It was there stated that during the minority of the present Chief the territory is under the direct management of the Agent to the Governor. The statement should have been that the administration had been handed over to the Bombay Government on condition that half the revenues were paid to the Chief.

realized in the preceding year. The forest revenue, which is a new item, there being no restriction in previous years on the cutting of trees, amounted to Rs. 583-1-10. Vital statistics are now recorded with greater attention than before. The number of births and deaths during the year amounts to 86 and 99 respectively. The ratio of births per 1,000 of population amounts to 12·57 and that of deaths to 14·48. The school at Jámbughorá was established after the disturbance of 1868, with the object of imparting some sort of education to the wild Naikras and Kolis. The average daily attendance during the year was only 13.

CAMBAY.

No events of general interest occurred in Cambay during the year. The Political Agent states that no complaints of undue severity in the punishment of offences have reached him. He is of opinion that there is excessive leniency in this branch of the Cambay administration. Education has progressed fairly. His Highness the Nawáb responded liberally to an appeal made to him by the Political Agent, and a school and branch school have been maintained, in which 270 boys received education during the year under report. An endowment of Rs. 7,000 for scholarships was provided two years ago by the liberality of Mr. Vurjivundás Manekchund of Bombay. The students in receipt of them attend the high school in Neriad.

SURAT AGENCY.

Dharampur.

The condition and attitude of the Dharampur State are unsatisfactory. The Rájá has disregarded the suggestion of Government that he should send his eldest son to the Rájkumár College, and has even withdrawn him from Surat. The liquidation of the Rájá's debt has been completed, but no improvements are being initiated, and the State has no competent minister and no regular courts of justice.

Bánsda.

The Rájá of Bánsda visited Bombay during the past year for the first time. The State is in a backward condition. The freedom of the Khándesh and Dang trade from transit duties was effected from November 1st.

Sachin.

The Sachin State is under attachment during the minority of the Rájá, and in a prosperous condition.

Other Estates. The distribution of the estate of the late Nawáb of Surat is complete, but the right to certain shares is being contested in the law courts. The estate of the late Bakhshi Begum was handed over to the heir after some months' attachment. Mir Zulpikár Ali, the ward of the Agent, is at school in England. His estate is involved in litigation.

KHA'NDESH. The Dang Chiefs. The Political Agent reports that, with one or two exceptions, the conduct of the Dang Chiefs during the year was satisfactory. One Chief, Fattesing of Gárvi, the chief Rájá in the Dang territory, who had been oppressing his people notwithstanding repeated warnings, was censured in open darbár and ordered into Dhulia as a punishment. His detention for a time has been approved by Government. The appointment of Assistant to the Political Agent was this year transferred from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Surat, to the Superintendent of Police and Principal Bhil Agent; this arrangement is reported to have worked satisfactorily, as the latter officer is always in Khándesh and available for any work required. A threatened disturbance at Bíba Bári was settled quietly. Only three criminal cases from the Dang country were tried by the Political Agent during the year, and none by the Assistant.

Surgáná. There is nothing of importance to record with regard to the Surgána zamindári. Affairs are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

Mewási States. The conduct of the Mewási Chiefs is said to have been generally good. The tracts appear to have been nearly free from crime. Three cases in all were tried—two by the Political Agent and one by the Principal Bhil Agent.

PEINT STATE. The civil returns for the Peint State show a small increase during the year; but there is a marked decrease in the amount of crime, the number of cases reported being only 64 against 101 in the preceding year. This is attributable to the season having been more favourable than last year, when the number of offences was larger than usual. The revenue realized during the year showed a considerable increase, which is due almost entirely to increased receipts

from forests. The net increase amounted to Rs. 10,934. The Political Agent is of opinion that the forests would bring in a larger revenue than they do, were the country more accessible; but it is an exceedingly difficult country to open out, and the funds available for public works are very small. Still during the year this subject has not been overlooked, and a new road running from Peint to the northern part of the State has been commenced, and some ten miles constructed; and when this is completed it will open up a part of the country hitherto impassable for carts, and will thus lead, it is expected, to the working of the bamboo and other jungles in the northern part of the State, which are of considerable value. A few schools are maintained, but the people are not very desirous of education, and much improvement cannot be expected at present.

JAWA'R.

A nominal decrease of land revenue in the Jawár State as compared with that of 1872-73 is shown, but there has been an increase of Rs. 6,499 from abkári and transit dues, the latter chiefly on timber. The increase in the abkári revenue has followed on a system, introduced during the year, of selling licenses separately, and not together as has hitherto been the practice. Additional revenue has also been obtained from a cess levied for the first time on the produce of fruit trees in the State. The forest receipts show an increase of Rs. 7,341 over the receipts of last year, Rs. 12,732. The large sum of Rs. 12,100 was expended on the road to Dhánu, and smaller sums on wells and dharamsálas. The following is a statement of the total receipts and expenditure of the Jawár State for 1873-74:—

Receipts.	*Expenditure.*
Rs. 58,064.	Rs. 58,773.

It is satisfactory to record that a sum of Rs. 2,97,000 belonging to the State is invested in Government Securities. This sum has been invested since the State came under attachment. The above statement of receipts includes interest on the Government Paper to the extent of Rs. 1,391. The rain-fall during 1873-74 was scanty, but it does not

appear to have been insufficient for the crops. The State has granaries in two of the Mahâls, from which grain is advanced to indigent cultivators at certain rates to be subsequently paid. This system is said to be a great boon to the people. The progress of vaccination is favourably reported upon. Education is at a stand-still, and the people are too wild for much improvement to be expected at present. The young Chief, who is now in this 19th year, is still pursuing his studies, and the progress made in them is considered by the Political Agent to be commendable. He attends the high school at Poona.

SA'VANUR. The cash balance of the Sávanur State on 31st March 1874 amounted to Rs. 54,814. In municipal matters and in the forest department considerable progress has been made. The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice has been on the whole satisfactory. Public works, such as roads, drinking tanks, and irrigational works, have been prosecuted with vigour, and much material progress is the result. The system of registration obtaining in British territory was introduced into Sávanur in 1869, and has been attended with satisfactory results, Education is progressing fairly.

Aden.

Foreign Affairs. The Resident was during the year in constant and friendly communication with the Arab Chiefs around Aden. The only political event of importance was the occupation of Láhej Territory in October 1873 by a force of about 350 officers and men under the command of Colonel J. R. Mackenzie, of 105th Light Infantry. The troops were accompanied by the Resident, and remained in Lahej Territory till the 20th December. They were afterwards sent to Al-Hota to support the Sultan of Lahej against meditated aggressions by the Turkish authorities in Yemen.

Season. In 1873-74 the rain-fall registered was 2 inches and 50 cents.; in the preceding year it was 8 inches and 69 cents.

Criminal Justice.

The number of persons apprehended by the police in cognizable cases during 1873-74 was 654. The convictions were 537, and the acquittals 117. The percentage of convicted was thus 82·11. In 1873 there were altogether 1,273 apprehensions against 1,202 in 1872. The actual number of crimes committed in 1873 was 753 against 740 in the preceding year. In 1873 the total convictions were 77·7 per cent., whereas in 1872 they came to 80·8 per cent. In 1873-74 the value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 5,297-11-5, of which Rs. 2,532-8-8, or 47·98 per cent., were recovered. In 1872-73 stolen property was valued at Rs. 1,034-6-4, and 40·81 per cent. or Rs. 422-9-3 were recovered. Few crimes of violence were committed.

Prisons.

The daily average number of prisoners in the jail during the past year was 64 against 92 in 1872. The cost of maintaining each prisoner in 1873 was Rs. 290-12-10 against Rs. 247-12-6 in the preceding year. The dry-earth system continues to be practised with complete success.

Civil Justice.

In the year 1873 only 2,376 suits were filed against 6,032 in 1872. The decrease is attributed to the abolition of the Kázi's Court. The Registrar of the Court of the Resident was invested early in 1873 with the powers of a Judge of the Small Cause Court, under Section 40 of Act XI. of 1865, to hear and determine suits not exceeding Rs. 20, and the system now obtaining of disposing of petty claims is reported to be a great improvement on the one that has been abolished.

Registration.

During the year 1873-74 the number of compulsory registrations was 183. Of optional registration there was only one case. The financial results are unsatisfactory. The gross receipts were Rs. 572, the expenditure Rs. 1,385-6-2, thus exhibiting a deficit of Rs. 813-3-6. The Resident reports that the object of registration is not sufficiently understood at Aden, and that a considerable portion of executants seem to think it is intended to produce revenue.

Municipal Administration. The municipal receipts in 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 63,310-5-11, being an increase of Rs. 3,460-11-7 over those of the preceding year. The disbursements for the same period came to Rs. 65,128-12-7. Thus there was an excess of expenditure over income to the extent of Rs. 1,818-6-8. This was owing to a large expenditure on works of public improvement. Among them may be instanced a fine road which has been made round the circus at Steamer Point at a cost of Rs. 5,285-9-11.

Military. The only relief in 1873-74 was that of the 105th L. I. which sailed in the troop-ship "Malabar" on the 27th February 1874. The 41st (The Welsh) Regiment landed on the 26th idem, having left Multan in January of the same year.

Marine. During the year 1873-74 no less than 45 men-of-war visited the port, against 27 in 1872-73. In the same period 708 steamers and 51 square-rigged vessels entered the harbour, while in 1872-73 the numbers were 631 and 71 respectively. A shipping office was opened at Steamer Point on the 1st April 1873, which is reported to have proved of the greatest convenience to masters and seamen frequenting the port. They were formerly obliged to visit the camp for the transaction of business, a distance of nearly six miles.

Trade. The principal facts connected with the trade of the Settlement during the year will be noticed hereafter under the head of Trade.

Public Works. The road from Steamer Point to the camp was repaired in 1873-74 at a cost of Rs. 28,263, and greatly improved. The great project for damming up the Khusuf Valley has been commenced. It is anticipated that, if it be successfully carried out, it will supply Aden with a large quantity of water, and will sweeten the neighbouring wells. The barracks for the Royal Artillery in camp have been completed, and the men are now most comfortably quartered. Many minor improvements for the health and comfort of the troops were carried out in 1873-74, and a gun-shed

was completed for the Aden Light Field Battery, which is now kept in camp and ready for use at an hour's notice. The new Treasury and the Judicial Court of the Resident are under construction, and will, it is expected, be completed before the close of the year.

Post Office.

In 1873-74 the number of covers received was 159,974. Those despatched came to 131,658. This was an increase in both respects as compared with 1872-73.

Revenue and Finance.

Opium license fees amounted to Rs. 1,917-8-0 for 1873-74, and sales of opium to Rs. 2,552. This exhibits a slight increase as regards the former, and a small decrease as regards the latter. The value of Government stamps sold in 1873-74 was Rs. 5,117 against Rs. 5,035 in 1872-73. In the Port Fund the pilotage fees in 1873-74 came to Rs. 16,430-7-6, whereas in 1872-73 they amounted to Rs. 27,385-1-2. The decrease is owing to the reduction of fees from 12 to 4 pies a ton. The port dues for the past year amounted to Rs. 44,300-9-6 ; in 1872-73 they came to Rs. 37,513-11-9. The increase is attributable to a larger number of vessels having touched at Aden. The profits arising by the sale of water from the Shaikh Othman Aqueduct amounted in 1873-74 to Rs. 21,286-9-4, which were credited equally to Government and to the Sultan of Lahej. The school fees came to Rs. 239 as compared with Rs. 278 for 1872-73. The sale of the abkári and other contracts realized the sum of Rs. 30,325 in 1873-74 as compared with Rs. 15,745 in 1872-73. This increase is thought to have arisen from competition, which would probably be encouraged by the fact that a large number of European sailors land from the Royal and Foreign Marines and from the Merchant Shipping.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

The endeavour that was made to register the births and deaths in the Settlement has not met with success. The population is chiefly Mahomedan, and people of that persuasion are generally reluctant to give information on domestic matters. In the past year 2,120 persons were treated in and out of the Civil Hospital. In 1872-73 the number was

2,092. Only 5 cases of small-pox were admitted. The Settlement was free from serious sickness. In the European General Hospital there were 133 admissions, chiefly from the Mercantile Marine. Only three deaths occurred. 16 cases of small-pox were landed from the shipping. Of these 15 were Natives, who were treated in the Civil Hospital and on Slave Island. Among the British troops 11 deaths occurred in 1873-74, and those who went to Lahej suffered severely from malarious fever. In other respects the health of the men was good. The Native troops who went into the interior also suffered from malarious fever. The other prevailing diseases were rheumatism, scurvy, bronchitis and dysentery. There was a considerable increase in the number of persons vaccinated, viz. 1,265 against 684 in 1872-73.

Quarantine. The only vessel placed in quarantine was the "Roma" with pilgrims on board from Jeddah, from which seven small-pox patients were landed and placed on Slave Island for treatment. All ships carrying pilgrims bound to and from Jeddah were boarded by the Port Surgeon or one of his Assistants. None of the ports in the Red Sea were in quarantine during 1873-74.

Instruction. The average monthly attendance at the English School was 46 against 52 in the preceding year. In the Arabic School 155 attended monthly, against 150 in 1872-73.

Tawella Tanks. The receipts from the sale of water from the Tawella Tanks came to Rs. 21,416-13-4, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,460-8-6. Reservoir water is sold to Government departments and to the public at one rupee per 100 gallons. Condensed water for the past year cost, including carriage, Rs. 3-9-10 per 100 gallons.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

Division of Surveys.

The surveys which were in progress in this Presidency during the past year may be classed under 4 heads :—(1) the Topographical Survey conducted by parties under the orders of the Government of India; (2) the Revenue Survey under Bombay Act I. of 1865; (3) City Survey under Bombay Act IV. of 1868; and (4) Miscellaneous Surveys, comprising a survey of salt works in the Northern Konkan, and of certain estates in the island of Salsette. The last and the survey proper of cities, as distinct from the enquiry into titles, were conducted by officers of the Bombay Revenue Survey Department; but it will be convenient to treat them separately from the surveys carried out with a view to the settlement of the land revenue.

(1).—Topographical Survey.

Number of Parties in the Topographical Survey.

The Topographical Survey has been carried on by the same five parties during the year 1873-74 as during the previous year, viz.:—

The Káthiáwár Party, Great Trigonometrical Survey under Captain Pullan, S.C.

The Gujarát Party, Great Trigonometrical Survey, under Major C. T. Haig, R.E.

No. 10 Party, Revenue Survey, under Captain F. Coddington, S.C.

No. 11 Party, Revenue Survey, under Major H. C. B. Tanner, S.C.

No. 2 Party, Topographical Survey, under Mr. F. B. Girdlestone.

Káthiáwár Party.

In the last Administration Report (page 211) it was stated in regard to Káthiáwár that the eastern half of the province

had been topographically surveyed and mapped,—that is to say, that portion of the province lying to the east of a straight line drawn from the middle of Diu Island northwards to the Rán of Kachh. During the past year considerable and satisfactory progress was made. 2,200 square miles between meridians 70° 30′ and 71° 0′ and parallels 22° 0′ and 23° 0′, or a rectangle 68 miles north and south by about 32 miles east and west, contiguous to the portion previously mapped and lying on the west of the northern half of the centre line, was surveyed on the scale of 2 inches to a mile. Triangulation has also been pushed on in advance so as to admit of a similar addition to the topography being made next season, and there has likewise been a large scale (12 inches to a mile) survey made of the town and cantonment of Rájkot. The country surveyed during the past season is open and well cultivated, and includes besides Rájkot the important towns of Morbi and Wankanir, Kotra Sangani, Pardhari, Ṭankaria, Látipur, and Lodika of secondary importance, and the fortified villages of Khirasra and Wadáli. It is drained by the rivers Machu, Agi, Demai, Und, and other smaller streams. The Machu, which is the most considerable, and remarkable for its rugged rocky channel and precipitous banks, rises in the Wankanir Hills, and flowing under the walls of Morbi discharges itself into the Ran of Kachh near Mallia. The inhabitants of this portion of Káthiáwár are Kolis, Kunbis, and Dhers, with a considerable Mahomedan element in the larger towns and in the villages along the Ran. The staple article of cultivation is cotton.

GujáratParty. It was stated at page 213 of last Administration Report in connection with the operations of the Gujarát Party that in future it was contemplated publishing all British territory on the scale of 4 inches to the mile. During the past year 700 square miles were surveyed on that scale; 560 square miles of this area are in the Ahmedábád Collectorate, and include the town and greater portion of the táluka of Sanand and parts of the Viramgam and Dholka Talukas, besides portions of the Káthiáwár States, Lagtar, Limri, Karol and Vitalgarh. It was necessary to include these portions of foreign terri-

tory in order to complete the topography up to the meridian of 72° 0′, which is there the boundary of the Káthiáwár Survey. This portion also includes the well-known lake, the Nál. The other 140 square miles are in the Surat Collectorate, and include the town and portion of the taluka of Ulpar (or Orpad), and also the town of Kathor in the territory of His Highness the Gaikawár. This portion is crossed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and contains the Sayen Station on that line; it also embraces a portion of the Tapti River. Twenty maps, on the scale of 4 inches to a mile, embracing the whole of this surveyed area, are in course of preparation. When complete they will contain all the topographical features shown in ordinary topographical maps, and all the fiscal details which hitherto have been confined to the large scale village maps of the Gujarát Revenue Survey. These include village boundaries, bye-roads, foot-paths, hedges and wells, while every field is shown and marked with its assessment number, and the proper local names are given to the tanks. An area of about 3,500 square miles hasbeen triangulated in advance, and of this an area of about 3,000 square miles is ready for survey. The remaining 500 square miles require yet to be gone over by the establishment of the Gujarát Revenue Survey under Mr. T. A. LeMesurier (working in connection with the Gujarát Party), that the necessary connection may be made between the stations of the triangulation and certain obligatory points shown in the village maps of the Revenue Survey. Besides this, an area of about 400 square miles was triangulated in the district of Salgana and the Dangs in order to furnish the Forest Department with a map of that tract as soon as possible, but the topography cannot well be taken up next season, as it must be first covered with a net-work of smaller triangles. It is hoped that about 1,100 square miles will be mapped next season in the Ahmedábád Collectorate, completing the at present unmapped gap between the Gujarát and Káthiáwár Surveys, and about 300 square miles in the Surat Collectorate contiguous to the portion surveyed last season, and connecting it with the surveyed portion of the Broach Collectorate.

The Násik Party.

The Násik Party under Captain Coddington during the past season topographically surveyed 1,440 square miles on the scale of 2 miles to an inch. This area comprises the whole of the Sawargam Taluka, such portions of the Dindori and Niphár Talukas of the Násik Collectorate as were not before surveyed, a small portion of the Ghats which was required to complete the Násik Taluka, a small portion which remained of the Kopargam Taluka in the Ahmadnagar Collectorate, and 120 square miles of the Peint State. The line of Ghats from Kem Hill, the junction of the talukas Baglan and Dinduri and the Salgana and Peint States, down to Wotar Hill, north-west of Igatpuri Taluka, has not been completely mapped. The heights of about 170 different stations have been determined, varying from 1,400 to over 5,000 feet above the sea. The principal large towns included in the past season's work are Yeola, noted for its silk factories; Trimbak, which is the source of the Godavery, and which is famous for its temple and shrine of Trimbakeshwar; and Harsul and Peint. The principal hills are Angeni, 4,295 feet high, on which stands (about 500 feet below the top) the small hot-weather station of Angeneri; Trimbak, 4,285 feet high; Ankai and Tankai, two forts joined by a saddle lying to the south of Manmar Railway Station. The former is the highest hill of the range, being 3,182 feet. Harish, a hill-fort 3,676 feet high, lying to the west of Trimbak and remarkable for its good water and peculiar shape, and Khair Killa, an old fort, the highest point in the Peint State, are also included in the area surveyed during the year. The principal rivers are the Godavery, with its tributaries the Kikwi, Kas, Alandi, Ban Gunga, Khadwa and Gui and other smaller streams, and the Dawan and Parnadi. The former, which drains the southern part, and the latter, which drains the northern part, of the Peint State empty themselves into the sea at Daman and near Balsar respectively. The principal roads are the Agra road, the Násik Peint and Balsar road, the Násik and Harsul road, the Násik and Poona road, the Máligám and Ahmadnagar road, the Nandgaon and Aurungábád road, and two local funds roads, one from Násik to Trimbak, and the other,

which is still under construction, from Násik to Dinduri. Captain Coddington has a large area of 3,500 square miles triangulated in advance, and it is expected that the area finally surveyed by his party during the current year will be larger than that surveyed during the past year, and that it will include the northern portion of the Nandgaon Taluka, the whole of Máligám and Baglan Talukas, and the remainder of the Peint State.

The Poona and Ahmadnagar Party.

Major Tanner's Party has surveyed 1,440 square miles, on the scale of 2 inches to a mile, comprising 3 sheets (30′ longitude by 15′ latitude). The area on one of these sheets lies to the east of the area surveyed last year, and is contiguous to the south margin of Captain Coddington's work. It embraces portions of the Kopargaon, Rahori, and Newase Talukas, and includes the town of Newase near its south-eastern corner, and Kolbar on the old Násik and Ahmadnagar road, near its south-west corner. It is traversed from east to west by the Prowra River, while the Godavery crosses the north-east portion diagonally, and it is intersected by the Wojur and Lakh irrigation canals. As the Godavery separates the Nizam's dominions from the British, the survey operations were extended about a mile into the Nizam's territory. The areas on the other two sheets embrace the country from the Ghats on the west to Supa and Patus on the east. The cantonment and city of Poona is at the north centre of this tract, and the town of Jejuri and the forts of Purandhar, Rajgarh, and Torna lie in a straight line along the inner southern margin. The area surveyed also contains the fort of Singarh and town of Sassur, the Karakwasla Lake, and about 40 miles of country that either is or will be watered by it, as well as the whole of the drainage streams which feed it, and extends to the source of the Muta River in a plateau elevated about 3,000 feet above the sea. Major Tanner has extended his triangulation to the south of this tract, and it is expected that during the current year his party will survey the upper portion of the Nira valley, including the towns of Bhor, Phaltan, Baramatti, and Indápur, and the country that will be watered by the Nira valley irri-

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gation project. The southern limit of this tract is formed by the range on which the Mander Deo plateau and the Kamatki Ghat are situated.

The Khándesh Party.

The Topographical Party under Mr. F. B. Girdlestone has not yet surveyed any country in the Bombay Presidency, but has completed the survey of 2,274 square miles, which comprise portions of the bordering territory of Holkar and Scindia, Dewas Dhar, and Barwani, and the triangulation has been pushed on in advance, so that Mr. Girdlestone contemplates surveying the northern portion of the Khándesh district during the current season on the scale of 1 inch to a mile.

Total area surveyed.

The following table shows the total area surveyed by all the Government of India parties in the Bombay Presidency during the past and previous seasons :—

	No. of Seasons working.	Area surveyed		Total.
		Previously.	Past season	
		Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
Káthiáwár Party	8	11,550	2,200	13,750
Gujarát do.	5	3,020	700	3,720
Násik do.	3	1,650	1,440	3,090
Nagar and Poona	2	580	1,440	2,020
			Grand Total ...	22,580

(2).—Revenue Survey.

Parties employed.

The Revenue Survey parties which were employed during the year under the control of the Survey and Settlement Commissioners of the Northern and Southern* Divisions were as follows :—

Northern Division.

Poona and Násik Survey.
Ratnágiri Survey.
Gujarát Survey.
Indus Left Bank Survey.
Indus Right Bank Survey.

Southern Division.

Southern Marátha Country Survey.

* The Survey Commissioner of this division has also the charge of the Mysore Survey operations, the results of which are reported to the Government of that province.

The field work executed by the above departments is shown below :— Field work executed.

Departments.	Names of Superintendents or Officers in charge.	Number of Parties or Establishments employed.	Field Operations.	
			Area surveyed.	Area classed.
Northern Division.			Acres.	Acres.
Poona and Násik Survey ..	Lt.-Col. Waddington ..	8	5,64,943	5,57,359
Ratnágiri Survey	Mr. Gibson	5	1,80,741	1,96,377
Gujarát Survey	Lt.-Col. Prescott ...	4	1,92,073	1,33,102
Indus, Left Bank Survey ...	Captain Fisher	4	2,91,766	1,20,671
Indus Right Bank Survey.	Lt.-Col. Haig	3	1,90,761	52,462
Southern Division.				
Southern Marátha Country and Kánara Survey.	Mr. R. C. Beynon, Deputy Superintendent. Captain Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent.	11	10,89,975	6,03,195
	Total...	35	25,10,259	16,63,766

It will be seen from this return that the operations of the year comprise the measurement of an area of a little over twenty-five lakhs, and the classification of about sixteen and a half lakhs of acres.

In the Northern Division the establishments were employed in revising the measurement and classification of parts of the early settled districts of the Poona and Násik Collectorates. Original survey work was also in progress in the Gujárát and Ratnágiri Collectorates and in Sind. One of the establishments of the Ratnágiri Survey was engaged in beginning the survey of the Sawant Wári State, the application of the Revenue Survey to which had been sanctioned by Government. Operations in the Northern Division.

One of the regular field establishments of the Gujarát Survey, with an Assistant Superintendent in charge, was attached to the Topographical Survey Party employed in that province under Major Haig, R.E., of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for the purpose of assisting him in utilizing the materials of the Revenue Survey work in the construc- Utilization of materials furnished by the Revenue Survey for the Topographical Maps.

tion of the topographical map of the country which he is now preparing. Regarding the operations of this party Colonel Walker, Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, after explaining some preliminary details connected with the manner in which the work should be carried on, writes as follows :—

"It was not, however, till the 25th of July 1873, when the greater portion of the field season had passed, that Major Haig was joined by Mr. Dalzell and the native establishment, and was able to commence the long-contemplated operations. Thus not very much work could be done, and it is still premature to draw any positive conclusions as to the result of the experiments. Major Haig reports that what has been done is sufficient to prove that great use may be made of the Revenue Survey materials in improving the accuracy of the topographical maps, when a more extensive and systematic connection is made between the fixed points of the two surveys than had previously been attempted. He also anticipates that the combination, when supplemented by the addition of the topographical details, which have hitherto been purposely omitted from the revenue maps, will permit of the construction of topographical maps of all the British portions of Gujarát on the scale of 4 inches to the mile instead of the standard scale of 1 inch to the mile, and that this will be effected with a proportionate amount of additional detail and accuracy in minutiæ, &c., for which improvement the public will be indebted to the Gujarát Revenue Survey."

Major Haig after further experience writes as follows :— "I may mention that the topography that has been already executed this season convinces me that the combination maps will be a great success, and I believe of a character that the public of this country have not hitherto seen." His Excellency in Council considers it is greatly to be regretted that the undoubtedly excellent and reliable work of the Bombay Survey Department should not have been generally more largely utilized by officers of the Topographical Survey than has been done hitherto. There seems no reason whatever

why the system which has been carried on in Gujarát with such excellent results should not be extended all over the Presidency. Much unnecessary waste of labour and money has been incurred by the work having been practically done twice over. The matter is now under consideration, and there is a prospect of a more satisfactory division of labour being adopted.

Operations in the Southern Division.

In the Southern Division the survey establishments were employed in the revision survey of the Dhárwár and Kaládgi Collectorates, and in the original survey in North Kánara and in the Kolhápur State.

Health of the Establishment in North Kánara.

The officers and men of the department employed in North Kánara continued to be fairly healthy during the portion of the year they were employed there, which is necessarily very limited. During the other portion of the working season full employment is found for all in the adjacent Dhárwár Collectorate.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the surveys of both divisions amounted to Rs. 8,50,541. It will presently appear, when the financial results of the settlements are exhibited, that the assessments imposed amounted to Rs. 4,22,390 in excess of past average collections from the districts settled, but it remains to be seen how far this increase will be reduced in carrying out the orders of Government in respect to limitation, which will be spoken of hereafter.

(3).—City Surveys.

Progress of City Survey operations.

City survey operations were in progress in Ahmedábád, Surat, Broach, and Dhárwár during the year under review. It appears from the Collector's report that in Dhárwár the enquiry into titles is going on, that 18 decisions were passed during the year, and no sanads were issued; but other details respecting this city have not been reported. In Surat and Broach the work is approaching completion; in Ahmedábád it is estimated to last for five years more. The operations in these three places were confined almost entirely to enquiry into titles and the preparation of sanads. The re-

turns under the latter head given in the annual report show that for the three cities combined 7,522 sanads and 146 deeds of sale were prepared during the year.

Enquiry work.

The returns for the enquiry branch of work in these three cities give 12,598 as the total number of cases disposed of. Appeals against the enquiry officers' decisions were preferred in 185 cases, in 96 the decision was upheld, in 34 it was reversed, whilst 55 appeals were pending at the end of the year. Government have desired that the utmost liberality as to title should be shown in these enquiries, and that the surveys should not be made oppressive or unpopular by resuming land on slight cause or forcing sanads upon people.

Financial results.

The subjoined statement shows the financial results of the survey in the three cities from the commencement of operations to the close of the year under review :—

Name of City.	Receipts from all sources.	Expenditure.	Balance.	
			In favour of Survey.	Against Survey.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surat	1,15,007	1,33,676	.....	18,669
Broach	1,22,391	79,225	43,166	.....
Ahmedábád	1,56,674	1,35,757	20,917	.....
Total...	3,94,072	3,48,658	45,414	.....

It will be seen from the return that in

Ahmedábád the balance in favour of the survey is Rs. 20,917
Broach do. do. ... „ 43,166

64,083

and that in Surat the balance against the survey is Rs. 18,669. The result of the whole combined is a balance of Rs. 45,414 in favour of the survey.

(4).—Miscellaneous Surveys.

Survey of Salt-Works.

During the year under review a survey was made of salt-works in the Northern Konkan. The work was carried out in 8 talukas; and 233 salt-works, comprising a total area

of 9,206 acres, were surveyed with much care. An increase of 303 acres over the measurement formerly made by Colonel Francis was shown, which is attributable to the construction of new works and additions to old ones. The amount sanctioned for this work was Rs. 21,000, out of which Rs. 20,761-14-2 were expended, but Rs. 1,422-13-2 are recoverable from the owners of salt-works.

Survey of Estates in Salsette.

A survey of certain estates in the island of Salsette may also be mentioned here, although the year under review had closed before the measurement was commenced. It was intended that the estates in 50 villages should be surveyed; but those in 5 villages only, with an area of 4,190 acres, were classified, and in 1½ villages, with an area of 119 acres, measured. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,971-15-6. Government consider it advisable that a correct survey should be made of the entire island of Salsette, and that the valuable maps which were prepared in the years 1817 to 1823 should be utilized. The Surveyor General of India has been addressed on the subject, and he has been requested to direct some of the officers of his department now employed in this Presidency to ascertain and report the extent to which these old maps could be made use of.

SETTLEMENTS.

Division of Settlements.

As in last report the settlements which are spoken of in this section are those carried out by the Revenue Survey Department under Bombay Act I. of 1865 and those of the Alienation Settlement Department.

(*a*). Revenue Survey Department.

Financial results of Revenue Survey Settlement.

The financial results of the settlement operations of the Revenue Survey Department during the year under review are exhibited in the following statement :—

	No. of Villages.	Settlement Jamma or Gross Revenue.	Past Collections.	Percentage Increase.
NORTHERN DIVISION.				
Poona and Násik Survey.		Rs.	Rs.	
Havelli*	84	1,34,768	80,965	66
Pabal	58	1,52,108	1,02,228	48
Supa	42	78,788	59,926	36
Karmálla	95	1,46,890	1,10,824	32
	279	5,12,554	3,53,943	45
Ratnágiri Survey.				
Alibag...	56	38,418	27,650	39
Gujarát Survey.				
Wágra	68	2,95,500	2,46,206	20
Parantej	7	6,957	4,594	51
	75	3,02,457	2,50,800	20
Indus Left Bank Survey.				
Mohbat Dehra	62	53,772	46,599	15
Indus Right Bank Survey.				
Naushara Abra	69	89,181	75,177	18
Total...	541	9,96,382	7,54,169	32
SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
Indi				
Shindgi	102	1,55,311	1,09,656	41
Bijápur				
Nanlgund				
Hubli	128	3,84,162	2,48,974	54
Ron				
Dhárwár				
Total...	230	5,39,473	3,58,630	50½
Grand Total...	771	15,35,855	11,12,799	38

Results in the Northern Division.

It will be seen from the above return that survey rates have been introduced in 541 villages of the Northern Division, and that the result is an increase of about 2½ lakhs of rupees over past average collections from the villages concerned. In the case of revision

Survey assessment	9,96,382
Past collections	7,54,169
	2,42,213

* The revised rates yielding the increase here given were sanctioned, but under orders recently issued they will be modified.

settlements, which are separately shown, the increase amounts to 45 per cent. in excess of the former demand; and for the whole of the year's settlements of the division combined, it is 32 per cent.

Pressure of the new assessment in the Deccan.

The following statement shows the actual pressure of the new revised assessment, as compared with the old, in the districts of the Deccan settled during the past year :—

Vide Settlement Report of	No. of Government Villages settled.	Survey Assessment of Government Land—old rates.	Survey Assessment of Government Land—new rates.	Old average dry-crop rate	New average dry-crop rate.	Former Population.	Present Population.	Average of Assessment per Head of Total Population.	
								Former.	Present.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Old Pabal	59	1,02,228	1,52,108	0 8 3	0 12 0	54,037	55,564	1 14 3	2 11 10
Haveli ..	84	80,965	1,34,768	0 9 6	0 14 2	40,031	55,142	2 0 4	2 7 1
Supa ..	42	59,926	78,788	0 6 1	0 7 11	24,442	34,301	2 7 2	2 4 9
Karmálla	95	1,10,824	1,46,890	0 6 1	0 7 10	56,803	70,678	1 15 3	2 1 3

In the 59 old Pabal villages the population seems to have remained nearly stationary, and here the pressure of the new assessment is Rs. 2-11-10 per head of the total population against Rs. 1-14-3 under the old. In Haveli (84 villages) the population has increased 38 per cent., and the pressure of the assessment from Rs. 2-0-4 to Rs. 2-7-1 per head of the total population. In Supa (42 villages) the population has increased 40 per cent., and the revised rates have lowered the pressure from Rs. 2-7-2 to Rs. 2-4-9 on each head of the total population. In the 95 villages of Karmálla in the Sholápur Collectorate the population has increased 24½ per cent., and the pressure per head on the total population has been raised from Re. 1-15-3 to Rs. 2-1-3, or 6½ per cent.

Limitation of future increases and modification of past revisions.

All the reports and statistics furnished for the revised settlements tend to prove that the economic condition of the people in these districts (Poona and Sholápur) has greatly improved during the currency of the late survey leases.

Much of this improved state of things may be said to be of a permanent nature, being ascribable to the facilities for the transport of produce brought about by direct railway communication with Bombay, Poona, Sholápur, and Southern India, and to the easy access to local markets by means of the numerous bridged roads which have been constructed in these districts during the last 30 years. There can be no doubt too that the prices of ordinary food grains are still very considerably higher than they were when the first survey settlements were made. Considerations such as these show that the right to revise past settlements cannot, in the general interests of the State, be foregone. But it is the anxious desire of Government that the revised assessment should be no drawback to the improvement of the condition of the agricultural classes, who form so large a proportion of the population of the Presidency, and it has been deemed advisable, in consideration of the remarkable fall of prices which has taken place of late years and of the improbability that the higher prices which ruled during the last decade of the original settlements will be maintained, to lay down precise instructions as to limitation of increases for the guidance of survey officers in future revisions, and to decide the extent to which it will be right to modify past revisions so as to bring them into accord with the limited increases that will be obtained by future revisions.

Rules limiting increases in future revisions.

The rules respecting the limit of increases in revisions to be made hereafter are applicable to the Deccan Collectorates generally, but as it was a consideration of the revised rates introduced into certain parts of the Poona and Sholápur Collectorates during the past and previous years which gave rise to them and as the modifications to be made in the revised rates already introduced into these collectorates are founded upon the general rules, it is necessary to describe the rules and the modifications together. The general rules are as follows :—

> " 1*st*.—The increases of revenue in the case of a taluka or group of villages brought under the same maximum dry-crop rate shall not exceed 33 per cent.

"2*nd*.—No increase exceeding 66 per cent. should be imposed on a single village without the circumstances of the case being specially reported for the orders of Government.

"3*rd*.—No increase exceeding 100 per cent. shall in like manner be imposed on an individual holding.

"It is desirable here to state the principles which should be adopted in dealing with the last description of increases. Putting fraud or obvious error in the calculation of the original assessment out of the question, these excessive increases in individual cases will be found to be due to one of three causes:—

"1*st*.—To the assessment of land which was deducted by the original survey as unarable and unassessed, but nevertheless included within the limits of the original assessed number.

"2*nd*.—To enlargement of the original assessed area by portions of neighbouring lands unassessed at the original settlement having been with or without permission encroached upon by the ryots and cultivated together with the original assessed numbers.

"3*rd*.—To the alterations that have been made (1) by the adoption of a different valuation scale, and (2) by putting a higher value on the soils themselves.

"A consideration of the first cause turns mainly on the construction to be put on Section XXX. of the Survey Act, and on what are to be held to be improvements. It is well known that the practice in making these deductions was exceedingly lax, and that much land really arable was deducted as unassessed, simply from its being then uncultivated and covered with bushes and grass. It is further well known that in the great majority of cases the only outlay that has been incurred by the cultivator in bringing such pieces of land under the plough has consisted in the labour of breaking them up. But on the other hand the Survey Act does not prescribe that the expenditure from private resources should be more than a particular sum, while in

very many cases it would be impossible to say that the reclamation had not cost more than was at first sight apparent. His Excellency in Council on the whole attaches such great importance to maintaining strictly the principle enjoined by law of non-assessment of improvements made by private enterprise, that he is pleased to direct that the same area shall be deducted from each number as unassessed as was allowed at the original settlement.

"As regards the second cause, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that unauthorizedly appropriated lands must be regularly valued and assessed by the Revision Survey, no matter what increase in assessment may thereby result. As regards the last cause, it must be borne in mind that the officers employed in the infancy of the survey worked on varying scales of valuation, and that the systems they severally adopted were consequently more or less tentative or experimental. It was not till after the lapse of a few years that the then Superintendents of Survey were able to fix upon a uniform valuation scale which was subsequently embodied in the Joint Report. However much, therefore, His Excellency in Council would wish to avoid extreme increases in the assessment on individual holdings, there can be no doubt about the superiority of the Joint Report scale, and of the absolute necessity for determining and upholding a classification of soils based as far as possible on correct and uniform data.

"It is understood that the Joint Report scale was generally adopted a very few years after the introduction of the early assessments, and that consequently no alteration will be required to be made at future revisions. Explanation on this point should, however, be clearly given in future, and also in respect to the extent to which it has been found necessary to alter and depart from the classification value originally fixed on the different descriptions of soils. As far as possible the old valuation should be adhered to, and the greatest care should be taken to keep the valuation of the poorest and lighter soils low.

"If the above rules are adhered to, the cases in which the enhancement of the assessment in individual holdings will be found to be in excess of the prescribed limit, will probably be very few. In order to prevent excessive individual increases, the fixed standard or valuation must not be abandoned. It will always be optional with Government to remit wholly or in part, or for a particular period, such proportion of the increase in excess of 100 per cent. as may seem necessary; but the correct value of the land must be carefully ascertained on a uniform basis, and the proper assessment thereon duly calculated and recorded."

Modification of past revisions in parts of the Poona and Sholápur Collectorates.

It will be observed from the table given in page 108 that the percentage increases in groups of villages in the Haveli, Pabal and Karmálla Talukas re-assessed during the past year exceed the limit above imposed for future revisions, and the following abstract of the results obtained in all the revisions yet introduced into these collectorates shows that the increases in previous years exceed that limit still more :—

Name of Táluka.	No of culturable Acres under Old Assessment.	No. of culturable Acres under New Assessment.	Total Old Assessment.	Total New Assessment.	Average per Acre under Old Assessment.	Average per Acre under revised Assessment.	Percentage Increase on the whole.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Indápur	2,38,135	2,70,076	81,391	1,24,700	0 5 5	0 7 4	53
Sholápur	3,81,882	4,33,572	1,74,915	3,09,630	0 7 4	0 11 4	77
Madhe	....	.....	1,00,580	1,78,050	....	0 9 4	77
Bhimthadi	1,90,410	2,12,703	86,464	1,46,596	0 7 3	0 11 0	69
Pandharpur	84,273	90,798	36,048	63,979	0 6 10	0 11 3	77
Barsi	2,48,465	2,78,509	1,24,658	2,07,174	0 8 0	0 11 11	66
Havelli	1,27,610	1,46,745	80,965	1,34,768	0 10 2	0 14 7	66
Pabal	1,61,240	1,92,411	1,02,228	1,52,108	0 10 1	0 12 7	48
Supa (Petta)	1,47,244	1,59 227	59,926	78,788	0 6 6	0 7 11	36
Karmálla	2,71,194	2,99,242	1,10,824	1,46,890	0 6 6	0 7 6	32

But the work of the earlier survey was characterized by greater defects in respect to both measurement and classification than that done after some experience had been acquired, and as the country was represented to be extensively suffering from over-assessment, and the guiding principle of the officers who made the earliest settlements was to reduce the Government demand within very moderate limits, there can be little doubt that the error was on the side of leniency. It was, therefore, to be expected that larger increases would

be obtained by first than by subsequent revisions, and the progressive decreases observable in the abstract above given are understood to be due to this cause. For this reason it would appear that while some modification of the revised assessments introduced in some of the talukas above mentioned is necessary to assimilate them with the rates which will probably be introduced elsewhere in the same collectorates under the instructions above detailed, it is not desirable to reduce the rates to the full extent which would be required to bring the increases within the limits imposed for future revisions. After very careful consideration His Excellency in Council has authorized the requisite deduction being made on the following principles :—

1*st*.—Portions of cultivated numbers hitherto unassessed are to be deducted from the assessable area as laid down in the rules for future revisions, wherever it is practicable to do so.

2*nd*.—When this has been done, the maximum rates of the taluka are to be so reduced as to bring the increase in the total revenue demanded of a taluka or group of villages within 50 per cent. This having been done, any case in which the increase in a village is still above 75 per cent., in an individual field above 100 per cent., should be specially reported for orders, with distinct recommendations from the survey officers whether further alterations are necessary, and if so, how they should be effected.

Revision of assessment in Kharapat villages of Alibag.

The revision of the settlement of 56 Kharapat (or salt batty) villages of Alibag, made 20 years ago by the then agent (Mr. E. C. Jones), was effected by the Ratnágiri Survey. During these 20 years the progress of these villages has been marked. The population has increased 32 per cent., live stock of all kinds *435 per cent.*, and ploughs 32 per cent.

Percentage increase of revenue and pressure of assessment.

It will be seen from the statement given in page 108 that the revised rates have increased the revenue 39 per cent., viz. from Rs. 27,650 to Rs. 38,418, but the pressure of the assessment per head of the total population has risen only from Rs. 3-15-10 to Rs. 4-2-9, or 4½ per cent.

Settlement operations in Gujarát.

The settlement operations in Gujarát comprised the introduction of survey rates into all the villages of the Wágra Taluka of the Broach Collectorate. Wágra is much inferior to the other talukas of the collectorate both in climate and natural fertility, but this, as will be seen from the following contrasted statement, has been fully met by the reduced pressure of assessment as compared with the pressure per head of population in the other districts :—

	Per Square Mile.			
	Broach, including City.	Ulpar.	Anklesar.	Wágra.
Inhabitants	319	366	230	124
Houses	60½	71	63	32
Cows and buffaloes	60	187	71	25
Oxen	32		62	31
Ploughs	22	29	28	13½
Gross assessment per square mile...	Rs. 2,382	Rs. 2,286	Rs. 2,111	Rs. 1,452
Realization per square mile (*i.e* assessment of Government cultivated land *plus* Salami on alienations)	1,996	1,814	1,702	1,079
Gross assessment per culturable square mile	3,247	3,477	2,671	2,153
Realizations per culturable square mile	2,721	2,759	154	1,600

Pressure of assessment in Wágra.

From this statement it will be seen that the pressure of the assessment per culturable square mile in Wágra is less than in Broach by 41¼ per cent., in Ulpar by 42, and in Anklesar by 25¾.

Sind—Indus Left Bank Survey.

The only settlement made during the season under report by the Indus Left Bank Survey was that of 62 villages of the Mohbat Dehra Taluka. The new rates increased the assessment from Rs. 46,599 to Rs. 50,772, or 15 per cent.

Indus Right Bank Survey.

The survey rates were introduced into 69 villages of the Naushara Abra Taluka of the Shikárpur Collectorate. The financial result is shown in the following statement :—

	Acres.	Rs.
Taken up at settlement	63,330	89,181
Average cultivation and collection for last 10 years	26,208	75,177

This shows an increase of revenue equal to 18¼ per cent.; but of this the people have little reason to complain, for if the average cultivation has been 26,208 acres, and the average assessment Rs. 75,177, and they now get 63,330 acres for Rs. 89,181, the gain to them is more than to Government. These figures prove that the former assessment was as high as the present one is moderate, and the acreage taken up shows it to be popular.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Kánara land cases.

The long-pending law-suits regarding the right of Government to re-assess the land in North Kánara remain still undisposed of. There is, however, now a prospect of their being decided at an early date.

Percentage increase in Kaládgi.

In the revised settlements introduced in the year in the Kaládgi Collectorate the future increase of revenue will be 41 per cent., as above shown in the tabular statement.

Present prices of food grains in Kaládgi compared with those at the time of the first settlement.

The prices of ordinary food grains, jowári and bajri, in the principal market in this tract of country averaged from 1843 to 1853 71 seers per rupee, the average for the 5 years from 1838-9 to 1842-3—the 5 years before the first settlement—being the same; the average price from 1871 to 1873 was for each of the 3 years 14¼, 18¼ and 30 seers per rupee. In July 1874 the price of these grains is quoted at 32¼ seers per rupee, but this is after a good harvest last year, and with the prospect of an extraordinary favourable coming season. It is, therefore, hardly probable that this low rate will represent the average of the entire year.

Result of improved communications.

But the average of prices quoted as prevailing thirty years ago and at present gives a very small idea of the practical returns procurable for produce at the different times. Thirty years ago there were in existence very small

means of transporting articles of such a bulky nature in comparison with value as the common food grains to a remunerative market. In case the local supply proved much in excess of the local demand, a glut at once occurred, the seller had no means of conveying his produce to the nearest first-class market, but was obliged to take what he could get fom the village dealer.

Prices of other produce.

But food grains are by no means the main source from which the money to pay the Government land tax is obtained. There are fortunately many other articles of produce of a readily exportable nature, the demand for which is practically unlimited. Cotton is to some extent grown in the tract under notice ; and low as the price is compared with that of 8 and 10 years ago, it is more than a hundred per cent higher than it was twenty and thirty years ago. Oil seeds of different kinds, linseed, sesamum, and safflower are also produced, the two latter to a large extent. The demand for these seeds is never-failing both for internal consumption and for export to Europe, and prices are well mantained. The average prices of linseed and sesamum in the Sholápur market, the chief mart in the vicinity of this part of the country, for 1871 and the two following years, are quoted in the *Government Gazette* respectively at $11\frac{1}{4}$, 11 and $12\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. In June last, linseed was quoted at $12\frac{1}{4}$ seers.

Increase of population and agricultural stock.

The following statement shows the population, agricultural cattle, and carts in the 102 villages of the extreme north of the Kaládgi Collectorate subjected to revision of assessment in comparison with the same figures for 1872 :—

	1843-4.	1872.	Percentage of Increase.
Population...	48,482	72,884	50
Agricultural Cattle	15,263	25,040	64
Carts	36	504	1,300
Houses, *flat-roofed* and tiled	7,190	10,753	49
Do. thatched	2,941	3,306	12

Great as the increase in the number of cattle is, the improvement in quality is even greater. The increase in carts

shows the enormous increase in the transport power of the district, called forth by the improvements in roads and, above all, by the vicinity of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, several stations of which are within 12 miles of the northern boundary. Under such circumstances any local glut producing a merely nominal price is impossible, and any ryot having surplus grain to dispose of can obtain within a few seers of the taluka market price from the local dealer, or can at once obtain the price of the day by carrying his grain himself by the aid of his own cattle a distance not exceeding one or at most two days' journey.

Sales and mortgages of land.

The available data regarding the rate at which land was bought and sold in the part of Kaládgi subjected to revision are somewhat scanty. Only fourteen cases of absolute sale were ascertained, in six of which the purchase money was nine times and upwards the assessment before revision, and in eight cases less than that proportion. Much land is sublet from year to year and frequently for some proportion of the gross produce. As the agreement in such cases is generally verbal, it is difficult to obtain any precise information about it. In all it was ascertained that about 80 per cent. of the land in these 102 villages, containing an occupied area of Government land of acres 3,11,324, was cultivated directly by the holder under Government, and 20 per cent. was sublet by him to others. Besides the few cases of absolute sale, information regarding which was obtained, 14 cases of money being borrowed on the security of land were returned. The land was taken as security for loans of from twice to twenty times the Government assessment, the loan bearing interest at rates varying from 9 to 37½ per cent.

Effect of revised rates on value of land not yet ascertainable.

The revised rates of assessment though announced will only be actually collected for the first time in the revenue year 1874-75. It is, therefore, premature to judge how they will affect the value of land. The average increase of assessment amounts to but 2 annas per acre all over, or from Re. 0–6–0 per acre to Re. 0–8–0 per acre.

Condition of the people in the tract where

The people of this tract of country are far from wealthy, but their condition is infinitely superior to that which existed

30 years ago. The great increase in agricultural stock affords one proof of this, and another even more clear may be found in the large increase of flat-roofed and tiled houses in comparison with the meaner thatched dwellings, the increase of the former being 49 per cent. against 12 per cent. of the latter. Debt of course exists, but not to the same extent as is supposed to exist in the pure Marátha districts. The people in Kaládgi are of Kánarese stock, which appears to be a far more thrifty race than the pure Marátha. assessment was revised.

In the Dhárwár Collectorate the revision settlement was commenced and introduced during the past year into 128 villages. The future increase of revenue will be not less than 54 per cent., as shown in the tabular statement above. The total area of Government occupied land in this tract was acres 2,80,625, the average assessment per acre was Re. 0-14-4, and the revised assessment will amount to Re. 1-5-11 per acre, being an increase of Re. 0-7-11 per acre all over. Revision of assessment in the Dhárwár Collectorate.

The following statement shows the comparative prices of the main articles of produce in the two great markets of the north of the Dhárwár Collectorate, Hubli and Naulgund, for the decade from 1844 to 1853 compared with those of the 3 years ending with 1873:— Present prices compared with those at the time of the original settlement.

Name of Article.	Average Price from 1844 to 1853.	Average Price for 3 years ending 1873.	Percentage Increase.
Cleaned Rice ... ...Seers	34½	11¼	206
Jowári ... ... „	67½	22¾	196
Wheat ... ... „	59¼	12¾	347
Linseed ... ... „	44½	11¼	295
Seed Cotton per maund of 27⅛ lbs. ...	0 8 9	1 12 2	221

Sales and leases of land.

The following statement contains a number of cases of sales and leases of land in the part of Dhárwár in which the assessment was revised. Many more might be given of the same character :—

Hubli.

No.	Name of Village.	Old Survey No.	Area.		Assessment.			Terms of Lease or Sale.	Information whence derived.
			A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.		
1	Mudi Naikun Arlikatti	85-89	16	35	31	8	0	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 400. Owner to pay assessment.	Sub-Registar's Office.
2	Brimápur ...	146 147	30	8	38	0	0	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 1,000. Lessee to pay assessment.	
3	Adurgunchi ...	54	14	2	18	0	0	Do. for 10 years for Rs. 200 do. do.	
4	Budehal	24-6	20	15	19	12	0	Do. for 6 do. for Rs. 200 do. do.	
5	Sul	172	7	37	4	4	0	Do. for 9 do. for Rs. 300 do. do.	
6	Do.	213	23	20	28	0	0	Do. for 22 do. for Rs. 300 do. do.	
7	Nulvi	76	9	20	10	0	0	Do. for 34 do. for Rs. 200 do. do.	
8	Do.	154	4	18	6	0	0	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 200. Owner to pay assessment.	
9	Unkal	199	21	25	22	0	0	Do. for 6 years for Rs. 200. Lessee to pay assessment.	
10	Do.	157	15	20	21	8	0	Do. for 7 years for Rs. 600 do. do.	
11	Muriam Timsagar.	134	3	14	6	0	0	Sold for Rs. 76	
12	Agrahar Timsagar.	19	12	0	20	0	0	Do. for Rs. 600 by decree of Civil Court.	
13	Do. ...	23	5	0	8	0	0	Do. for Rs. 265 do. do.	
14	Jangmarkop ...	12	21	38	11	0	0	Sold to Hubli Municipality for Rs. 225.	
15	Ayodya	26	13	19	18	0	10	Sold for Rs. 100	
16	Gopunkop, half of...	130	13	5	17	3	0	Do. for Rs. 300	
17	Nulvi	125	15	39	22	8	0	Do. for Rs. 800	
18	Bengeri	70	11	30	16	0	0	Sold by auction by decree of Civil Court for Rs. 400	
19	Do.	9-11	27	5	17	0	0	Do. do. do. Rs. 1,200	
20	Nagshetikop (nine survey fields) ...	...	190	5	64	0	0	Government land, recorded as unarable, broken up into nine Survey Nos. and sold by auction in 1869-70 for Rs. 930.	
21	Do.	8	25	35	36	0	0	Sold for Rs. 1,080. Stamped paper produced.	

Naulgund.

No.	Name of Village.	Old Survey No.	Area. A. G.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.	Terms of Lease or Sale.	Information whence derived.
1	Herehkop	118	38 39	29 0 0	Sold for Rs. 500	Sub-Registrar's Office.
2	Gumgol	82	8 33	8 0 9	Do. ,, 90	
3	Halkusugal ...	132	48 37	55 0 0	Do. ,, 600	
4	Naulgund	57	28 19	32 0 0	Do. ,, 390	
5	Ballur	84	17 20	22 0 0	Do. ,, 400	
6	Kamarkop	64	25 28	26 0 0	Do. ,, 460	
7	Chilukwar	44	12 17	11 0 0	Do. ,, 150	
8	Basapur	87	51 15	29 0 0	Do. ,, 525	
9	Saswehali	88	29 29	28 0 0	Do. ,, 300	
10	Naikwur	9	38 26	29 0 0	Do. ,, 250	
11	Anigeri	433	30 29	23 0 0	Do. ,, 400	
12	Nagarhali	10	4 9	3 0 0	Do. ,, 200	
		18	22 18	21 0 0		
		34	13 17	11 8 0		
13	Morab	372	22 3	28 0 0	Do. ,, 200	
14	Sisvinhali	23	28 16	27 0 0	Do. ,, 400	
15	Do.	135	2 33	3 0 0	Do. ,, 90	
16	Anigeri	285	18 33	14 0 0	Do. ,, 300	
17	Do.	433	30 29	33 0 0	Do. ,, 400	

Rents of land.

The following statement shows rents procured for land, the lands referred to being of average quality, and in no way remarkable in situation or in any other way. They form part of the estate of a minor in charge of the Collector, and are sublet annually to the highest bidder :—

No.	Villages.	Survey No.	Acres.	Assessment.	Annual Rent realized.		Percentage of Rent in excess of Survey Assessment.
					Year.	Rupees.	
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Anigeri	34	1,221 35	1,053 1 0	1871-72	6,062	
					1872-73	6,804	
					1873-74	7,100	
					Average ...	6,655	532
2	Basápur	4	208 9	193 0 0	1871-72	610	
					1872-73	978	
					1873-74	978	
					Average ...	855	343
3	Sidápur	3	82 15	80 0 0	1871-72	400	
					1872-73	400	
					1873-74	615	
					Average ...	471	489
	Total...	41	1,512 19	1,325 1 0		8,011	

Sales of right of occupancy

There were some pieces of Government unoccupied land, the occupancy of which, subject to payment of the revised assessment, was put up to auction at the Settlement last March, for which the undermentioned prices were obtained. These prices go far to prove that the value of land is not materially affected by the revision of the assessment :—

No.	Táluka.	Village.	According to Revision Survey. New Survey No.	Acres.	Assessment.	Amount realized by Sale of Occupancy.
				A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Naulgund.	Bhadrápur ...	37	2 28	2 8 0	2 8 0
2		Belhar	86	4 32	5 0 0	100 0 0
3		Nagarhalli ...	121	0 10	0 4 0	0 4 0
4		Tirlapur ...	19	0 26	1 0 0	6 4 0
5		Madgunki ...	17	4 5	6 0 0	6 0 0
6		Kamargop ...	73	0 24	0 12 0	0 12 0
			83	0 12	0 4 0	0 4 0
			90	0 6	0 4 0	0 4 0
			92	0 9	0 4 0	0 4 0
			99	0 23	0 8 0	0 8 0
			102	0 18	0 8 0	6 8 0
7		Alugnadi ...	322	3 37	2 0 0	2 8 0
8		Naulgund ...	491	8 39	11 0 0	202 0 0
			500	2 0	2 8 0	30 0 0
			501	1 22	1 8 0	36 0 0
9	Ron ...	Yawgal	486	2 14	3 0 0	4 0 0
10		Hadagaoli ...	191	1 33	2 8 0	18 0 0
11		Gulgundi ...	5	2 2	2 8 0	30 0 0
			6	0 3	0 2 0	
12	Badami ...	Haganur ...	55	1 21	2 8 0	115 0 0
			56	0 31	1 8 0	60 0 0
			74	6 31	12 0 0	160 0 0
13	Hubli ...	Bamsamudra ...	60	6 3	2 8 0	14 0 0
14		Mawrinur ...	41	22 30	13 0 0	350 0 0
			42	21 17	10 0 0	130 0 0
			49	16 14	5 0 0	100 0 0
			50	12 28	3 0 0	60 0 0

Population and agricultural stock compared with that at the time of the original settlement.

The following statement shows the comparative statistics of the present time for the villages of the Dhárwár Collectorate in which the assessment was revised this year, compared with those of 1847, when the statistics of the original settlement were first compiled:—

	1847.	1873.	Percentage Increase or Decrease in 1873.
Population	94,578	1,20,449	+27
Agricultural cattle	24,126	21,913	−9
Carts...	1,617	6,256	+286
Houses, flat-roofed and tiled	18,275	24,099	+32
Houses, thatched	1,166	828	−29

It is at first sight somewhat remarkable that the agricultural cattle should appear to have decreased. This may be accounted for in two ways: First, in former times from the

abundance and cheapness of grazing great numbers of useless cattle were kept; now, when nearly all the land is under the plough, only such cattle as can give a return covering their keep are retained. Secondly, a considerable number of cattle were certainly absent at the time the census was taken, being employed in the carrying trade. Large as the increase in the number of carts is shown to be, it is certain that it does not appear at its full amount for the same reason. There is no surer index to the increase of wealth and comfort among the people than the large increase in the number of flat-roofed and tiled houses and the decrease in the meaner class of tenements.

Improvement in the condition of the people.

The condition of the people has improved beyond all that could have been expected during the thirty years of the settlement just expired. Even before the American War a very great improvement had taken place, and the enormous rise in prices which then occurred, especially in cotton, which is very largely produced in the Dhârwâr Collectorate, threw very large sums into the pockets of the agricultural classes. Much of these profits has been since dissipated, but enough still remains in the districts to render these classes exceptionally wealthy; and with the general habits of thrift and aptitude for trade characterizing the people of this part of the country the return to moderate but still amply remunerative prices will continue and consolidate the career of prosperity on which they have during the last twenty years entered.

Further reasons to show the assessment is generally moderate.

The above remarks have been made at some length to show that the districts in which the assessment was revised during the year are well able to bear the increased rates which have been imposed. But the condition of the people as described in a previous section is so frequently and so persistently ascribed to the pressure of the assessment that it is deemed necessary to add some other facts to show that the land revenue of this Presidency is generally very moderate.

Crop experiments.

During the past year careful experiments were made both in districts where the assessment has been lately revised and in districts where the original settlements are still in force to ascertain what proportion the assessment bears to the

gross produce. The following is an abstract of the results in each collectorate :—

Collectorate.	Crop.	Average Value of Produce per Acre.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Proportion of Assessment to Produce.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Broach ...	Jowar	30 13 0	4 7 0	$\frac{1}{7}$
	Wheat	29 10 0	4 7 0	$\frac{1}{6\frac{1}{2}}$
Poona ...	Bajri...	10 10 0	0 11 5	$\frac{1}{14\frac{3}{4}}$
	Jowar	20 12 0	1 1 0	$\frac{1}{19}$
Násik ...	Bajri	11 5 0	0 10 8	$\frac{1}{17}$
	Wheat	22 5 0	0 14 10	$\frac{1}{24}$
Nagar	Bajri...	8 5 0	0 10 4	$\frac{1}{12\frac{3}{4}}$
Sholápur ...	Jowar	25 14 0	0 11 9	$\frac{1}{35\frac{1}{4}}$
	Wheat	15 3 0	0 10 0	$\frac{1}{24}$
Kolába	Rice	24 8 0	3 3 5	$\frac{1}{7\frac{3}{4}}$
Dhárwár ...	Rice	49 1 0	2 4 10	$\frac{1}{21\frac{1}{4}}$
	Dry Crops	25 14 0	0 9 6	$\frac{1}{43\frac{3}{4}}$
Kánara ...	Rice	51 6 0	3 5 0	$\frac{1}{15\frac{1}{2}}$
	Dry Crops	23 7 0	0 8 3	$\frac{1}{45\frac{1}{4}}$

It has not been distinctly stated in each case whether the assessment was the old or the new. In Poona, Násik, Nagar, and Dhárwár the rates seem to be those of the original settlement; in Kolába and Sholápur the revised rates appear to have been given; in Broach and Kánara the rates are the new ones in some of the experiments and the old ones in others.

What the experiments prove.

These experiments are not supposed to be conclusive, and several officers attach little importance to them as evidence of the incidence of the assessment on any particular field. They must be continued for several years before they afford

grounds for a final opinion, and no very reliable conclusions respecting the incidence or the equality of the assessment can be drawn, unless it is known in each case whether the field has been carefully cultivated with intervals of fallow or regularly every year, whether it has been cropped in rotation, and whether it has been well manured or otherwise. Still 126 experiments made by officers anxious to ascertain the truth on many different kinds of land and on a great variety of crops are far from worthless. General conclusions may with safety be drawn from them, and they go far to prove that as a rule the assessment is light, that it hardly ever amounts to $\frac{1}{6}$ of the gross produce, and is generally very much less, and they confute the assertion that the land revenue is on the whole $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the gross produce.

Difference in the proportion of assessment to produce.

It is to be admitted that the proportion of assessment to gross produce shown by these experiments varies very considerably in different districts and in different lands of the same district. In the Kharapat or salt lands in Kolába the average proportion for all the experiments is $\frac{1}{7\frac{3}{4}}$ whereas the dry-crop experiments in Kánara gave an average of $\frac{1}{45\frac{3}{4}}$. In the former case, however, the revised assessment appears to have been taken, in the latter the old assessment. If particular instances be considered, the variety is still greater. In one case the proportion was $\frac{1}{4{\cdot}42}$; in another it was $\frac{1}{155{\cdot}5}$, but the latter is evidently a singularly exceptional case. The next lowest proportion is $\frac{1}{9\frac{1}{3}}$, while several give a proportion of about $\frac{1}{5}$, and the variations between the two extremes is considerable.

Causes of variety in the proportion of assessment to gross produce.

These facts have given rise to complaints respecting the inequality of the assessment, and it is to be admitted that so marked a variety in the proportion of assessment to gross produce seems to give some grounds for them. At the same time it must not be forgotten that equality of assessment does not consist, as seems often to be supposed, in taking a fixed proportion of the gross produce from all lands alike. One acre of land may yield a crop worth Rs. 100, and

another a crop worth Rs. 10, and the cultivation of the former may be attended with less expense than that of the latter. The Bombay revenue system is not designed to realize the full rent of land in the economic sense of the term, which without competition is not possible, and which in consideration of the advantage of raising the status of the agricultural classes is not desirable; but it does attempt, as far as is practicable, to leave to the cultivators an equal share of the net produce of all lands,—in other words to equalize the variety of such of the advantages as are solely due to difference in natural fertility and situation. It would be too much to claim for the system that it has fully attained this end. The survey classification can only give with more or less accuracy the comparative value of soils so far as natural fertility is concerned, while there are a hundred circumstances which may affect the out-turn, some for which the cultivator is himself responsible, others which are independent alike of Government and the cultivator, and which cannot be foreseen. The taluka of Karmálla in the Sholápur Collectorate is said to be generally inferior in productiveness to that of Bársi in the same collectorate; yet the experiments give a proportion of assessment to produce in the former of one $\frac{1}{64\cdot6}$, in the latter of $\frac{1}{144}$. But the season in Karmálla was the best that has been known for years; in Bársi it was not favourable. The field in which the experiment gave a proportion of assessment to gross produce of $\frac{1}{4\cdot42}$ may not be naturally unfertile, for it is said that vegetables were grown in part of it, but the experimenting officer remarks that it was evidently neglected. The best crops are not always found on the soils which are most highly classed, but this is probably as often due to bad husbandry or to the season or other circumstances over which Government have no control as to a defect in the system of classification.

Sale and mortgage transactions.

It is clear, therefore, that a variety in the proportion of assessment to gross produce is not a proof of particular lands being over-assessed, and the experiments referred to

afford reasonable grounds for believing that the assessment is generally moderate. Another evidence of this fact and also of the assertion before made that the depressed condition of the agricultural classes is not due principally to over-assessment is that little diminution has taken place in the value of land. Cases have already been cited to show that this is so in those places of the Southern Division which have been resettled. Unfortunately no returns have been obtained relating to the districts in the Northern Division in which revised settlements are in force; but the following statement of sales of land in the Násik and Sinnar Talukas, in which the revised settlement is to be introduced during the current season, and where a large number of the agricultural classes are reported to be in debt, is extracted from returns received from the Registrar General's Office :—

Year.	Name of Village.	Acres.	Assessment.		Sum realized.	Remarks.
			Jerayat.	Bagayet.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Násik Taluka.			
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1871-72	Nasik ...	9 29	6 4 0	.....	1,000	
,,	Do. ...	4 18	.....	23 11 0	2,000	One well worth Rs. 600 and some mango trees.
,,	Shevge Darna ...	18 7	19 14 0	.....	500	Some mango and other trees. One well worth Rs. 950.
,,	Pimpri Said ...	3 10	2 0 0	.....	200	
,,	Ganga Padali ...	15 10	12 0 0	.....	400	
,,	Sausari ...	0 10	1 4 0	.....	100	
1872-73	Mohagao ...	3 12	7 3 0	.....	95	One well and some trees.
,,	Palseh ...	9 7	10 7 0	.....	100	One well worth Rs. 200.
			Sinnar Taluka.			
1871 to 1874	Jagat Tembi ...	18 35	18 13 0	.....	500	Contains mango and other kinds of trees.
,,	Sinnar	0 26	.....	5 0 0	200	Contains some mango trees. One well worth Rs. 300.
,,	Do.	5 33	1 10 0	17 14 0	1,425	One well worth Rs. 350.
,,	Do.	4 10	0 2 0	24 0 0	1,201	
,,	Nimbgao, Tarf Sinnar ...	34 8	23 8 3	.....	1,006	

Year.	Name of Village.	Acres.	Assessment.		Sum-realized.	Remarks.
			Jerayat.	Bagayet.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sinnar Taluka—contd.				
			Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.		
1871 to 1874	Chincholi ..	3 18	10 9 6	.....	500	One well worth Rs. 100.
,,	Deopur	5 33	1 0 7	11 8 11	200	
,,	Dharangaon ...	5 13	6 0 0	.....	300	
,,	Atakwádi ...	10 28	3 11 10	.....	500	One well worth Rs. 150.
,,	Do. ...	6 37	2 6 8	3 15 1	200	One well worth Rs. 150.
,,	Hiwargaon ..	142 3	91 4 7	.....	900	One well worth Rs. 75, and house.
,,	Pimpri Bargaon.	4 36	.....	8 3 5	500	Contains mango trees, and two wells worth 500 Rs.
,,	Pandurli ...	3 8	.....	17 8 0	300	Pathasthal.
,,	Somtan	12 12	9 15 10	.....	240	
,,	Shewra	2 17	9 1 0	.....	400	Two wells worth Rs. 400.
,,	Kirtangli ...	5 10	5 1 4	.....	245	Two wells worth Rs. 500.

The above return shows that the saleable value of land ranges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 400 per acre in Násik and from Rs. 6¼ to Rs. 300 in Sinnar. A similar return of many cases of mortgage, which is too long for insertion here, shows that the amount for which land has been mortgaged varies from Rs. 4-12-0 to Rs. 500 per acre in Násik and from Rs. 9 to Rs. 246 in Sinnar. The returns have been taken promiscuously from a large mass of similar returns received from the registrars of the respective districts. They date from the period at which the first revised settlement was introduced in the adjoining district of Niphár of the Násik Collectorate, and show that the value of land has not been affected to any appreciable extent by the revision rates of Niphár, which, it is well known, indicate the rate of increase likely to be imposed in the adjoining districts to which the sale returns apply.

Conclusions.

The Superintendent of the Khándesh Model Farm, who has had much experience in agriculture, and who has had special opportunities for some years back of carefully

watching the ryots' operations, asserts that the actual cultivators in calculating their expenditure hardly take the Government assessment into account at all, but that the complaints which are made of over-assessment come from capitalists who hold the land as an investment. This statement seems to derive probability from the facts above mentioned. If in conjunction with these facts the measures which have recently been taken to prevent over-assessment in future either generally or in individual cases be considered, it may safely be asserted that the Government assessment is not now and cannot be hereafter any bar to the improvement of the condition of the agricultural classes.

(*b*). The Alienation Settlement Department.

Southern Division.

Terminable Inam Settlement.

The annual income to Government from the settlement of terminable inams up to 31st March 1874 remained, as before, Rs. 41,128-15-6. There are six absentees from whom no reply has been received. Their holdings have been placed under attachment, and if they remain unclaimed for 12 years, they will lapse.

Other claims disposed of.

The following statement shows the number and value of other claims to alienated revenue disposed of during 1873-74 :—

Description.	No. of Claims.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.
Claims to Villages, Lands, and Amals.		
I. Inam	2	592 8 0
II. Sarinjam	3	677 9 3
Total Land...	5	1,270 1 3
Claims to Cash.		
III. Under the "Amended Rules of 1842" ...	27	352 10 0
IV. Brought on the accounts from a recently lapsed village...	16	41 0 6
V. Disallowed in a recently lapsed village ...	17	105 11 9
VI. Compensation for abolished duties... ...	6	216 4 0
Total Cash...	66	715 10 3
Total Land and Cash...	71	1,985 11 6

Temple and personal cash allowances.

The following statement shows the total number of demands for formal enquiry into temple and personal cash allowance claims disposed of during the year :—

Description of Allowances.	Of Rs. 10 and under		In excess of Rs. 10.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Temple Allowances ...	15	69 6 2	2	25 8 11	17	94 15 1
Personal Allowances ...	5	27 3 1	7	308 14 9	12	336 1 10
Total	20	96 9 3	9	334 7 8	29	431 0 11

These are all that remained for adjudication on 1st April 1873, and so the formal adjudication of all demands for enquiry into title in preference to summary settlement in the Southern Division is now complete. The rights of individuals have been carefully considered, and when possible scrupulously upheld; while the just claims of the public represented by its trustee, the State, have been vindicated. In addition to the above, four allowances in excess of Rs. 10 (aggregating an annual value of Rs. 236-11-10) were summarily settled, at the request of recipients, under the Rules of 1st December 1865.

Lapsed villages, and abolition of levies under Act XIX. of 1844.

The village of Balamtákli in the Ahmadnagar Collectorate having in ordinary course lapsed to the State, the claims upon its revenues were disposed of during the year. A report of the lapse of another village has recently been received. Six claims to compensation for the abolition of levies under Act XIX. of 1844 were also disposed of.

Sarinjams.

During the past year the cases of three sarinjams, value Rs. 677-9-3, which had hitherto escaped investigation, were reported to Government for decision.

Financial results.

The financial results of the alienation work during the year in the Southern Division may be summarized thus :—

I. Arrears credited to Government which would but for the scrutiny of the Alienation Department have been paid :

27 old allowances	Rs.	4,347	8 0
17 claims disallowed	„	740	2 3
A lump sum...Rs.		5,087	10 3

II. Resumed at once—

Sarinjams	Rs.	73	7 3
27 old allowances	„	242	0 2
17 claims disallowed	„	105	11 9
Annually recurring at once...Rs.		421	3 2

III. Prospectively resumable, not having been declared continuable hereditarily or in perpetuity—

Sarinjam	Rs.	604	2 0
8 old allowances	„	70	5 11
3 claims to compensation for abolished duties	„	99	12 0
Annually recurring after lapse...Rs.		774	3 11

Of those cases which can find no tangible expression in a figured statement, 51 relating to important matters, including heavy demands on the public revenues for the restoration of villages, lands, and allowances, and 15 relating to subjects of less importance, were reported upon.

Bills audited.

645 bills were audited during the year.

Sarinjam and cash allowance lists.

The new sarinjam list, with a historical preface, and the new cash allowance list for the Collectorate of Belgaum

in the Southern Division, are reported to be ready. The cash allowance lists for the collectorates of Kaládgi, Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Sátára and portions of Poona are under examination in the Alienation Office. The delay which has occurred in this work has enabled the distribution of sanads to proceed, which is an advantage, as it is of importance that the particulars of the sanads should appear in the new printed lists.

Holdings of Government alienees within Jaghir limits.

The settlement of the holdings of Government alienees which happen by topographic chance to be within jághir limits, which was referred to at page 226 of last Administration Report, is being proceeded with. The titles of the two villages with which this enquiry was set on foot, held from Government within the Akalkot State, have been examined, and under the provisions of Act XI. of 1852 the villages have been declared continuable permanently for the support of Mahomedan shrines. A tabular statement describing the origin and history of 8 other villages held from the Paramount Power, situated topographically in Patvardhan territory, with which the Patvardhan Chiefs have no concern, has been submitted for consideration.

Personal Inams held by Chiefs.

Government have decided that the tenure of those holdings which are the property of the Chiefs themselves, and form no portion of their sarinjam or jághir grants, but still preserve their condition of personal inams held from the Paramount Power, should not be gone into.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Claimstoalienated lands in the Panch Mahals.

The following are the number and value of claims to alienated lands in the Kálol Taluka of the Panch Mahals settled during the year 1873-74 :—

	No.	Value.			Quit-rent imposed.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Confirmed.....	3,468	12,146	6	0	2,288	3	0
Disallowed ...	449	1,364	4	7	.....		

The total annual revenue recovered is Rs. 3,652-7-7, besides a sum of Rs. 5,159-11-2 of arrears which stood to the debit of Government as payable or not to the alienees ac-

cording to the result of the enquiry, but which having been decided to be not payable has finally been carried to the credit of Government. The amount of annual revenue recovered as given under this head in the last year's report was Rs. 6,669-5-11. But in consequence of revision of settlement in some villages this has become Rs. 6,444-8-11. Thus the total for the two years 1872-73 and 1873-74 is as follows after correcting some errors which crept into last year's report :—

	No.	Value.	Quit-rent imposed.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Confirmed	6,229	19,488 5 9	4,364 12 0
Disallowed	1,634	5,732 4 6	.....

1. Total number of claims disposed of...7,863.
2. Total value of exemptions allowed...Rs. 19,488-5-9
3. Total annual revenue recovered ... „ 10,097-0-6
4. Total arrears credited to Government ... ... „ 20,047-0-2

Cash allowances disposed of.

The total number of cash allowances disposed of is as follows :—

	No.	Annual Value. Rs. a. p.
1. Personal allowances continued in perpetuity...	17	295 0 0
2. Devasthan do.	111	286 8 0
3. Continued hereditarily ...	3	518 2 9
4. Transferred from life to hereditary	3	185 0 0
5. Continued for life	3	1,060 7 0
6. Transferred from hereditary to life, and continued to widows in consequence of failure of male descendants	2	663 0 0

	No.	Annual Value. Rs.	a.	p.
7. Bought up	7	136	2	0
8. Struck off under the arrears rules	52	352	11	10
9. Do. for other reasons ...	2	101	0	9
10. Lapsed...	30	1,583	12	0
Total...	230	5,181	12	4

11. Total arrears of cash allowances credited to Government ... ...Rs. 6,589-4-7

The following are the total financial results of the year:— Total financial results.

1. Annually recurring revenue Rs. 5,690-0-2
2. Arrears of land and cash allowances struck off ... ... „ 11,748-15-9

491 claims to succeed to deceased recipients of cash allowances were disposed of during the year under report. Claims to succeed to cash allowances.

The greater part of the original work of the department has been completed. In the Southern Division practically all that remains to be done is the completion of the cash allowance lists and the issue of sanads, and Government have desired this work to be done as soon as possible. In the Northern Division the work is not so far advanced. Government have desired that the strength of the department should be mainly concentrated in carrying to a completion the work that remains to be done in respect to enquiry, settlement, issue of sanads, and preparation of lists in one collectorate at a time. It is to be observed, however, that even after a collectorate has thus been finally dealt with, occasional references and enquiries will doubtless arise, which it will be advisable to refer to one qualified and responsible officer, and for this reason it will probably never be possible finally to abolish the department. Work still to be done by the Department.

WASTE LANDS.

Special measures for the cultivation of Waste Land not required.

There are no such extensive tracts of waste land in this Presidency as in other parts of India, and, generally speaking, rules to induce the extension of cultivation are not required. In many districts almost all the culturable land which is not cultivated is required for grazing and forest. The margin of cultivation changes every year, but it is very doubtful if this is entirely regulated in this Presidency by the requirements of the population. The statistical returns are not reliable, but wherever they are fairly accurate, they show that the agricultural population has increased, and other facts tend to show that this is generally the case. It also appears from the returns given under the head of agriculture that in the Presidency proper, though not in Sind, cultivation has somewhat advanced during the year under review. It is true that in some districts it has largely fallen off, but it is to be remembered that during the period of high prices many were induced to take up more land than they could under ordinary circumstances properly cultivate, and they have now been forced through the want of capital to curtail their occupancies. In most districts there is quite enough land under the plough, and the great desideratum is not the extension of cultivation but the improvement of the means of agriculture.

Extent of Culturable Waste.

There are, however, in every district considerable areas of land which may be cultivated as the requirements of the population call for it. The following table shows, so far as information is forthcoming, the area of culturable waste land in each collectorate, as well as the areas taken up in 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively :—

Name of Collectorate.	Taken up in		Waste remaining 1st August 1873.
	1872-73.	1873-74.	
	Acres. g.	Acres. g.	Acres g.
Northern Division.			
Ahmedábád	82,175 37	89,231 0	89,711 11
Kaira	3,515 20	3,138 6	91,913 26
Surat	....	48 0	34,141 0
Broach	2,594 0	1,137 16	18,229 0
Tanna	1,579 0	1,458 14	63,142 19
Kolába	279 23	169 0	80,543 26
Khándesh	....	....	9,03,570 33
Násik	41,906 0	54,918 0	3,79,556 0
Panch Mahals	....	....	2,47,120 0
Southern Division.			
Ahmadnagar	1,876 5	3,327 23	1,05,109 15
Poona *	....	....	....
Sholápur	1,375 22	283 21	8,764 8
Kaládgi	2,389 15	14,544 17	77,435 36
Sátára	517 22	1,215 11	40,436 20
Belgaum	1,784 25	2,849 25	1,05,526 36
Dhárwár	57 32	3,115 31	1,07,309 22
Ratnágiri †	5 15	3 20	24,662 13
Kánara ‡	....	....	....
Sind.			
Karáchi	....	....	....
Haidaráhád	15,326 6	3,843 30	21,52,667 16
Shikárpur	15,461 27	17,979 17	11,33,779 21
Thar and Parkar	....	....	About 7,80,000 0
Frontier of Upper Sind	....	....	About 6,50,000 0

In Khándesh some deserted villages have lately been re-populated and re-cultivated, and the tract of country which 20 years ago was covered with jungle as far as the Tapti is now fairly clear up to the foot of the Satpuras, though it still contains much culturable but uncultivated land. But no land has been taken up during the year, while much has been thrown up. In Ahmadnagar also land has been both thrown up and sold for arrears to a larger extent than it has been taken up, and since the drought of 1871-72 waste land has increased by 33 per cent. In the Dangi talukas of Násik there is much poor soil, the lands are not continuously cultivated, and the area of waste land in the district is very considerable. In the Panch Mahals the people are generally poor and uneducated, and all efforts to induce them to take

* Not given.

† The figures given are only for the surveyed talukas; the information for the rest cannot be given.

‡ Only a limited portion of the district has been settled; the information for the rest cannot be given.

up land have been in vain. In other districts, except Sind, which will be separately referred to, the area of culturable waste land is not large.

Inducements to extend cultivation.

Although for the present no special measures are necessary to induce the cultivation of waste land, Government have not been unmindful of the advantage of facilitating its being taken up as it is required. The non-assessment of improvements and the liberal interpretation put upon the term, as previously explained, cannot but stimulate an extension of cultivation when other circumstances are favourable. And in particular districts special rules have been laid down with regard to the cultivation of culturable waste not included in any holding. In the Panch Mahâls such land is given out at a nominal rent for the first year, and the maximum assessment is not levied till the fourth or fifth year of its being under the plough. The result has not been satisfactory, and it is said that the rigid enforcement of rules respecting the relinquishment of land has caused a decrease of cultivation. Government are prepared to re-consider the rules if necessary; but it is not to be forgotten that easy terms, so far as the assessment is concerned, will not induce people to take up land, unless other circumstances, such as a growing demand for produce, also exist. In the Mandavi Taluka of the Surat Collectorate, where the population is scanty, and consists principally of Bhils and Chodras, there is a considerable area of uncultivated land. The survey rules have lately been relaxed in favour of these wild tribes, but there has not yet been time to judge of the effect of this measure. In Broach the unoccupied culturable numbers are insignificant, but there are miles of salt land which might be reclaimed, and two leases have been granted during the year for the purpose. In Tanna also such land has been given out on leases, the terms being that no rent will be levied for a certain number of years, and afterwards only a nominal assessment till a revision of settlement is carried out, and Government have resolved to give every encouragement to such enterprise. In Sind, where the population is scanty and cultivation depends almost entirely

on irrigation, there will always be much waste until a sufficient supply of water can be distributed throughout the country, and brought under control. Other measures can have little effect in the province generally; but in the Upper Sind Frontier land covered with jungle is given out rent-free for the first year, and the result appears to be satisfactory. Finally, it may be mentioned that regulations have been laid down during the past year respecting *kumri* cultivation in the Ghat districts of Sátára and Belgaum. This species of cultivation consists in cutting and burning the low wood which grows on the sides of hills, and sowing the coarser kinds of grain among the ashes. With a view to prevent the destruction of timber, and the stripping the hills of brushwood, which so materially affects the rainfall, and further to induce the people to abandon so precarious a means of subsistence, Government have for some time used every effort to discourage this species of cultivation. But these cultivators could not be induced at once to change their method, and the distress which was reported to have resulted from the prohibition of *kumri* cultivation in these districts was so great that Government have determined to permit it within certain defined areas, and under proper regulations. A small assessment is to be levied by the acre, and the cutting of wood in other than the places prescribed involves the forfeiture of the right.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

There are no Government estates in this Presidency.

WARDS' ESTATES.

The only estates in this Presidency which come properly under the denomination of Wards' Estates are those in the charge of Collectors under Act XX. of 1864; but an account of the working of Bombay Act VI. of 1862 and of Act XV. of 1871, for the relief from debt of the Talukdárs of Ahmedábád and Broach respectively, may also be conveniently given here.

Minors' Estates under the Collector's management.

There are in the Ahmedábád Collectorate no less than 25 minors' estates entrusted to the charge of the Collector by the Court, but actually managed by the Talukdári Settlement Officer. No details respecting these estates have yet been reported. The estates in the charge of the Collectors in other districts and the principal facts connected with their management are comprised in the following statement:—

Collectorate.	No. of estates in charge of Collector.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Area of Land in charge.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.
Kaira ...	1	2,664 10 8	1,344 0 0	.....
Broach ...	2	98,999 5 6	41,050 6 5	2,438 13 Inam 49 0
Surat ...	1	88,952 14 8	19,484 12 9	1,538 0
Kolába ...	1	340 0 0	1,067 4 10	About ½ sqr.mile.
Ratnágiri ...	6	3,215 0 0	1,040 0 0	Acres. 96 6½
Belgaum ...	1	7,800 11 3	7,075 8 7	18,103 31 2
Dhárwár ...	2	74,577 0 0	18,243 0 0	2,629
Karáchi ...	1	9,223 0 0	2,948 12 0	9,314
Haidarábád .	2	50,577 0 0	48,080 9 8	177,098 25

The principal trouble in connection with these estates is the recovery of debts through the Civil Courts. For the management of the land there are no fixed rules. The case of one estate in Dhárwár has already been mentioned, where the fields are annually let out to the highest bidder, but others are differently treated according to circumstances.

Working of Bombay Act VI. of 1862.

The following are the particulars of the working of the Act for the amelioration of the condition of talukdárs in the Ahmedábád Collectorate during the past year:—

Number of Estates under the Act at the end of 1872-73.	Number of Estates released during 1873-74.	Number of Estates remaining under the operation of the Act.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1872-73.	Paid to Creditors during 1873-74.			Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of the year.	Account of Government Advances.					Remarks.
				By advance from Government.	By Collection from Talukdárs.	Total.		Advances outstanding at the end of 1872-73.	Further Advances during 1873-74.	Total Advances.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1873-74.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
98	6	92	89,940	....	8,786	8,786	81,154	1,11,199	....	1,11,199	28,110	83,089	

From this it appears that at the commencement of the year 98 estates were under liquidation in the Ahmedábád Zilla under the Act in question, and that of these estates 6 have been freed from debt during the year. The amount remaining to be paid by the encumbered estates at the end of the year was Rs. 1,64,243, showing a reduction of debt amounting to Rs. 36,896. 'Of the amount advanced by Government at 5 per cent. interest to pay off some of the debt, Rs. 1,11,199 were outstanding at the end of last year; of this sum Rs. 28,110 have been paid back during the year under report. The season was not favourable, and the collections were consequently smaller than the amount estimated. They amounted altogether to Rs. 1,07,200, of which the sum of Rs. 36,896, as shown above, was paid in liquidation of debt, and Rs. 4,598 contributed to the expenses of the Settlement Office.

Working of Act XV. of 1871.

The details of the working of the Act to relieve from encumbrances the Thákurs of the Broach Collectorate were as follows :—

Number of Estates under the Act at the end of 1872-73.	Number of Estates released during 1873-74.	Number of Estates remaining under the operation of the Act.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1872-73.	Paid to Creditors during 1873-74.			Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of the year.	Account of Government Advances.					Remarks.
				By advance from Government.	By collection from Talukdárs.	Total.		Advances outstanding at the end of 1872-73.	Further Advances during 1873-74.	Total Advances.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1873-74.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5	..	5	1,58,477	1,21,608	27,294	1,48,902	9,575	1,93,980	1,21,608	3,15,588	18,451	2,97,137	

The scheme for the settlement of the liabilities of the Sarod Estate under this Act was sanctioned by Government, and so all the estates included in this Act were under liquidation during the year. Pending the receipt of sanction to the proposed settlement, and the borrowing of money from Government for the purpose, some of the mortgagee creditors were allowed to credit the rent of the lands in their possession against their debt; in this way a sum of Rs. 26,302 is shown in the account as paid by the Broach Thákurs direct to their creditors, but the bulk of the debt has been paid off by means of money advanced by Government at 5 per cent. interest. The account of these advances show Rs. 1,93,980 as due at the commencement of the year. Rs. 1,21,608 more were borrowed during the year, chiefly on account of Sarod and Amod. The total of advances lent by Government up to the end of the year, therefore, was Rs. 3,15,588. Against this sum must be credited the amount repaid during the year, Rs. 18,451, leaving the Government advance account Rs. 2,97,137. The total amount paid by the estates during the year is Rs. 61,250. Of this, as above shown, Rs. 18,451 were paid to Government on the advance account, Rs. 26,302 were paid to mortgagee creditors by rents of their lands left uncollected, Rs. 993 were paid

direct to creditors out of the collections in deposit, and the balance is made up of sums of interest and a sum paid to redeem land, the title to which had been extinguished, but which the holder was willing to restore on favourable terms. The above figures do not include Rs. 6,835 contributed for the expenses of the Settlement Office. The Borah cultivators have given much trouble in the settlement and realization of revenue on the lands which are in their occupation, particularly in the Sarod Estate. On the Act coming into operation they combined to leave all the land uncultivated. The Settlement Officer let the land to Koli inhabitants at a reduced rate; and although the Borahs did all in their power to prevent this step succeeding, they have now resumed their lands on conditions very favourable to the Thákurs.

LIBRARY
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATURE.

Constitution of the Legislative Council.

During the greater part of the year under review the Council of the Governor of Bombay when assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations consisted of 13 members in all. There were thus, besides the members of the executive Government, 9 additional members, of whom the Advocate General was one, 3 were other persons holding office under Government, 3 were leading men in the Native community of Bombay, one a Native Chief, and one a European merchant.

Acts passed and Bills pending.

In the Appendix will be found two statements (III.—A 1 and 2) (1) of Acts passed and sanctioned as required by law; (2) of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of Bombay. It will be observed therefrom that the following Acts were passed during the year :—

Act No. II. of 1873. An Act to alter and amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872.

Act No. III. of 1873. An Act to legalize certain payments made from the proceeds of the fees levied under Bombay Act IX. of 1863.

Act No. IV. of 1873. "The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act of 1873."

Act No. V. of 1873. "The Boiler Inspection Act 1873."

Act No. VI. of 1873. "The Bombay District Municipal Act."

Act No. VII. of 1873. "The Bombay Salt Act 1873."

and that the following bills were introduced and are pending in the Legislature :—

Bill No. 10 of 1873. "The Bombay City Survey Bill."

Bill No. 11 of 1873. "The Bombay Jails Bill."

Bill No. 12 of 1873. "The Hereditary Officers Bill."

ACT TO ALTER AND AMEND THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT OF 1872.

Reasons for and object of the measure.

The first of the Acts above mentioned is a short measure of no general importance, and was passed with little or no discussion. Owing to the time when the Municipal Act of 1872 came into force, it had become impracticable to adhere to its provisions relative to elections, and the Act in question was passed to legalize the arrangements which had been made for the first, and to alter the provision prescribing the date of succeeding elections. The election for the year 1873 had been held on 26th July of that year, and accordingly the next election should, in accordance with Section 8 of Act III. of 1872, be held in 1875, on some date before the 26th July of that year. But rate-payers have not usually paid their full municipal rates so early as July. It was therefore provided, in lieu of the provisions of Act III. of 1872 on the subject, that the Municipal Corporation shall be rate-payers, resident in the city of Bombay, who have attained the age of 25 years, and shall have severally paid, before some day to be declared by notice in the *Government Gazette* by the Governor in Council, the municipal rates specified, and that the election shall take place at such date as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.

ACT TO LEGALIZE CERTAIN PAYMENTS MADE FROM THE PROCEEDS OF FEES LEVIED UNDER BOMBAY ACT IX. OF 1863.

Reasons for and object of the measure.

The second of the Acts in the above list is of equally narrow importance with the first, and was similarly passed without opposition. It was believed that the intention of the framers of Act IX. of 1863 was the general improvement of the cultivation of cotton, and under that impression payments had been made on account of the introduction of new seed and other reforms. But as the wording of Act IX. of 1863, strictly interpreted, showed the object of the Act to be that of stopping cotton frauds, and as it provided that the fees levied should be devoted to carrying out the objects of the Act, doubts were raised whether the payments above mentioned were authorized. The object of the Act under notice was to remove such doubts by legalizing the payments.

THE STEAM VESSEL SURVEY AMENDMENT ACT OF 1873.

The object of the Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act may be briefly stated to be that of preventing accidents. Act II. of 1864 provided for the periodical inspection of steam vessels, but certain defects had been found in it which

Object and principal provisions.

it seemed desirable to remove. It gave Government no power to appoint ports of survey outside the island of Bombay, although the same reason which exists for surveying steam vessels in the harbour of Bombay applies to vessels arriving in other ports subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor in Council. In the old Act there was no provision for the proper examination of engineers in charge of ship machinery; but as the incompetence of engineers is one of the most probable and at the same time preventible causes of accidents, it is very desirable that there should be such a provision. Power has also been given to the Governor in Council to direct inquiry into the causes of explosions.

Exemptions from the operation of the Act.

The chief point of discussion was what vessels should be exempted from the liability to be surveyed under the Act. In the original draft it was proposed to exempt vessels provided with certificates from the Board of Trade, and the Select Committee added those holding valid certificates granted by the Government of Bengal or Madras, or by any British Colonial Government. With regard to these exemptions no doubt was raised; but it was contended that vessels provided with certificates granted by the Lloyd's Asscciation, or by the British Association of Underwriters, should also be exempted, and it was only after considerable discussion that it was decided it should not be so. A question was also raised as to the extent to which steam tugs, barges, and launches should be subject to the provisions disallowing port clearance to vessels which take out a certificated engineer, and exacting a penalty for plying without a certificated engineer. It was finally decided that some discretion should be allowed by inserting the words "wholly or partially". The Act is only applicable to British vessels, and in deference to the strongly expressed wishes of the mercantile community it was limited to vessels carrying passengers.

THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

Reasons for and object of the Act.

Another Act similar in its object and nature to that already described was passed during the year under review, and is now known as the Boiler Inspection Act, 1873. Its intention was to provide for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of steam boilers

and prime movers attached thereto in the city of Bombay and within certain districts in the Presidency of Bombay. The necessity for such a measure has of late years been growing stronger, owing to the rapid extension of steam machinery; and two explosions which occurred at Broach and Ahmedábád, and which were believed to have been the result of ignorance on the part of those in charge of the boilers, tended to prove that a law for inspection only would be useless, unless it was accompanied by some provision for examining and ensuring the competence of engineers. Accordingly a bill founded on Bombay Act VI. of 1869, and which contained no such provision as that last referred to, was withdrawn, and the bill which eventually became the Act under notice was introduced in its place. It provides that no person who does not possess a certificate of competency under the Act will be deemed to be a fit and proper person to be in charge of a steam-boiler and prime mover, and a penalty is attached to the employment of unqualified engineers.

Arguments against and in support of the Bill.

The principle of the bill was at first generally approved, but before the second reading it encountered considerable opposition both in the Legislative Council and in the public prints. The principal reasons urged against the measure were that it was not necessary, that there was no such law in England, that the number of casualties which had occurred was not large in proportion to the number of steam-boilers in use, that the Penal Code was sufficient for every purpose contemplated by the new Act, and that Government could not attempt to prevent accidents in the mode proposed without exercising injustice, hardship, or oppression. It was contended in answer to these arguments that the circumstances of this country are very different from those of England, where, although there may be no regular inspection of boilers, and engineers are not obliged to possess certificates of competency, there are associations which practically take those matters in hand; that, although accidents had not been numerous, the future could not be inferred from the past in such a case, as factories had hitherto been few, but were increasing

every day; that such matters could not be left in the hands of Magistrates to be dealt with under the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, because Magistrates had not sufficient technical knowledge to decide upon them; and, finally, that any oppression exercised by *employés* under the Act would be preventible by the provisions of the Penal Code. The motion for the second reading was carried by a large majority.

Principal provisions of the Act.

The details of the bill were also very fully discussed, and some modifications of the original draft were made, many of which tended to make the Act less capable of being used oppressively. It has been provided that if an inspector under the Act refuse to give a certificate to an engineer, he is bound to give his reasons in writing to the owner within 24 hours, and an appeal is allowed to the committee appointed under the Act. It has also been laid down that a person who has served for one year as a competent engineer shall be entitled to a certificate. Among other provisions eventually adopted may be mentioned the exemption from the operation of the Act of all steam-boilers attached to prime movers of not more than 10-horse power nominal, the object of which is to relieve from the liability to inspection and to the management by a certificated engineer steam pumps used for irrigation projects, paper manufactories, and such like. In Bombay Act VI. of 1869 it was left to Government to fix the fees for certificates granted after inspection, but it was deemed advisable to lay down in the Act under consideration a schedule of maximum fees. And to ensure periodical inspection, it has been provided that a certificate should not remain in force for more than 12 months. After the provisions of the draft were modified, the third reading was not opposed.

Bombay District Municipal Act.

Statement of objects and reasons.

The most important Act of the past year, however, though not perhaps that which elicited most discussion, was the Bombay District Municipal Act. The statement of objects and reasons is given in the Appendix (III.—A 1) and contains a very full and somewhat lengthy description of the reasons for changing the law. Owing to the nature of the subject the statement could not be brief, and it was deemed ne-

cessary to incorporate in it and publish the latter part of the Poona Committee's report. The draft drawn up by that committee was the frame-work of the new Act; but it has been considerably modified, and the Municipal Acts lately passed in the Council of the Governor General, as well as the bill which was passed in the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, but vetoed by His Excellency the Viceroy, were largely made use of.

Reasons for the measure.

The law by which the municipalities of this Presidency have hitherto been mainly regulated is Act XXVI. of 1850. But its provisions are of a very elementary nature, and contain no general standard for framing the rules according to which municipalities should be worked. The consequence is, that different taxes are levied in different places, and there is no uniformity as to the kinds of nuisances which are punishable. The old Act was supplemented by others more recently passed. In Act II. of 1862 it was enacted that hospitals, dispensaries, and schools should be supported out of municipal funds; in Act IX. of 1862 that the powers exercised by Government under Act XXVI. of 1850 might be conferred on the Police Commissioners; and in Act I. of 1871 that it should be lawful to make municipalities pay for the cost of the police employed in municipal towns. The latter Act, however, has been in abeyance for some time. This fragmentary legislation was found to be very unsatisfactory, as a proof of which it may be mentioned that in Act II. of 1862 there is a clause to the effect that municipalities may pass grants for the watering of streets, while the watering of streets is provided for by Act XXVI. of 1850. A new law was, therefore, required for the good order and government of different places.

The measure opposed.

The principle of the bill was generally approved of in the first instance, but objection was taken to many of the provisions, and eventually the motion for the third reading was opposed by the Native members of Council. As some important changes have been made in the law by the new Act, it is deemed advisable to state briefly the principal provisions and the nature of the discussions to which they gave rise.

Institution of Municipalities.

Under the old law the people were left to petition for municipalities, and in practice it was found that some energetic Collectors or Assistant Collectors could induce a few inhabitants of a town to petition, and secure the institution of a municipality, whereas others took no such trouble. The consequence was that in some places considerable contributions were made for municipal purposes, but in others municipal matters were wholly neglected, and all that was done in the way of conservancy was paid for from the general revenues. The new law by putting the power of proposing the institution of a municipality in the hands of the Government does away with this source of inequality and inconvenience. The inhabitants have the privilege of objecting, and any objections will be duly considered by the Governor in Council. A similar provision is contained in Acts for other parts of India lately passed, and the Council were unanimously agreed as to the propriety of it.

Power of Government to group villages into one Municipality.

The provision respecting the power of Government to mass together groups of village sinto one municipality excited much discussion. It was pointed out in its favour that there are already in existence many towns composed of a number of little villages, and that in many cases, if villages adjacent to towns were not included within municipal limits, the municipal revenue must suffer by goods being landed in them. It was contended on the other side that, although it was not the intention of the present Government to unite villages except for special reasons, an over-zealous Collector might disregard that intention, and connect a number of villages for the sake of making a municipality. The provision was eventually carried with the proviso that no cities, towns, or villages shall be united for the purposes of the Act which are separated by a distance of more than a mile of ground unoccupied by houses.

Division of Municipalities.

One of the leading features of the Act is to divide municipalities into two kinds—city municipalities and town municipalities, in the former of which Government may direct the whole or any part of the non-official members to be appointed by election. This is the first step towards carrying out the

great object of all municipal institutions, which is to foster the desire for self-government. But as it is productive of more harm than good to force self-government on them too soon, the power is reserved for those which show a desire and capability of properly exercising it.

Limitation of the places in which City and Town Municipalities respectively may be introduced.

A proviso was added to the section dividing municipalities into two kinds, to the effect that city municipalities should be introduced into those places only which contain a population of 10,000 or upwards, and that town municipalites should not be established in places containing less than 2,000 inhabitants. An amendment was proposed that no town municipality should be constituted in any municipal district containing 10,000 or more, and that neither a town nor a city muuicipality should be constituted in any municipal district containing less than 4,000 inhabitants. The principal object was said to be that city municipalities should necessarily be constituted in large towns of the former population, and it was contended that there was no reason why such municipalities should be deprived of the limited power of self-government which under the law hitherto in force has been enjoyed by the most insignificant municipalities. Some of the members of Council were also strongly opposed to forcing municipal institutions on small villages or primitive communities. It was urged, however, with regard to the former contention that there are many towns which, although containing a population of 10,000, are not fit to be city municipalities, and that the effect of the amendment would be to thrust an elaborate procedure on places unable to do it justice. Some discretion in the matter ought to be allowed to Government. The amendment was lost, but it may be mentioned that some concession had before been made to the second opinion above referred to. In the draft bill which was first read there was no limit laid down with regard to the places in which municipalities might be instituted, the reason of which was that it might be necessary to erect municipalities at places where fairs and jattras are held, but of which the population is ordinarily very small. The select committee, however, limited the places where ordinary mu-

nicipal institutions might be introduced to those containing a population of at least 800, which was afterwards raised to 2,000; and to provide for the exceptional cases above mentioned it has been enacted that Government may establish temporary municipalities at places where fairs and jattras are periodically held for the purpose of religion or trade, and make special arrangements for the administration of such municipalities.

Power of Government to remove Municipal Commissioners of City Municipalities limited.

The limitation of the power of Government to remove Municipal Commissioners in city municipalities was generally approved; but a slight modification was made in the original proposal by substituting for those convicted of an offence punishable under the Penal Code persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months or longer. As the law now stands, only those who desire to be discharged, or who refuse or become incapable to act, or who are sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months or longer, or who without sufficient cause neglect to attend at two-thirds of the meetings during any 12 months at which it was their duty to be present, can be removed.

Power of suspending proceedings vested in the Presidents of City Municipalities.

At first it was proposed to give the president of a city municipality a veto, but this was strongly objected to on the ground that it was totally inconsistent with the system of self-government. Eventually for the power of a veto was substituted the power of suspending the operation of any resolution which may be carried against a minority of the Commissioners being not less than two-fifths of those who may have voted on the motion, and of referring the matter forthwith for the orders of the Governor in Council, whose decision shall be final.

Number of Members *ex-officio* in Town Municipalities.

The provision that in town municipalities not more than one-half of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government was also objected to as militating against the principle of self-government. An amendment to substitute one-third for one-half was lost.

Other provisions.

Other provisions which, however important, are not so intimately connected with the principle of the Act as those above

referred to, need not be described at length. With regard to taxation it was at first proposed that the Act should declare what objects it would be lawful to tax, but a discussion as to what the list should contain resulted in the whole being omitted. A proposal to fix a maximum of taxation was negatived, and this was by one member assigned as his principal reason for opposing the third reading. With regard to expenditure it has been enacted that municipalities may be called upon to contribute a portion, not exceeding one-half of their revenue, towards defraying the cost of police; while no limit has been fixed to the amount which may be expended on dispensaries, hospitals, and lunatic asylums. Considerable discussion took place on the question whether it should be compulsory for municipalities to defray a fixed proportion of the cost of primary instruction. It was at last decided that it should be left to the municipalities themselves to fix the proportion. It has been enacted that the several conservancy clauses shall be applied to all city municipalities, but in regard to town municipalities that they shall be applied in whole or in part only to such as the Governor in Council may direct. A proposal to leave it optional with town municipalities to adopt these clauses was negatived.

BOMBAY SALT ACT 1873.

Opposition to the measure explained.

The bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt in the Bombay Presidency, though not of such wide importance as the District Municipal Act, was more prolific in discussion, and encountered more opposition both in the Council and on the part of the public. This was to be expected from the nature of the Act. The sole object is to prevent smuggling, but this necessitates provisions for resorting to stringent measures which cannot but be unpalatable to that section of the public to whom their operation may extend.

Reasons for the measure.

The gradual enhancement of the excise on salt had created a great incentive to smuggling, and the laws before passed for the protection of that branch of the revenue had proved ineffectual. The rate has been raised by progressive increments from 8 As. to Re. 1-13-0 per maund. The system of levying salt revenue has been different in different parts of

the Presidency, and although this variety was undoubtedly a defect, it proved of use in determining the system under which the prevention of smuggling is easiest. In Gujarát the salt-pans are held by Government, and the people manufacture salt under an implied contract. In Tanna, on the other hand, and in the Southern Division of the Presidency salt-pans and salt-works are the property of private individuals. The fact that the former system has proved effectual for the protection of the revenue, while the latter has not, indicated the direction which the new law ought to take, and it will be found that many of the provisions are intended to enlist the assistance of the proprietors of salt-works in the prevention of fraud.

Arguments against the measure.

The motions for the first and second reading of the bill were not opposed, but at the latter severe strictures were made both on the principle of the bill and on some of its provisions. It was asserted that the heavy duty now imposed on salt is a crying evil, and although it was not within the province of the Council to criticise the policy of the Government of India in this matter, as long as salt is heavily taxed there will be an incentive to smuggling. It was urged, however, that smuggling is not practised to any great extent in the Bombay Presidency. It was admitted that it is the duty of this Government to protect the revenue, but argued that that object would not be gained by the measure in question. The best thing to do to stop smuggling is to increase the number and pay of the preventive establishment. The proposed law, it was said, goes much further than giving powers to protect the revenue; its tendency is to extinguish the proprietary rights of the people, to check manufacture, and restrict the trade in salt, and it is calculated to entail peculiar hardship, not only on the proprietors of salt-works and traders in salt, but on the consumers, who form the whole population of the country.

Arguments in favour of the measure.

In reply the Council and the public were assured that oppressive measures were not contemplated by the Executive Government in introducing the measure, and it was pointed

out that Government itself is very largely concerned in the matter, and would be the greatest sufferer if any of its measures checked the production and consumption of salt. It was further shown that smuggling prevails to a great extent in the city of Bombay as well as in the other parts of the Presidency. It was urged that much smuggling takes place from the salt-works, and that it was not an unreasonable desire on the part of Government that proprietors should assist in its prevention. Special exemptions may be granted by Government in special cases, and so the provisions of the Act would not debar the export of salt to the Malabar Coast. With regard to the manufacture of salt being checked, it was shown that application for the opening of new salt-works had been made since the introduction of the bill. The Council and the public were assured that Government had no intention of interfering with vested interests, except for the prevention of smuggling.

Principal provisions.

Having indicated the nature of the arguments employed against the measure and in support of it, some of the leading provisions and the discussions thereon may be referred to. Under Act XXVII. of 1837 it was not necessary for a person to obtain leave to open a salt-work ; it was sufficient to give notice to the Collector. By Act XXXI. of 1850, however, the working of salt-pans, except under an official permit, was prohibited. By the new measure it was proposed to allow the manufacture of salt only under a license, but to prohibit the Collector of Salt Revenue from refusing a license to existing proprietors, except under certain circumstances in which Government had always had the power to stop works. The circumstances referred to were, that any salt-work which on an average of three years should not have produced at least 5,000 maunds a year might be suppressed. It was this provision which had the appearance of interfering with vested rights; but when the holders of sanads granted by the British or any former Government were exempted from its operation, and the three years were made to mean the three years last preceding, it was not opposed.

Manufacture of Salt under a license only.

Responsibility of owners for employés.

To secure the co-operation of proprietors of salt-works in preventing smuggling, it was proposed that Government should have the power of suppressing a salt-work if any persons employed thereat were guilty of an offence against the provisions of the Act, unless the licensee could prove he took all due and reasonable precautions to prevent the misconduct. The reason assigned in support of the proposal was that owners of certain works carried out a regular system of smuggling, which was performed by coolies and the like, while they themselves remained in the back-ground. The argument against it was that to punish a master on account of the offence of a servant was unjust, but an amendment to omit the words "any of the persons employed thereat" was lost. It was still urged that it would be sufficient to make the owner liable if he were cognizant of the offence, but it was argued that cognizance could seldom be proved, though smuggling could not be carried on in a salt-work without the knowledge of the owner. Eventually, in lieu of the suppression of the salt-work, the punishment proposed was a fine of not above Rs. 1,000, and the provision was carried in this form.

Power of taking up Salt-works for the purpose of concentration.

Another provision proposed with the view of facilitating the prevention of smuggling was that Government might suppress a salt-work on paying the market value of it, and thus by concentrating works make the supervision more effectual. A similar power can be exercised under the Land Acquisition Act, and when it was conceded that the power should be exercised under that Act, the provision was not opposed.

Possession of more than 40 seers of Salt, except under permit, prohibited.

A section which excited much discussion was that which originally provided that, except within the city and island of Bombay, all salt exceeding 20 seers in quantity, not being in transit under cover of a permit, found within 10 miles from any salt-work, or land-customs station, or Government salt warehouse, or port or place appointed for the import or landing of salt in a building not licensed, should be held to be contraband. It was urged that in the houses of many wealthy Natives on certain occasions 20 seers of salt

are consumed in a few days. The quantity was eventually increased to 40 seers, and, to exclude the large towns of Gujarát, the words "Government salt warehouse" were omitted. In this form the section was agreed to.

Among other important provisions the following are worthy of mention. Power has been given to Government to lay down rules for regulating the storage and removal of salt, as also the manner of removing and packing in the case of export by sea. Experience having shown that persons often take only the larger crystals, and that the refuse is smuggled, it has been provided that Government may order the latter to be stored, and, in case this order is not obeyed, to be destroyed. Other provisions.

Finally, it may be mentioned that the third reading of the bill was opposed by the Native members of Council; but, as the reasons assigned do not differ from those which have already been mentioned as urged against the bill on its second reading and against several of the provisions, they need not be repeated. The motion for the third reading was carried, and the bill accordingly passed by the Council, and eventually received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy. Opposition to the third reading.

During the year under review a bill to amend the law relating to hereditary offices was withdrawn in favour of another, which at the close of the year was still under the consideration of the Council, but which has been lately passed by it, and submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy. The subject has been under the consideration of Government for many years past. Conferences have from time to time been held, which have been attended by the most able and experienced Collectors from different parts of the Presidency. The bill was translated, widely distributed, and the fullest and freest criticism was invited and received from all quarters. An account of the Course of Legislature would hardly be complete without some description of the scope and objects of a measure which during the year under review engaged so much of the attention of the official world generally, although it was not in an advanced BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO HEREDITARY OFFICES.

Object and character of the Bill.

stage at the close of the year. The object and character of the bill is stated at some length in the Appendix (III.—A 2). Briefly, the end sought to be attained is to strengthen and build up from their foundations the ancient village forms of Government as they are found to exist in the offices of patel or headman, of kulkarni or accountant, of watchman, and of mhar or man of all work. The way by which it is hoped to utilize and to maintain the old village system are, 1st, by enacting and enforcing the common law of the country against the alienation of watan property, and by providing a means for enforcing the remuneration, by payments in kind, of the humble but valuable services of the watchman and mhar; 2nd, by regulating the manner in which appointments to the offices of patel and kulkarni are for the future to be made, and by putting a stop to the demoralizing and objectionable mode of proceedings which has hitherto prevailed on these occasions; 3rd, by defining the obligations and the liabilities of the holders of these hereditary offices. The fact cannot be concealed that the inevitable tendency of our centralized system of administration, with its precise and uniform laws and regulations, must be to emasculate the vigour and to contract the freedom and the latitude of action which were the characteristics of the form of separate village government. These ancient institutions cannot, therefore, be restored to their original political power; but no unimportant task will have been accomplished if the valuable remnants of these institutions be gathered up and utilized, and adapted to the wants and requirements of the present day.

Principal provisions.

The principal provisions by which it is attempted to preserve, as far as possible, the status of the village officers and to stay the process of disintegration which has so rapidly set in of late years, may now be briefly reviewed. In

Provision for adequate remuneration.

the first place the all-important necessity of providing adequate remuneration has been recognised. To this end the most effectual and stringent provisions have been made against the alienation of watan property. Under Native Governments fixed cash salaries were hardly known, and

the cost of the administration was mainly defrayed by assignments of land. While it is obviously hopeless to expect efficient service without adequate remuneration, it is equally clear that it would not be possible on financial grounds to increase the pay of a vast host of officials scattered over every part of the country, except by having recourse to additional taxation to an extent that could not be thought of. For this reason it is necessary to jealously guard the assignments which have from of old been attached to these offices, and prevent their being alienated and falling into the hands of money-lenders. In the steps taken in this direction the common law of the country has been enforced and enacted, and the policy accords with the feelings of the people themselves, especially as it has been accompanied by the concession of the unreserved right of adoption.

Provision for enforcing the payment of the Watchman and Mhar, and the performance of their duties.

Provision has also been made for the enforcement of the payments in kind due to the watchman and the mhar by the villagers. In the Deccan especially it has been long felt that some such provision was necessary, and that it was a perfect mockery to tell these people to enforce their rights against the village at large by means of a civil suit. There can also be no doubt that the villagers have frequent cause for complaint against this class of servants for not doing their work properly. The relative duties and obligations of the parties are so indefinite and obscure that it would be hopeless to attempt to provide for their precise performance. It has, therefore, been thought best to provide for the adjustment of disputes by reference to the ancient village panchayat or jury. The Government are quite alive to the objections that exist to any official interference being exercised in these matters, and care will be taken in the executive instructions which will be issued for the working of the Act to enjoin on Collectors and their Assistants the greatest caution in the exercise of their power, and to abstain from interposing their authority except in cases where it is clearly proved that one or other of the contending parties is persistently in the wrong.

Regulation of appointments to the office of Patel and Kulkarni.

The most difficult and perplexing question which has been dealt with is the manner in which appointments to the hereditary offices of patel and kulkarni are to be regulated. Very great difference of opinion has been found to prevail amongst our oldest and best authorities regarding the subject of officiating by rotation. It may be safely assumed that there was no precise or uniform system, and that in the case of patels at all events the strongest and most influential member of the watan managed to keep all the power and authority of the office in his own hands. No precise and uniform legal rules for nominating to these offices have hitherto been laid down, and the consequence has been the prevalence of the great confusion with its attendant evil results which it is the object of the bill in question to put a stop to. It has been provided that the custom of the watan anterior to the introduction of Act XI. of 1843 shall be enquired into by an officer of not lower standing than an Assistant or Deputy Collector, and that, after the parties have had a full opportunity of adducing their proofs and urging their claims, a register is to be prepared containing a list of those entitled in their own right to hold office. Looking to the future ramifications that must inevitably arise from the growth and multiplication of the offspring of the people thus registered, the principle of primogeniture has been insisted on, and all further sub-divisions with the confusion inseparable therefrom will be prevented. Encroachment on the rights and privileges of the other members of the watan except in the matter of service has been carefully guarded against, and it has been provided that they shall be eligible for service as deputies of the men entered in the registers. By an amendment carried after the second reading it has been attempted to relax the hard and fast rule of fixed order of rotation, and the representative watandars have been allowed to meet together and to appoint an officiator by the voice of a majority, including the man whose turn it is to serve. By these means it is hoped that uniformity and system in nominating to these appointments will be secured, and that the objectionable

and demoralizing practices which formerly prevailed will be done away with. Much will depend on the judgment and discernment of the officers who superintend the preparation of the registers. It will be the duty of Government to furnish them with as precise rules as possible for their guidance, and they will be strictly enjoined to interfere as little as possible with the past, and not to re-open old disputes and feuds. Provision has been made to prevent decisions which have been arrived at after full enquiry before a competent and trustworthy officer being disturbed, and as regards existing registers it will be necessary to make alterations only in cases where palpable wrongs and innovations have sprung up since the introduction of Act XI. of 1843. Cases which come under decision for the first time will be dealt with in a liberal spirit and in conformity with the sentiments of the watandars themselves.

Joint responsibility of Village Officers.

One point regarding which there was a difference of opinion in the Council was the principle of joint responsibility contained in the bill. It was admitted that the provisions of the existing law on the subject were merely re-enacted, but urged that this was no reason why the provisions should stand, that education is spreading, and may take away watandars from the actual scene of their watans to places where they may be educated, that under such circumstances one man should not be held responsible for the deeds of another over whom he may have no control whatever, and that above all the abolition of the elective principle had altered entirely the responsibility of the watandars for the conduct of the officiator in whose selection they have now no potential voice. But looking to the organization of Native village society, where every man's character and pursuits are so well known to his neighbour, it would be impossible for any systematic or organized crime to be perpetrated and shielded by the Government village officers without the cognizance of the other watandars, and it would, therefore, be impolitic to relieve them from the responsibility of giving information. Judging from the past, there is no fear of the power reserved by Government being exercised in a harsh and hasty manner.

Joint responsibility of Mhars.

The principle of joint responsibility has been laid down for the first time in the case of the crime of cattle-poisoning, of which the mhars of the village are often believed to be guilty, either from motives of revenge on account of non-payment of their dues, or in order to obtain the skins of the animals. This is a crime which is most difficult to detect and punish, and which entails the most ruinous consequences on the ryots. The provision making all jointly responsible is worded in a very guarded manner, and is believed to be most necessary for the prevention of crimes. And here again the power of punishment is reserved to Government alone, and will certainly never be exercised except in very flagrant and extreme cases.

The provisions of the Bill with some exceptions unanimously approved.

Most of the provisions of the bill as it now stands were unanimously approved by the Council. As above mentioned that maintaining the existing law relating to the joint responsibility of watandars was objected to, and one member also differed with the policy laid down respecting alienations. It was also said that further administrative experience might suggest improvements in the provisions respecting representative watandars, and that the sections defining the rights and duties of village officers and the mode of remunerating them, as also the provisions referring to the duties of and registers to be made about mhars, are innovations which will require to be carefully worked. But the Council was not divided on any of these questions, and the third reading was carried unanimously.

Other Bills.

It is not deemed necessary to describe in detail any of the other bills which were pending in the legislature at the close of the year. The Road Tolls Bill has been submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy, and, if it becomes law, will be described in a future report. Neither the Bombay City Survey Bill nor the Bombay Jails Bill had been read a second time when the year closed. The Mofussil Burial and Burning Ground Bill, stated in the report for 1872-73 to have been passed and submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy, was vetoed by His Excellency. The only other bills mentioned in the Ap-

pendix (III.—A 2) are two which were withdrawn in favour of others already described.

POLICE.

Bombay City Police.

Strength of the Bombay City Police Force.

The total strength of the police force of the town and island of Bombay during the year under review was the same as during the previous year. At the beginning of the year there were 1,124 Municipal Police, and 278 Government Police for harbour duty and guarding public offices. In the course of the year, however, 16 of the former and 39 of the latter were dismissed, and the resignations were respectively 3 and 6 in each branch.

Working of the Bombay City Police.

The total number of cases brought up by the executive or Town Police in 1873 was 13,788, including 59 persons whose cases were undisposed of at the end of 1872, and also 37 persons under remand at the close of 1873. The number of these persons convicted was 12,255, or 92 per cent. This proportion is the same as in the previous year, and testifies to the continued care and discrimination exercised by the police in the apprehension of offenders. The number of seamen's cases brought up by the Water Police was 258, in which 168 convictions took place, or a percentage of 70. An increase of over 100 per cent. in the number of cases of abusing and torturing animals is probably the result of greater vigilance on the part of the police. Of 423 persons prosecuted for this offence 416 were convicted. The supervision over weights and measures used by shopkeepers also appears to be improving. 112 persons were brought before the Magistrates for possessing false measures in 1873 as compared with 27 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained in all but 6 instances. The estimated value of the property stolen in 1873 was Rs. 85,005, of which articles to the value of Rs. 64,592 were recovered. The percentage of recoveries was thus 76 in 1873 against 71 in 1872, a result which surpasses that obtained in any Mofussil district, and is deemed very creditable to the force.

District Police.

Strength and Cost of the District Police.

The total strength of the District Police force at the end of the calendar year 1873, exclusive of the 3 Police Commissioners, was 17,582. Of these 7,424 were under the Commissioner of the Northern Division, 6,885 under the Commissioner of the Southern Division, and 3,273 under the Commissioner in Sind. The total cost is given as Rs. 30,12,733, of which Rs. 29,47,299 were debited to Provincial Services, and Rs. 1,13,394 were paid from other sources. In the Appendix (III.—B 1) will be found a statement showing in detail the strength and cost of the police in each district and how they were distributed and employed.

Northern Division.

Of the total force above shown for the Northern Division 15 officers and 69 men were engaged for the Bária and Peint States and the Kelve Mahim Municipality. The total cost of the police in this division during the year was Rs. 12,17,121, of which Rs. 11,94,307 were charged to police and Rs. 22,814 to private bodies and other departments. Taking the area at 33,889 square miles, as given in last report, and the population at 5,895,228, there is 1 policeman to every 4½ square miles and to every 794 persons. The proportion varies in each district: in Gujarát it is generally about 1 to every 3 square miles; in the Marátha districts 1 to every 5 square miles; but Násik has only 1 to every 11¼ square miles. The Panch Maháls has comparatively the strongest force, but this is owing to the political considerations which require the maintenance of a strong Bhil corps. The above calculations are made by comparing the total strength of the police with the total area and population; but it will be observed from the statement in the Appendix (III.—B 1) that only 895 officers and 4,154 men are entered as employed on general district duty; the rest are employed in the guarding of jails, lock-ups, and treasuries, in the escort of prisoners, and in towns and cantonments.

Southern Division.

The total strength of the police of all grades in the Southern Division has been shown to be 6,885. The cost is given as Rs. 11,01,809, of which Rs. 10,88,021 were paid from

Imperial or Provincial revenues and Rs. 13,788 from other sources. In last report the area of the division was given as 43,781 square miles, and the population as 7,620,575. A comparison of these figures with the total strength of the force gives a proportion of 1 policeman to every 6·38 square miles, and to every 1,111·68 persons. But if the portion of the constabulary employed on duties not directly connected with the detection of crime, such as the guarding of jails and treasuries, and as orderlies, personal escorts, &c., be deducted, the proportion of police is 1 to 8·37 square miles, and to 1,456·81 persons.

Sind.

The total strength of the police force in Sind was 3,273, and the cost Rs. 6,93,803. Of the latter amount Rs. 6,64,971 were debited to Provincial Services, and Rs. 76,792 paid from other sources. The proportion of police to area was 1 to 10·6 square miles and 1 to 469 souls.

Additional Police.

The number of police specially employed during the year 1873 on the occasion of fairs or other large assemblies was not considerable in any of the divisions. Only 1 officer and 9 men were so employed in the Northern Division at a cost of Rs. 363 to Government, and Rs. 36-11-1 to private or local funds. 78 men were engaged in the Southern Division for a few days, the whole cost (Rs. 131) being paid from private or local funds. In Sind 2 officers and 155 men were similarly employed, at a cost of Rs. 326-0-4 to private or local funds. Additional police were quartered as punitive measures in 18 places. 11 of these cases were in the Southern Division, 10 officers and 42 men being employed, and the total cost including all contingencies being Rs. 2,015-4-9. 6 were in the Northern Division, 7 officers and 26 men being employed at a total cost of Rs. 4,366-8-0; and 1 was in Sind, but only one man was employed, and the cost was Rs. 300 for the 12 months.

Equipment.

A second statement in the Appendix (III.—B 2) shows the equipment, discipline and general internal management of the District Police force during the year under review.

It will be observed that of the whole force employed, 8,829 were armed with fire-arms, 6,036 were armed with swords or swords and batons, and 3,137 had batons only. In the Northern Division and in Sind almost all have either fire-arms or swords, 12 in the former and 8 in the latter division being provided with batons only. In the Southern Division, on the other hand, as many as 3,117 out of the total number of 6,885 have batons only. Political considerations require that the force in Sind should be well equipped; and the same reasons exist to a greater extent in the Northern than in the Southern Division.

Conduct.

Tested by the number of its members punished, the general conduct of the police force of the Presidency proper was better in 1873 than it was in the previous year. 2,344 men and officers were punished in 1873 as compared with 2,673 in 1872. In the Southern Division the number punished was 765 against 924 in 1872; and in the Northern Division the numbers punished in 1872 and 1873 were respectively 1,749 and 1,579. The number (321) of police officers actually dismissed in the year under review was materially higher than the number (249) in 1872, but there has been a considerable decrease in the number punished by fines suspension, &c. Government have expressed an opinion that it is better at once to dismiss a police officer who has shown himself thoroughly careless and inefficient than to retain him in the force and constantly fine or degrade or suspend him. In some districts many men were found deserving of pecuniary rewards. It seems desirable to give substantial encouragement to police officers for good conduct as well as to punish them for misbehaviour. The general conduct of the Sind Police Force, on the other hand, judging from the number of its members punished, seems to have been less satisfactory in the year under review than in 1872. 153 officers and men were dismissed for misconduct, being 10 less than in 1872; but 102 were punished judicially by the Criminal Courts, and 648 were punished departmentally by fine, suspension or degradation. In Haidarábád 38 per cent. of the officers and men were punished during the year.

A steady improvement is noticed in the education of the police force. In the Presidency proper the number of men and officers able to read and write in 1873 was 3,988, or 667 more than in 1872, while the number of those receiving instruction in reading and writing during the year was 2,504 as compared with 1,432 in 1872. In Sind the number of officers and men able to read and write has increased from 448 in 1872 to 577 in 1873. There is still, however, much room for improvement. The proportion of men of all ranks who can read and write is only 30 per cent. in the Southern Division, 26 per cent. in the Northern Division, and 15 per cent. in Sind. Government have impressed on Superintendents of Police the necessity of further perseverance in this important matter. The better educated the police are, the more efficient they are likely to be. Education.

The general health of the police seems to have been very much the same during the year under review as in the previous year. The death-rate in the Northern Division was 1·3 per cent., in the Southern Division 0·848 per cent., in Sind 2·06. The percentage of the total strength of the force of the Southern Division in hospital during the year was 21·95; the percentage in the Northern Division and Sind has not been reported. Health.

Of the whole officers and men employed in the district police during the year, 37 were Europeans, 14 Eurasians, 58 Native Christians, 7,414 were Mahomedans, 3,193 Maráthas, 703 Brahmans, and the rest were other Hindus and of other religions. All the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents were Europeans; the Eurasians and Brahmans were mostly employed as subordinate officers. The proportion of Mahomedans was largest in Sind; and in the Northern and Southern Divisions the proportion of Mahomedans to total strength was about the same. More Maráthas are employed in the Southern Division than elsewhere. Nationality.

The working of the police in the Presidency proper during the year under review will appear from the following facts. Working of the District Police in the

Presidency proper. Cases investigated.

26,285 cognizable offences are stated to have been committed in 1873, in addition to which 561 cognizable offences were reported in 1873, which had been committed in previous years, thus raising to 26,846 the total number of cognizable offences brought to the notice of the police in the year under review. Of these cases 25,553 were actually inquired into by the police. All but 17 of the 14,269 crimes reported in the Southern Division were investigated by the police, but of the 12,577 offences reported in the Northern Division, only 11,301 were inquired into by the police. In about 10 per cent., therefore, of the cases reported in the Northern Division no police investigation appears to have been made.

Proportion of convictions to cases reported and cases investigated.

The following table shows the proportion of cases reported convicted and of cases investigated convicted in each district :—

District.	Percentage of Cases reported convicted.	Percentage of Cases investigated convicted.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.
Ahmedábád	66	77	81
Panch Mahál	49	68	68
Tanna	51	62	67
Surat	53	68	66
Kánara	61	52	61
Násik	58	47	58
Ahmadnagar	57	59	57
Belgaum	54	53	54
Ratnágiri	50	50	51
Khándesh	49	49	49
Sholápur	43	47	43
Broach	42	52	42
Kolába	41·7	46	41·7
Kaira	41	40	41·5
Sátára	40·7	44	40·7
Kaládgi	35	54	35
Poona	32	40	32
Dhárwár	23	26	23

In this list the districts are arranged in order of merit judged by the test of the proportion of cases investigated convicted in 1873. It is, however, perhaps questionable whether the proportion of cases convicted to cases reported should not

be regarded as the real criterion. If considered from the latter point of view, considerable alterations in the places of the various districts in the order of merit would be required, and notably the Panch Maháls would descend from the second place, which would be occupied by Kánara, to the ninth; Násik would come third instead of sixth; and Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, Surat and Ratnágiri would take precedence in the order named of Tanna. Judged by either and both tests Ahmedábád holds the first place. The percentage of investigated cases convicted in the Panch Maháls and the Tanna and Surat Districts is also high, but a large number of the cognizable cases reported in those districts were not inquired into by the police. In Kánara a considerable improvement in the percentage of cases convicted is to be observed. In Ahmadnagar the percentage of cases convicted exhibits a slight reduction as compared with that in 1872. The Násik District Police did much better in the year under review than in the previous year, the percentage of cases convicted having risen from 47 to 58. The results obtained by the Ratnágiri and Khándesh Police were almost exactly the same in 1873 as in 1872: a conviction was obtained in one of every two cases inquired into. In the remaining eight districts the percentage of cases investigated convicted varied from 43 in Sholápur to 23 in Dhárwár. Taking the aggregate results in both divisions it appears that of the 26,846 cases reported 12,459 or 46 per cent. were convicted, whilst convictions were obtained in 49 per cent. of the cases actually investigated by the police. In the Southern Division the percentage alike of cases convicted to cases reported and of cases convicted to cases investigated was 42, whilst in the Northern Division the percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was 52, and of cases convicted to cases investigated 58—the comparison being thus decidedly in favour of the Northern Division. In 1872 the proportion of cases investigated convicted was 45 per cent. in the Southern and 55 per cent. in the Northern Division. In the year under review, therefore, the police in the latter division have been more successful in obtaining convictions in cases than in 1872, whilst the

police in the Southern Division on the contrary have accomplished less.

Murders.

The number of murders investigated during the year, including several cases reported in 1872 but only brought under inquiry in 1873, was 186. In 92 or about 50 per cent. of these cases convictions were obtained, 35 or 43 per cent. of the 81 cases investigated in the Northern Division and 57 or 54 per cent. of the 103 cases investigated in the Southern Division having been convicted. In the Northern Division the most favourable results were obtained in Ahmedábád, where 7 out of 10 cases were convicted, in Broach where 8 out of 9 were convicted, and in Tanna and the Panch Maháls where 50 per cent. of the cases inquired into were convicted. In Kaira in 3 only out of 10 cases were the murderers brought to justice, whilst in Násik of 8 cases investigated and 32 persons arrested only 2 cases were convicted and 2 persons found guilty. In Surat 6 cases were reported and 28 persons apprehended, but in not a single instance was a conviction obtained. In the Southern Division the Ahmadnagar, Kaládgi, and Sátára Police have done best, 9 out of 11 cases in Ahmadnagar, 8 out of 11 in Kaládgi, and 11 out of 15 in Sátára having been convicted. In Dhárwár, Poona and Sholápur half the cases inquired into were convicted. In Belgaum only 6 out of 23 cases investigated and 17 out of 95 persons arrested were convicted.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The number of cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder reported in 1873 was 67 against 78 in 1872, the number in the Northern Division and Southern Division being respectively 40 and 27. 31 cases were convicted—17 in the Northern Division and 14 in the Southern Division. In the Panch Maháls and Tanna the police were least successful; only 1 in 5 cases in each district being convicted. Offences of this description were most numerous in Ahmedábád, Poona, and Kaládgi, and in each of those districts about 50 per cent. of the cases investigated were convicted. In Kaira and Surat the number of cases was less, but the proportion of convictions greater. In Ratnágiri and Sholápur the very few cases reported were all convicted.

In addition to 112 cases of dacoity reported in 1873, 14 committed in 1872 were investigated in the year under review, making the total number of cases inquired into in the year 126. Convictions were obtained in 45 or 36 per cent. of these cases, the proportion of cases investigated convicted being in the Northern Division 35 per cent., and in the Southern Division 36·5 per cent. 658 persons were arrested in connection with charges of dacoity during the year. 66 of these persons remained untried at the end of the year, but of the remainder 191 or 32 per cent. were convicted, the rest being released or acquitted. This shows that on an average 2 out of every 3 persons apprehended were discharged. In some districts, however, the results were more satisfactory. In Násik, 5 out of 6 cases reported were convicted, and 32 of the 59 persons apprehended sentenced. The Kaira Police obtained the conviction of 18 of the 27 persons arrested in 4 of the 6 cases reported. 3 dacoities were investigated by the Panch Mahál Police, but only 4 persons were arrested, of whom, however, 3 were punished. The results in the Sátára District, where 4 out of the 7 cases inquired into, and 30 of the 66 persons arrested were convicted, are above the average. In Belgaum convictions were obtained in 4 of the 6 cases investigated, but only 7 of the 31 persons apprehended were found guilty. In Surat 2 out of 5 cases and 6 out of 17 persons arrested were convicted. Of the 3 cases reported in Broach only 1 was convicted. The returns submitted from the majority of the other districts are unsatisfactory. Dacoities.

The total number of cases of robbery investigated in 1873, including cases which occurred in 1872, was 464, of which 134 were convicted. In the Northern Division convictions were obtained in 35 per cent. of the cases of robbery inquired into, whilst in the Southern Division the proportion of convictions was only 24 per cent. Kaira, Kánara, and Ratnágiri were the only districts in which in 50 per cent. of the robberies committed the offenders were detected and punished. In Ahmedábád and Tanna almost half the cases investigated and half the persons arrested were convicted. In the remaining districts the result was less satisfactory. Robberies.

Theft.

Including cases committed in 1872 but only brought under inquiry in the year under review, 13,475 cases of theft were investigated by the police in 1873. In the Southern Division 41 per cent. of the cases inquired into were convicted, whilst in the Northern Division the proportion of cases investigated convicted was 51 per cent. The following tabular statement shows the proportion of reported and investigated cases of theft convicted in each district, the districts being placed in order of merit :—

District.	Percentage of Cases investigated convicted.	District.	Percentage of Cases investigated convicted.
Panch Mahâls ...	61	Khándesh	48
Násik...	60	Kaira	46
Ahmedábád	58	Sátára	44
Kánara	57	Sholápur	43
Ahmadnagar... ...	55	Broach	42
Belgaum	54	Kolába	42
Tanna	54	Kaládgi	40
Surat...	48	Dhárwár	28
Ratnágiri	48	Poona	26

The results obtained in the first seven districts in the list, and especially in the Panch Mahâls and Násik, are satisfactory. In Surat, Ratnágiri, and Khándesh the proportion of cases in which the thieves were discovered and punished is a little below one-half of the total number of cases. The Kaira Police were somewhat less successful. The results in the other districts are not so favourable.

Receiving stolen property.

The number of cases of receiving stolen property was 917 in 1873, or 76 less than in 1872. In the Northern Division 76 per cent. and in the Southern Division 68 per cent. of the cases reported were convicted. The returns in so far as they relate to this crime are on the whole more favourable in the year under review than they were in 1872.

House-breaking.

The last class of cognizable crime calling for separate notice is house-breaking in order to the commission of theft or other offence. The total number of cases of this description

investigated was 1,700: of them 486 or 28·6 per cent. were convicted, the proportion of cases investigated convicted being 29 per cent. in the Southern Division and 28 per cent. in the Northern Division. The results on the whole of the operations of the police generally in connection with this variety of serious crime are not satisfactory.

Recovery of stolen property.

The total estimated value of the property stolen in 1873 is reported to have been Rs. 7,80,836, or Rs. 84,999 less than the amount stolen in the previous year. Out of this property to the value of Rs. 3,25,056 was recovered, the total percentage of recoveries being 41·6 as compared with 41·3 in 1872. In the Northern Division alone the proportion of recoveries was 38·3 per cent. against 39·8 per cent. in 1872, showing a falling off of 1·5 per cent., whilst in the Southern Division an increase from 42·7 per cent. in 1872 to 44·4 in the year under review is reported. Taking each district separately the results were as follows:—

District.	Percentage of stolen property recovered.	Increase as compared with 1872.	Decrease as compared with 1872.
Ratnágiri	67	12	...
Sholápur	53	24	...
Poona	52	...	8
Kánara	50	...	4
Belgaum	50	...	...
Broach	50	..	3
Tanna	47	...	5
Sátára	47	15	...
Ahmadnagar...	47	...	28
Panch Mahals	44	...	1
Kaira...	39	11	...
Khándesh	39	...	...
Násik..	37	...	13
Kaládgi	33	...	10
Ahmedábád	31	2	...
Surat...	30	...	6
Kolába	29	...	8
Dhárwár	23	8	...

Non-cognizable Offences.

It is not necessary to dwell here on the returns of non-cognizable crimes committed during the year. In the vast majority of instances the only duty which devolves upon the police in connection with such offences is that of serving the

processes issued by the criminal courts on the accused and the witnesses. The amount of this description of work done by them during the year may be roughly inferred from a simple statement of the number of such crimes investigated and of the persons proceeded against. The total number of non-cognizable cases in 1873 was 28,037 or 739 less than in the preceding year. In the Northern Division alone the number was 13,246 against 14,904 in 1872, exhibiting a diminution of 1,658 cases. In the Southern Division the number rose from 13,872 in 1872 to 14,791 in 1873. The aggregate number of persons proceeded against in 1873 on charges of non-cognizable offences was 57,381 against 59,071 in 1872. For the success of the prosecution or punishment of the offender the police were in no wise responsible, and accordingly the general results of the investigations will be more appropriately described in the section on Criminal Justice.

Working of the Sind Police. Cognizable Crimes inquired into.

The number of cognizable crimes inquired into by the Sind Police during the year was 8,409, or 367 more than in 1872. Convictions were obtained in 4,533, or 53 per cent., of the cases investigated, showing an improvement of almost 7 per cent. as compared with the results in 1872. The Upper Sind Frontier District, which in 1872 was the lowest in order of merit, in the year under review heads the list with a percentage of 62. Next comes the Shikárpur District, in which 60 per cent. of the cases investigated resulted in convictions as against 56·6 per cent. in 1872. The percentage in the Haidarábád District rose from 51·7 to 56·7, and in Thar and Parkar from 41·8 to 48·7. The police were, judged by this test, least successful in the Karáchi District, where only in 47·5 per cent. of the cases inquired into were convictions obtained. In 1872, however, the percentage in that district was but 42·4.

Murder and culpable homicide.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of murders (23) reported to have been committed in Sind in 1873 was 18 less than in 1872. As in previous years, so in 1873 murders were most numerous in the Shikárpur District, where 8 crimes of this description were reported. In the Haidarábád

District 6 murders were committed, and in the Upper Sind Frontier District 5, whilst in the Karáchi District only 3, and in Thar and Parkar but 1 murder case occurred. Two murders committed in 1872 were investigated in the year under review. In 15 of the 23 cases inquired into convictions were obtained. It is creditable to the Haidarábád Police that the guilty persons in every case of murder in that district were discovered and punished. In the Shikárpur District the offenders in 5 of the 8 cases reported were brought to justice, and a conviction was obtained in the solitary case in Thar and Parkar. The results in the Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier Districts were less favourable; in the first-mentioned district the murderers in two cases remained undetected, whilst in the latter district in only one case the offender was punished. In all, of 47 persons apprehended (of whom 43 were put on their trial) 18 were convicted, giving a percentage of 38·3 as compared with 30·5 in 1872. 7 cases of attempt to murder were reported in 1873, being 2 in excess of the number in the preceding year. Of culpable homicide not amounting to murder there were 14 cases, or 2 less than in 1872. 6 cases of this nature were reported in the Haidarábád District and 6 in the Shikárpur District. In 10 cases convictions followed the prosecution.

Rape, Unnatural Offences, and Grievous Hurt.

An increase is perceptible in the number of cases of rape and unnatural offences. Of the former offence 15 cases were reported—7 being in the Shikárpur District—and of the latter class of crime 15 cases were investigated. In 3 cases of rape and 5 of unnatural offences the persons arrested were convicted. In 6 of the 7 alleged cases of rape in the Shikárpur District the accused persons were discharged or acquitted. In the number of cases of grievous hurt and hurt by means of dangerous weapons a considerable decrease is to be noted, the numbers having been 41 and 45 respectively in the year under review as contrasted with 52 and 57 respectively in 1872. In 68·3 per cent. of the cases of grievous hurt the culprits were punished, whilst convictions were obtained in 51·1 per cent. of the cases of hurt by dangerous weapons.

Other serious offences against person and property.

Cases of serious offences against person and property, or against property only, were far more numerous in 1873 than in 1872, as whilst in the latter year only 705 offences of this nature were reported, their number rose to 907 in 1873. In the number of robberies of all classes there is a slight decrease of from 23 to 21. The operations of the police in connection with this class of offences were attended with even less success in 1873 than they were in the previous year; for whilst in 1872 convictions were obtained in 44·3 per cent. of the cases of house-breaking inquired into by them, in the year under review the proportion was only 35·9 per cent. The Shikárpur Police appear comparatively to the greatest advantage, as in 42·6 per cent. of the cases investigated by them, the house-breakers were captured and punished, whilst in the Haidarábád District the guilty parties were convicted in only 35·8 per cent. of the cases inquired into, and in the Karáchi District convictions were obtained in but 25·6 per cent. of the cases reported. In each of these three districts the results in 1873 contrast unfavourably with those in the preceding year.

Minor offences against property.

The number of cases of minor offences against property investigated in 1873 was slightly lower than that in 1872, the numbers being respectively 5,220 and 5,349. Under this head are comprised cases of ordinary theft and of the crime peculiar to Sind, cattle-stealing. The following statement exhibits the statistics connected with the latter crime in 1873 as contrasted with those for the preceding year:—

Cattle-stealing.

District.	Number of Cases investigated.		Percentage of Cases investigated convicted.		Percentage of Persons arrested convicted.		Percentage of Stolen Property recovered.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Karáchi ...	785	793	29·3	45·5	46·6	51·2	81	81·2
Haidarábád	676	596	46	52·7	54·5	59·6	76·9	83·8
Shikárpur ...	290	359	51	39·6	48·7	37·8	86·8	80·8
Upper Sind Frontier	57	45	42·1	64·4	45·3	44·3	82·6	83·6
Thar and Parkar...	234	187	44·4	60	38·8	40·8	86·3	83·9
Total...	2,042	1,980	40	48·4	48·6	49·1	81·5	82·5

The general results of the year under review as compared with 1872 are, therefore, a small reduction in the number of cases investigated—the number of cases reported was 1,953 against 2,027 in 1872—an increase to a considerable extent in the percentage of the cases inquired into in which the offenders were detected and punished, and a very slight increase in the percentage of persons apprehended convicted and of stolen property recovered. According to the figures given in the above statement the Haidarábád Police appear to the greatest advantage. The Commissioner in Sind is, however, of opinion that many thefts of cattle were committed in that district in 1873 which do not appear at all in the returns, either because the owners of the stolen animals thought it useless to report their losses to the police, or because when such reports were made to subordinate police officers the latter took no steps to discover the thieves. Strict orders have been issued with the view of ensuring more minute supervision over the subordinate police officers, of inducing them to report every complaint of cattle-stealing, and of encouraging the owners of stolen animals to report their losses.

Ordinary Theft.

Cases of ordinary theft numbered 2,593 in 1873, or 254 less than in the previous year. The following table shows the result of the operations of the police in connection with crimes of this description in 1873 as compared with those obtained in 1872 :—

District.	Number of Cases investigated.		Percentage of Cases investigated convicted.		Percentage of Persons apprehended convicted.		Percentage of Stolen Property recovered.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Karáchi ...	1,119	1,053	41·7	39	53·9	58	42	51·5
Haidarábád ...	743	568	47	58·3	56·8	73·5	38·5	68·6
Shikárpur ...	724	800	54·8	53·2	60·1	58·8	63·2	55
Upper Sind Frontier	67	34	38·8	64·7	32·2	47·2	53·5	68·9
Thar and Parkar.	194	138	37·1	34·8	41·4	43·5	67·5	65·4
Total...	2,847	2,593	46	47·8	54·5	61	48·5	57

A slight improvement is perceptible in the proportion of cases convicted to cases investigated; the percentage of persons arrested convicted is materially higher, and a large increase in the percentage of recoveries is noticeable. In cases of ordinary theft, as in cases of theft of cattle, the working of the Haidarábád Police appears the best; but the remarks made on this subject in the preceding paragraph regarding the ostensible results of their operations in connection with cases of cattle-lifting apply with equal force in the case of ordinary thefts.

Recovery of stolen property.

The total estimated value of all the property stolen in 1873 amounted to the large sum of Rs. 2,41,151, or Rs. 48,063 in excess of the amount in 1872. The figures for the various districts in 1872 and 1873 were as follows:—

District.	Amount of Property stolen.		Amount of Stolen Property recovered.		Percentage of Stolen Property recovered.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Karáchi	72,665	73,131	42,425	39,287	58·4	53·7
Haidarábád ...	61,009	51,519	33,025	34,725	54·1	67·4
Shikárpur	36,251	93,115	23,866	66,614	65·8	71·5
Upper Sind Frontier	3,528	6,100	2,746	4,019	77·8	65·9
Thar and Parkar ...	19,635	17,286	15,056	13,119	76·7	75·9
Total...	1,93,088	2,41,151	1,17,118	1,57,764	60·7	65·4

It thus appears that the proportion of the property stolen recovered in 1873 was 65·4 per cent., or 4·7 per cent. more than in 1872. Nearly 76 per cent. of the property stolen in the Thar and Parkar District was recovered, and the proportion recovered in the Shikárpur, Haidarábád, and Upper Sind Frontier Districts was also high. In Karáchi there was a falling off in 1873.

Non-cognizable Offences.

The total number of non-cognizable crimes in which the services of the police were brought into requisition in 1873 was 4,555, or 779 in excess of the number reported in 1872.

VILLAGE POLICE.

Reorganization of Village Police considered.

In the last administration report it was stated that measures were under consideration for the reorganization of the Village Police. During the year under review a committee sat at Poona to consider the question and submitted a report on the subject. As yet, however, the basis on which the reorganization should take place has not been settled, and no further action has been taken in the matter.

Constitution of the Village Police.

The system of Village Police varies somewhat in different parts of the Presidency. But there is always a police patel at their head, who is generally but not always an hereditary officer, and who now holds his office and his powers under the provisions of Bombay Act VIII. of 1867. Subordinate to him are the village watchmen with various names in different parts of the country. They are remunerated by cash allowances or the enjoyment of service lands, or both, and in many instances also by voluntary contributions in money or grain from the villagers.

Nature of their duties.

Independently of the petty offences which a police patel is competent to deal with under the Act above mentioned, it is his duty to report all serious crime which occurs within his village to the nearest police officer, and to apprehend persons suspected of being guilty of such crime, and he can require the other village servants to aid him in the performance of this duty. Thus the Village Police form, or might be made capable of forming, a valuable adjunct to the District Police, but there is no record of the actual work performed by them.

Strength and Cost of Village Police.

Respecting the strength and actual cost to Government also detailed statistics are not forthcoming. It will be seen, however, from the first statement relating to criminal justice (Appendix III.—C 1) that there were 20,177 police patels in the Presidency at the end of the year 1873, and that they cost during the year Rs. 1,98,168-1-9. In a return furnished by the Accountant General the amount separately entered under the head of Village Police for the year 1872-73 is Rs. 6,446. This seems to represent the cash

emoluments of subordinate Village Police, who are mostly remunerated by the enjoyment of land in whole or in part free of assessment. The strength and cost of the Village Police do not vary much from year to year.

Railway Police.

Cost and Strength of the Railway Police.

The present sanctioned strength of the G. I. P. Railway Police is stated to be 88 officers and 499 constables, or 587 men in all, being 22 in excess of the full strength at the close of 1872. This increase is attributable to the entertainment, as sanctioned by Government, of a small additional body of men as a reserve. The cost for the year of the entire force appears to have been Rs. 1,16,677, or Rs. 3,528 less than in 1872. The police charge per mile was Rs. 187-9-1, and the average cost per head for the year was Rs. 198-12-4. There is some doubt as to the accuracy of the figures which have been reported respecting the strength and cost of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, but they are given respectively as 405 officers and men and Rs. 79,593. Assuming them to be correct, the police charge per mile in 1873 was Rs. 184-3-11, and the average cost per head of the force calculated on the full sanctioned strength Rs. 196-8-5. It is, however, to be noticed that whilst there were 41 vacancies in the sanctioned strength (405 men and officers) of the police force on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the close of the year under review, there were only 15 vacancies on the same date in the sanctioned strength of the G. I. P. Railway Police. The cost of the police, therefore, both per head and per mile on the two railways would seem to differ but very little.

Working of the G. I. P. Railway Police.

The number of cognizable crimes reported to the G. I. P. Railway Police to have been committed was 349 in 1873, or 49 less than in the previous year. In addition to these cases 5 cases reported in the previous year, but not brought under inquiry then, were investigated by the police in 1873. The total number of cases investigated was accordingly 354. Convictions were obtained in 235, or 66 per cent. of these cases. In 1872 the proportion of cases inquired into convicted was 57 per cent. This improvement in the percentage

of convictions in the year under review is satisfactory. 162 or 46 per cent. of the cases investigated were minor offences against property, 137 being cases of ordinary theft. In 95, or about 59 per cent., of this class of cases the persons accused were convicted, whilst in 1872 the proportion of cases convicted was only 47 per cent. 7 cases of serious offences against the person were reported: convictions were obtained in 3. 7 persons who had been arrested in 1872 remained untried on 1st January 1873, and 450 persons were arrested during the year. Of these 457 persons 3 died or were transferred, 14 were released by a Magistrate without trial, 426 were placed on their trial, and 14 remained untried at the close of the year. Excluding these 14 persons and the 3 who died or were transferred, of the 440 persons arrested 293, or 66·6 per cent., were convicted, being identically the same result as was obtained in 1872. It is satisfactory to note a decrease in the number of cases of obstructions being placed on the line, the number of cases in which the act was maliciously done having fallen from 7 in 1872 to 4 in the year under review. In two cases the offenders were convicted and punished, whilst in the other two the persons apprehended were acquitted. Besides these 4 cases two other instances occurred in which obstructions were put on the rails by little boys, who were subsequently discharged by the Magistrate on the ground of their youth and ignorance. On the other hand a serious decrease is noticed in the proportion of the stolen property recovered in 1873 as compared with 1872. In the latter year it amounted to 54 per cent., whilst in the year under review it fell to 38 per cent. The total value (Rs. 7,113) of the property stolen in 1873 was Rs. 1,646 less than in 1872. The number of consignments reported to have been lost in 1873 was 181 as against 274 in the previous year. The recoveries amounted to 9 per cent., showing a slight improvement as contrasted with the result obtained in 1872. The net loss to the Company would appear to have been about Rs. 8,440, or nearly Rs. 2,500 more than in 1872.

A marked improvement is reported in the conduct of the police in 1873, and this statement is borne out by the fact

Conduct of the G. I. P.

Railway Police.

that the number of officers and men punished departmentally was only 74 in the year under review as against 152 in 1872.

Working of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police.

By a curious coincidence the number of cognizable crimes (138) reported to the B. B. and C. I. Police to have been committed in 1873 was precisely the same as the number in 1872, and by an equally strange chance the number of non-cognizable crimes (166) reported in 1872 and in 1873 was identically similar. Of the 138 cases of cognizable crimes investigated by the police the great majority were, as might be expected, of a comparatively unimportant nature. 89—of which 76 were cases of ordinary theft—were minor offences against property. In 52 per cent. of the cases of this class convictions were obtained in 1873, whilst in 1872 the proportion of cases convicted to cases investigated was 71. The result in the year under review was, therefore, far less favourable than in the previous year. 7 cases of serious offences against the person were reported in 1873 against 5 in 1872. In 2 only were the culprits punished. No case of robbery or dacoity occurred during the year. The number of cognizable cases under the Railway, Salt, and Customs Laws, and the Bombay and District Police Acts, was 39 in 1873 as compared with 52 in 1872. All classes of cognizable offences included, the proportion of cases inquired into convicted was 54 per cent. as against 74·5 per cent. in 1872. The total number of persons charged with cognizable offences arrested by the police during the year was 180 or 24 less than in 1872. Of them 9 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 171 were brought to trial, of whom 90, or 53 per cent., were convicted, being 10 per cent. below the proportion convicted in 1872. In this respect, therefore, the results obtained contrast unfavourably with those obtained in the preceding year and also with those obtained by the G. I. P. Railway Police in the year under review. Of the 166 cases of non-cognizable crime in which the police were employed, 141 were under the Railway Act. 76 per cent. of the persons proceeded against were punished. The large falling off in the success of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police in the detection of criminals is accompanied by

a heavy decrease in the proportion of the stolen property recovered, which sank from 88 per cent. in 1872 to 60 per cent. in 1873. The value of the property stolen in 1873 (Rs. 2,879) was considerably less than one-half of the amount reported in 1872. In respect of the recovery of consignments lost, the police were more fortunate. Of 54 consignments alleged to have been lost, 21 were recovered, whilst of the total value of property so lost (Rs. 2,978) goods to the value of Rs. 2,279 or 76 per cent. were recovered. The value of all the consignments reported to have been lost was exactly one-half of the sum stated in 1872. 9 cases of obstructions having been placed on the rails appear to have been reported in 1873. Only 3, however, seem to have been of a serious nature, and in but one was a conviction obtained, although in the other two there was apparently no moral doubt who the offenders were.

Conduct and education of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police.

A slight diminution in the number of men punished is noticeable in 1873 as compared with 1872, but the number is still very high. Out of a full sanctioned strength of 405 officers and men, 30 were dismissed, 134 were punished departmentally, and 5 were convicted by a Magistrate. About 42 per cent., therefore, of the entire number were punished during the year. The number of men deemed worthy of reward was considerably higher in 1873 than in 1872. 222 of the number of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police are able to read and write, but it is rather curious to note that the proportion of constables educated to this extent is higher than the proportion of officers. Of the latter only 45 per cent. can read and write, whilst of the constables nearly 56 per cent. are capable of so doing.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(1).—City of Bombay.

Administration of Criminal Justice in Presidency Town.

As the High Court, the Court of Petty Sessions, and the Courts of the 3 Police Magistrates in the City of Bombay stand on a somewhat different footing from the other criminal tribunals of the Presidency, and as their procedure is not

generally guided by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, the administration of criminal justice in the Presidency Town may be described separately from that in the rest of the Presidency. The state of crime in Bombay, the work done by the Police Magistrates and the Court of Petty Sessions and the number of criminal cases tried by the High Court are shown below.

Total number of offences.

The total number of offences reported in 1873 was 16,498, or 614 in excess of the number in 1872. This increase is mainly attributable to the larger number of offences against the Municipal Act, which rose from 4,358 in 1872 to 4,805 in the year under review, and of cases of drunkenness, which amounted to 2,629 in 1873 as compared with 2,379 in 1872. It is to be noticed, however, that whilst there is an increase of 724 in the number of crimes of comparatively minor importance a decrease is perceptible in the number of offences of a more serious nature, which fell from 3,097 in 1872 to 2,987 in 1873.

Serious Crime.

The number of cases of murder in 1873 was 9, or more than double the number in the previous year. In one instance the murderer committed suicide, in five cases the culprits were sentenced to death, and in two to transportation for life. In the ninth case the murderer, a Pársi, was held by the jury to be of unsound mind, and was sent for safe custody to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. 5 attempts at murder were committed in 1873, being one more than in 1872. The number of cases of house-breaking was 15, or 12 less than in 1872. A reduction is noticeable also in the number of cases of theft, which in the year under report amounted to 1,768 as against 1,832 in 1872. A decrease in the number of cases of cheating was accompanied by an increase in the number of cases of criminal breach of trust. Cases of grievous hurt were very few, being only 7 as compared with 13 in 1872. Charges of adultery and bigamy were more frequent in 1873 than in the previous year; the number in the two years being respectively 23 and 14, but in no single instance in either year was a conviction obtained.

From the statement of miscellaneous offences tried by the Magistrates it appears that, as before observed, there was a considerable increase in the number of offences punishable under the Municipal Act and of cases of drunkenness, which has produced an increase in the total aggregate number of offences reported. The number of persons (267) brought before the Magistrates for refusing to maintain their wives and children was somewhat higher than the number (221) in 1872. As mentioned in the previous section, an increase of over 100 per cent. is noticed in cases of abusing and torturing animals, 339 cases having been reported against 155 in 1872, but the increase is believed to be the result of greater vigilance on the part of the police rather than of unusual inhumanity on the part of bullock-cart and buggy-drivers. An increase is also noticeable in the number of prosecutions under the Public Conveyances Act VI. of 1863. Gambling would seem to have been more prevalent in Bombay in 1873 than in the previous year, for whilst the number of persons tried for that offence was only 432 in 1872, it rose to 812 in the year under report. 768 of the persons charged were punished. It has already been mentioned that in 1873 112 persons as compared with 27 in the previous year were brought before the Magistrates for possessing false measures, and convictions were obtained in all but 6 instances. The number of cases of refusal of duty by seamen shows a reduction of more than 100 per cent. In 1873, 67 cases of this nature, in which 194 persons were charged, were reported, whilst in 1872 the number of cases was 136 and of persons accused 394. Charges of assault were less frequent in 1873 than in 1872, but the number (2,591) was still high. Of the persons against whom complaints of this nature were preferred only 37 per cent. were convicted. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of cases in which persons were accused of having brought false and vexatious charges fell from 57 in 1872 to 29 in the year under review.

Minor and miscellaneous offences.

The total number of persons brought before the Police Magistrates, in 1873 was 23,803, or 439 in excess of the

Investigations by Police Magistrates.

number in the previous year, but less by more than 5,000 than the number in 1871. Of these 23,803 persons 3,442, or rather less than one-seventh, were charged with having committed offences of a comparatively serious nature; 2,132, or 62 per cent. of this number, were convicted. 12,476, or 61 per cent., of 20,302 persons accused of minor and miscellaneous offences were convicted. The marked increase in the number of municipal cases was accompanied by a decrease in the number of convictions, the proportion of persons proceeded against by the municipal officers who were convicted being only 19·6 per cent. in 1873 as compared with 23·6 per cent. in 1872. In 80 per cent. of the cases of this description the complaints were withdrawn.

Perjury, Forgery, and Counterfeiting Coin.

Charges of perjury and forgery were in 1873 less numerous than in 1872. 20 persons were accused of the latter offence, and 5 were convicted by the High Court. 46 persons were charged with having given false evidence as compared with 80 in 1872, but in only two instances were the persons prosecuted committed for trial to the High Court. The number of persons charged with possessing or uttering counterfeit coin exhibits a serious increase, having risen from 2 in 1872 to 15 in 1873. 8 were convicted.

Nationality of Persons accused.

It is satisfactory to notice a very large decrease in the number of Europeans brought before the Magistrates in 1873, which amounted only to 1,063 as compared with 1,477 in 1872. The number, however, of Hindus, Native Christians, Musalmans, and Párs proceeded against in 1873 was higher than in 1872, the comparative increase being most marked in the number of Pársis, which was 9 per cent. higher than in 1872. Of the total number of persons prosecuted 4·5 per cent. were Europeans, 4·7 per cent. Eurasians and Native Christians, 5 per cent. Pársis, 29 per cent. Musalmans, and 52 per cent. Hindus. The remainder, about 5 per cent., were people of other tribes or races. It would thus appear that in 1873 12·6 per cent. of the European (including also under this term Americans and Australians) population were prosecuted before the Magistrates; whilst of the Musalmans 5 per cent. were brought

before the Police Courts; of the Eurasians and Native Christians 4 per cent.; of Hindus 3·2 per cent.; of Jews, Negroes, Chinese and outcastes 3·1 per cent.; and of Párs 2·7 per cent. Tested by this criterion the general conduct of the Pársis appears to the greatest, and that of the European element of the community to the least, advantage. It must, however, be remembered that amongst the Europeans brought up on criminal charges before the Police Magistrates in 1873 many were men (sailors, grooms, artizans, &c.) who were not residents of Bombay, but were merely staying there temporarily, or passing on up-country or to other ports.

Results of investigation by the Magistrates.

During the year 14,504 persons were found guilty by the Magistrates of the offences with which they were charged, and 186 were committed for trial by the High Court. Of the persons convicted by the Magistrates 10,578 or about 73 per cent. were punished with fines, 1,963 or 13·5 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment, 413 were flogged, 739 were bound over to keep the peace, and 811 were cautioned and discharged. The floggings inflicted would appear to have been for the most part of a very light nature, as in 300 instances the punishment awarded was under 10 stripes.

Court of Petty Sessions.

The Court of Petty Sessions had as usual but very little work to perform in 1873, though the number of cases of breach of the opium law disposed of by it was considerably larger than in 1872.

General results of Trials in the High Court.

A return of the general results of the criminal trials in the High Court shows the number of persons committed for trial by the Police Magistrates in Bombay to be 190 instead of 186, as above shown. From the same return it appears that 3 persons were committed for trial by Justices of the Peace in the Mofussil, 14 were transferred for trial under Section 76 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 7 remained at the end of the previous year. There were thus 214 persons to be dealt with. Of these 109 were convicted, 91 acquitted, 4 discharged without trial, 1 found insane, and 9 remained for trial at the end of the year.

Results for each class of offences.

The following statement shows the number of offences of each class for which persons were tried, and the results of the trials :—

Description of Offences.	No. of Offences.	No. of Persons under trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining untried.
Relating to coin, stamps, weights and measures ...	10	12	4	8	...
Against public justice ...	5	5	4	1	...
By public servants	2	2	1	1	...
False evidence, false complaints or claims and forgery	12	26	3	16	7
Against the public peace ...	1	50	50	.....	...
Against the person	27	34	8	26	...
Offences against property with violence ...	9	10	2	8	...
Do. without violence ...	57	74	23	49	2
Do. malicious	1	1	1	.....	...

It may be explained, however, that under the head of "Offences against public justice" four charges of personating a public servant were laid against one person, on one of which he was convicted and the other three were withdrawn. The number of offences and persons are accordingly entered as 4, though only 1 person was concerned. Of 5 persons tried for murder 1 was found insane, and this has been entered under the head of "Acquitted or discharged"; the remaining 4 were convicted.

Punishments inflicted.

Of the whole number of persons convicted, 3 were sentenced to death, 2 to transportation for life, 96 to rigorous and 4 to simple imprisonment, 4 to fine without imprisonment, 1 to whipping in addition to other punishment, and 2 to whipping in lieu of other punishment. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 650, all of which was realized.

Returns from the High Court not included in the general statements.

In conclusion it may be mentioned that the returns for the High Court are not incorporated in the general returns relating to Criminal Justice in the Appendix. Some of the forms are said to be inapplicable to the High Court; the

statements, moreover, relating to it were long awaited, but were received too late for incorporation in the general returns. The financial results of the Original Side of the High Court are shown under the head of Civil Justice.

(2).—Mofussil Courts.

A statement will be found in the Appendix (III.—C 1) showing the various judicial tribunals in this Presidency, beyond the limits of the City of Bombay, at the end of the year 1873. It will be observed therefrom that of the whole 21,951 tribunals, 108 do not exercise criminal powers; but as all others which have civil powers have criminal powers also, it is convenient to unite all in one statement which will refer to both criminal and civil justice. It thus appears that 21,843 tribunals were engaged in the administration of criminal justice at the end of the year. Of these, however, 20,177 were patels holding powers only under Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, so that only 1,666 were exercising criminal powers under the Criminal Procedure Code. The cost of all the tribunals was Rs. 27,03,761-3-6; the cost of the tribunals exercising criminal powers was Rs. 18,94,198-1-11, of which amount Rs. 1,98,168-1-9 were on account of patels. Number of Tribunals in the Mofussil Districts.

The total number of offences dealt with by those tribunals during the year was 71,663, and the total number of persons under trial was 128,552, as shown in the statement in the Appendix (III.—C 2). State of Crime.

The number of crimes reported to have been committed in both divisions of the Presidency proper was 54,322 as against 55,576 in 1872, showing a decrease of 1,254. This diminution is solely attributable to the material reduction in the number of crimes in the Northern Division, which fell from 28,041 in 1872 to 25,619 in 1873, or to the extent of 8·6 per cent. In the Southern Division, on the other hand, the number of offences reported in 1873 (28,703) was higher by 1,168 than the number (27,535) in the preceding year. Presidency proper.

In 1872 the crimes in the Southern Division constituted 49·5 per cent. of the aggregate number in both divisions; in 1873 they formed 52·8 per cent. of the total amount. The following statement shows the statistics of crime in the various districts in 1872 and in 1873 :—

District.	Number of Crimes reported in 1872.	Number of Crimes reported in 1873.	Increase in 1873.	Decrease in 1873.
Ahmedábád	4,077	3,608	...	469
Kaira	2,813	2,664	...	149
Panch Maháls	805	797	...	8
Broach	2,723	2,051	...	672
Surat	3,001	2,927	...	74
Tanna	5,163	4,457	...	706
Kolába	1,726	2,183	457	...
Násik	3,858	3,474	...	384
Khándesh	3,875	3,458	...	417
Ahmadnagar	3,735	4,083	348	...
Belgaum	2,248	2,386	138	...
Dhárwár...	3,372	3,356	...	16
Kaládgi	2,464	2,365	...	99
Kánara	1,898	1,600	...	298
Poona	5,392	6,817	1,425	...
Ratnágiri	2,217	2,202	...	15
Sátára	3,419	3,417	...	2
Sholápur...	2,790	2,477	...	317

There has accordingly been a decrease in the number of offences reported in every district in the Northern Division with the sole exception of Kolába, and in 6 of the 9 districts in the Southern Division. In the Northern Division the falling off was proportionately greatest in the Broach Collectorate, where it amounted to nearly 25 per cent., and was also considerable in the Ahmedábád, Tanna, Násik, and Khándesh Districts. In the Southern Division the number of crimes in the Dhárwár, Sátára, and Ratnágiri Districts remained almost stationary; in Kánara a decrease of over 15 per cent. is to be observed; in Sholápur a perceptible diminution is noticeable; in Belgaum and Ahmadnagar there was a material increase; and in the Poona District a very marked rise of more than 26 per cent. in the number of offences is reported.

Cognizable Crimes.

To turn to cognizable crimes alone, the accompanying table shows the number reported in the year under review and the previous year:—

District.	No. of Cases reported in 1872.	No. of Cases reported in 1873.	Increase in 1873.	Decrease in 1873.
Ahmedábád	2,259	2,177	...	82
Kaira	1,692	1,581	...	111
Panch Mahála	438	520	82	...
Broach	821	197	150	...
Surat	1,470	1,464	...	6
Tanna	1,744	1,631	...	113
Kolába	679	811	132	...
Násik	1,623	1,446	...	177
Khándesh	2,412	1,772	...	640
Ahmadnagar	1,894	2,109	215	...
Belgaum	1,154	1,327	173	...
Dhárwár	1,735	1,770	35	...
Kaládgi	1,098	1,091	...	7
Kánara	916	831	...	85
Poo na	2,323	2,995	672	...
Ratnágiri	857	786	...	71
Sátára	2,053	1,697	...	356
Sholápur	1,633	1,306	...	327
Total...	26,801	26,285	1,459	1,975

The result in both divisions was, therefore, a decrease of 516 crimes in 1873. In the Southern Division alone the number reported rose from 13,663 in 1872 to 13,912 in 1873, but this increase was more than counterbalanced by the reduction in the Northern Division, where the number fell from 13,138 to 12,373. The decrease in the number of cognizable offences in Khándesh and Násik is attributed by the Superintendents of Police to a good harvest and consequent plentiful supply of cheap food, and the increase in

the Belgaum District is stated to be due to a short rainfall and failure of the crops, but no reason is assigned or suggested for the increase or decrease in crime in the other collectorates of the two divisions. It may, however, probably be assumed that the same causes which led to a diminution of crime in the Khándesh and Násik Districts were also effectual in reducing the number of offences in the other districts where the improvement was most marked. It is satisfactory to notice the steady decrease in the number of offences of this description in the Northern Division. On the other hand a continued increase is observed in the number of these crimes in the Southern Division. In the Surat, Dhárwár, and Kaládgi Districts but very slight fluctuations in the amount of crime are perceptible; in Khándesh there was a reduction to the extent of 26 per cent., mainly due to the very large falling off in the number of ordinary thefts; in Sátára there was a decrease of 12½ per cent.; and in Sholápur of 20 per cent., owing in the former district to a diminution in the number of cases of house-breaking, theft, and public nuisance, and in the latter district to the much smaller number of cases of ordinary theft and of cases—for the most part trivial—of offences under special and local laws cognizable by the police. In Násik, Kaira, Tanna, Kánara, and Ratnágiri there was also a perceptible decrease. More than one-half of the large increase in the amount of cognizable crime reported in the Poona District is attributable to the greater frequency of cases of theft; cases of grievous hurt, house trespass, and house-breaking were also more numerous in that district in 1873 than in the previous year. In Ahmadnagar the increase was principally in cases of theft and public and local nuisances; whilst in Belgaum it was chiefly in cases of grievous hurt, theft, and house-breaking. The returns from Kolába are more unfavourable than they were in 1872 by reason of the larger number of cases of rioting, ordinary theft, and house trespass. The number of cases of theft in the Broach District in 1873 was more than double what it was in the preceding year, and an enormous increase was reported in the number

of cases of house-breaking. In the Panch Mahâls the returns for the year under review were swelled by the heavy augmentation in the number of cases of ordinary theft and of cattle-stealing.

Proportion of Cognizable Crime to Population.

The table given in the preceding paragraph exhibits only the relative increase or decrease in the number of offences in each district, but does not show the comparative amount of crime in the various districts, or in the two divisions calculated on the populations of the divisions and the different collectorates. The proportion of crime to population varies immensely in the different districts. The number of the inhabitants of both divisions was shown in last report to be 13,515,803. The proportion of cognizable crime to the total population was, therefore, 1 to every 514 souls. Taking the Northern and the Southern Divisions separately the proportion in the former was 1 crime to every 476 persons, and in the latter 1 crime to every 548 persons, thus placing the latter in a more favourable position than the former division. Classified in order of merit, as judged by the results in the year under review, the districts in both divisions appear as follows in respect of the proportion to their population of cognizable crime:—

1.	Ratnágiri ..... 1 to 1,297	10.	Surat..... 1 to 499
2.	Kaládgi ..... 1 to 748	11.	Kaira..... 1 to 495
3.	Belgaum..... 1 to 707	12.	Kánara ..... 1 to 479
4.	Sátára..... 1 to 658	13.	Panch Mahâls 1 to 463
5.	Khándesh ..... 1 to 580	14.	Kolába ..... 1 to 432
6.	Dhárwár..... 1 to 559	15.	Ahmedábád ... 1 to 381
7.	Tanna..... 1 to 519	16.	Ahmadnagar... 1 to 367
8.	Násik	17.	Broach ..... 1 to 361
9.	Sholápur ... } ... 1 to 508	18.	Poona ..... 1 to 303

The extremes are thus represented by Ratnágiri and Poona —the one a wild, wooded, mountainous district intersected by numerous creeks and inhabited by a population living for a great part in a state of rude and almost primitive simplicity; the other a collectorate containing a large urban population, and inhabited as to its Ghat talukas by wild and at times turbulent tribes. Crime, it will be seen, is far less prevalent in the districts of the Southern Marátha Country than in Gujarát and some of the Deccan collector-

ates. In respect of immunity from cognizable crime Kaládgi and Belgaum come next to Ratnágiri, though separated by a wide interval. The Khándesh statistics are, for the year under review, more favourable than those of any other Deccan district. Considering the prevalence of habits of drinking in the Tanna District it is perhaps somewhat surprising that the relative amount of crime to population should be so low—materially less than in the adjacent Konkan Collectorate of Kolába. Between the proportions of crime to population in the Surat and Kaira districts but a very slight difference exists. The large number of crimes in the latter district is probably mainly attributable to the strong Koli element in the population. The high ratio of crimes to population in the Panch Maháls would seem to be due to the fact that that district is almost entirely surrounded by the territory of Native States, and that the bulk of its inhabitants are Bhils and Naikras, tribes in many respects but little removed from barbarism. Ahmedábád, Ahmadnagar, and Broach appear to great disadvantage as compared with all the other districts, with the sole exception of Poona. In the case of Ahmedábád this may be at least partially accounted for by the existence of numerous large towns in the collectorate, by the length of its frontier marching with the territory of Foreign States, and the consequent temptation afforded to criminals in those States to commit offences in British territory; whilst the heavy proportional amount of crime in the Broach Collectorate is doubtless in great measure due to the turbulent and quarrelsome Koli and Bórah element in the population of that district. It is, however, not easy to understand why in respect of crime Ahmadnagar should occupy so unfavourable a position.

Principal Cognizable Crimes.

Details of the principal cognizable crimes have already been given in describing the working of the police during the year, but as the number of cases investigated does not always correspond exactly with the number of offences committed, the following facts may be added. 162 murders were reported to have been committed in 1873 as against 170 in 1872, showing a reduction of 8. In the Northern Division

Culpable Homicide.

the number of crimes of this description fell from 84 in 1872 to 70 in the year under review, but in the Southern Division it increased from 86 to 92. The number of murders was largest in the Belgaum and Dhárwár Districts, in which it amounted to 19 and 16 respectively. In Tanna 13 were reported against 21 in 1872; in Ahmedábád the number fell from 12 to 8; in Kaira from 11 to 6; in Kaládgi from 15 to 9. Poona shows an increase of 3 cases. In most of the other districts the decrease or increase was comparatively small. It is gratifying to observe that not a single case of murder and but one of culpable homicide occurred in the Ratnágiri District during the year under review. The number of cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder reported in 1873 was 67 against 78 in 1872, the number in the Northern and the Southern Divisions being respectively 40 and 27.

Dacoities.

It is satisfactory to notice a large reduction in the number of dacoities from 156 in 1872 to 112 in 1873. In the Northern Division it sank from 95 to 58, and in the Southern Division from 61 to 54. The decrease in the number of dacoities was most conspicuous in the Tanna District, where it fell from 28 to 15; in Khándesh where only 3 were reported in 1873 as compared with 18 in 1872; in Surat where the numbers in 1873 and 1872 were respectively 5 and 16; in Sholápur where 5 were committed in 1873 as against 15 in 1872; and in Kolába where, whilst 9 occurred in 1872, only 2 were reported in the year under review. In the Panch Maháls and Ratnágiri but one dacoity was committed in either year. The number of dacoities (9) in Kaládgi in 1873 was the same as in 1872. In Broach and Kánara 3 dacoities were reported in 1873 as against 5 and 4 respectively in the previous year. The number of crimes of this class reported in Násik and Belgaum in 1873 was almost the same as in 1872. In Ahmadnagar 5 occurred in 1873 as contrasted with 9 in 1872. In Ahmedábád and Dhárwár alone is a serious increase perceptible; in the former district the number rose from 9 to 18, and in the latter from 2 to 7. In Poona and Kaira also dacoities were more

frequent in the year under review than in the preceding year. The number of robberies committed in 1873 was 213 in the Northern Division and 217 in the Southern Division, or 440 in all, being 80 less than the number in 1872. The decrease in both these classes of crime is believed to be due to the good harvest and cheapness of food in the latter year.

Other offences against property.

Thefts fell from 14,304 in 1872 to 13,247 in 1873, or by about 7 per cent. This notwithstanding, they constituted more than one-half of the number of cognizable offences reported in the year, and about 24 per cent. of the total number of all crimes cognizable and non-cognizable. The decrease was most marked in the Northern Division, where the number of thefts reported (6,419) in 1873 was 949 less than in 1872; in the Southern Division there was only a reduction of 111 cases. The decrease is attributable to the same cause as that of dacoities and robberies. The number of cases of house-breaking in order to commit theft or other offence reported in 1873 was 1,675, of which 809 were committed in the Southern Division and 866 in the Northern Division. The number of cases of receiving stolen property was 917 in 1873 or 76 less than in 1872.

General results of Trials in Cognizable Cases.

In connection with cognizable offences 36,535 persons were arrested during the year, being 1,158 less than in 1872. 19,408 were apprehended in the Southern and 17,127 in the Northern Division. 699 persons who had been arrested in 1872, but remained undisposed of at the close of that year, were also discharged or brought to trial in 1873. The total number of persons to be accounted for in the year under review is, therefore, 37,234. Of this number 743 remained in custody or under trial at the end of the year, 18,724 were convicted, and the rest were released without trial or acquitted and discharged on trial. Excluding the number of persons undisposed of at the close of the year, 51·3 per cent. of the persons arrested in both divisions were convicted in 1873 as compared with 50·6 per cent. in 1872. Taking the Northern Division alone, 57 per cent. were convicted in 1873 as against 53 per cent. in 1872, whilst in the Southern Division 47 per cent. were convicted as compared

with 48 per cent. in 1872. The following statement shows the proportion of persons apprehended, convicted, and of persons actually brought to trial convicted in the several districts of the Presidency proper :—

District.	Percentage of Persons arrested convicted.		Percentage of Persons brought to trial convicted.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Kaira	71	61	88	83
Panch Mahâls	63	69	89	88
Kánara	62	56	73	63
Tanna	60	52	85	68
Ahmedábád	59	55	85	81
Khándesh	59	57	76	67
Surat	56	64	61	93
Belgaum	56	59	62	68
Násik	55	46	60	54
Broach	50	41	54	50
Sátára	50	50	63	60
Sholápur	48	50	54	61
Ahmadnagar	47	50	60	60
Dhárwár	44	46	85	80
Ratnágiri	44	42	49	50
Poona	38	39	48	47
Kaládgi	38	48	41	55
Kolába	36	38	76	49

Results of Trial of Non-cognizable Offences.

The aggregate number of persons proceeded against in the Presidency proper on charges of non-cognizable offences in 1873 was 57,381, of whom 15,712 or 27 per cent. were convicted. In 1872, 59,071 were prosecuted, and 16,091 or 27 per cent. were found guilty and punished. The proportion of persons tried convicted was in both years higher in the Northern than in the Southern Division, the percentage convicted in the Northern Division being 32 in 1873 and 29 in 1872

against 24 in 1872 and 23 in 1873 in the Southern Division. The statistics of each district are given in the accompanying table :—

District.	No. of Non-cognizable Offences.		No. of Persons prosecuted in 1873.	Percentage of Persons prosecuted convicted in 1873.
	1873.	1872.		
Poona	3,822	3,069	7,205	21
Tanna	2,826	3,419	5,039	31
Násik	2,028	2,235	3,871	27
Ahmadnagar	1,974	1,841	4,368	18
Sátára	1,720	1,366	3,216	37
Khándesh	1,686	1,463	3,168	40
Dhárwár...	1,586	1,637	3,350	23
Surat	1,463	1,531	2,958	32
Ahmedábád	1,431	1,818	3,505	41
Ratnágiri	1,416	1,360	3,121	23
Kolába	1,372	1,048	2,431	26
Kaládgi	1,274	1,366	2,537	20
Sholápur...	1,171	1,157	2,378	24
Kaira	1,083	1,121	2,646	23
Broach	1,080	1,902	2,238	33
Belgaum...	1,059	1,094	2,326	30
Kánara	769	982	1,726	28
Panch Maháls	277	367	668	43

The most noticeable features in this statement are the large increase in the number of cases in the Poona, Sátára, Kolába and Khándesh Districts, the material falling off in the Tanna, Ahmedábád, Kánara and Broach Districts—in the last-named collectorate to the extent of over 43 per cent.—and the small number of crimes of this description in Kánara and the Panch Maháls coupled with the comparatively high percentage of convictions in the last-mentioned district. Ahmedábád, Khándesh and the Panch Maháls appear to be the only districts in which on an average two-fifths of the persons against whom complaints were preferred were convicted. In Tanna, Sátára, Surat, and Broach about one-third of the persons accused were found guilty on trial. In the remaining districts the proportion convicted was smaller, varying from 30 per cent. in Belgaum to 18 per cent. in Ahmadnagar. The proportion of persons prosecuted convicted is exceedingly low in the Poona, Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Kaira, and Ahmadnagar districts, in

no one of which was even 1 out of every 4 persons prosecuted proved to have committed the offence of which he was accused. That this should be the case appears to prove the want of due care and proper discrimination on the part of the Magistracy in issuing processes on complaint made without sufficient examination of the person preferring the charge, and to establish the very general prevalence of false charges which on the trial are found to be more or less completely unsupported by evidence.

Principal classes of Non-cognizable Crime.

Hurt, criminal force, insult, mischief, and criminal misappropriation of property constitute the great bulk of the offences classed under the general head of "non-cognizable crime". In 12,757 or 45·5 per cent. of the total number of non-cognizable cases in 1873 the offence alleged to have been committed was simple hurt, but of the 29,606 persons prosecuted for the offence only 5,881, or less than 20 per cent., were eventually convicted. By Section 46 of Act XI. of 1874 hurt has been made a cognizable offence, and in all future police reports and returns of crime will have to be dealt with as such. Some of the results of this change in the law will be a very serious addition to the duties of the police, an increase to the extent of from 40 to 50 per cent. in the number of cognizable offences, a material decrease in the proportion of cognizable offences convicted, and a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. in the number of non-cognizable cases.

Forgery, False Evidence, and False Complaints.

83 cases of forgery were tried during the year. 374 persons were charged with this offence and 150 or 40 per cent. were convicted. This crime would appear to have been most prevalent in the Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, and Poona Collectorates. In the last-mentioned district 23 cases occurred and 237 persons were proceeded against, of whom 106 were convicted. The number of cases of false evidence and false complaints was 310 in 1873 as compared with 276 in the previous year. Crimes of this description appear to have been most frequent in the Kolába and Kaládgi districts, where they numbered 30 and 29 respectively. In Ahmedábád 28 cases were investigated, in Sátára the same num-

ber, in Ahmadnagar 25, and in Tanna 24. In the Panch Mahâls, Kaira, Surat, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, and Sholápur the number was comparatively small. 408 persons were brought to trial, and 216 were found guilty and sentenced. The percentage of persons prosecuted convicted was 53 against 34 in 1872. The proportion of persons accused convicted was highest in Ahmedábád, Kaira, Kolába, Ahmadnagar, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, Sholápur, and Sátára, 23 out of 28 persons brought to trial having been found guilty in the last-named district. In Násik, Tanna and Kaládgi the majority of the persons accused were acquitted.

State of Crime in Sind.

Taking together the number of cognizable crimes reported by the police to have occurred in Sind in 1873, and the number of non-cognizable crimes in which their services were brought into requisition, the total number of offences which occurred in Sind in 1873 would be 12,914. If this number be added to the number of crimes of all classes reported by the Police Commissioners to have occurred in the Presidency proper, the total is 67,236. The total number of persons dealt with by police patels is given as 1,105; and as 71,663 offences are reported by the Sessions Judges to have occurred in 1873 outside the limits of the city of Bombay, the balance of 3,322 may approximately represent the number of offences inquired into in Sind, in which the police were not employed, and respecting which no separate returns have been received.

Cognizable Crimes.

The number of cognizable crimes reported to have occurred in Sind in 1873 and in 1872 appears from the following table:—

District.	1873.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Karáchi	3,170	2,959	211	.....
Haidarábád	1,952	2,462	.....	510
Shikárpur	2,669	1,889	780	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	144	193	.....	49
Thar and Parkar...	424	492	.....	68
Total...	8,359	7,995	991	627

The net increase was, therefore, 364, or about 4·6 per cent., in 1873 as compared with 1872. In the Shikárpur District a very serious increase of over 41 per cent. in the number of cognizable crimes is reported. It is, however, to be observed that nearly three-fifths of this increase are due to the rise in the number of cases of public and local nuisances—offences of a comparatively trivial nature—from 291 in 1872 to 740 in the year under review, a circumstance which is attributed to "greater activity on the part of police in towns." The balance of the increase, which is for the most part in crimes of a serious description, is considered to be caused by the influx of foreigners into the district for employment on the railway. In the Karáchi District also an increase is reported, but, though material, it is to a very much smaller extent than that mentioned in the Shikárpur Collectorate. The increase in the former district is mainly the result of a larger number of cases of house-breaking and nuisances. A decrease of more than 20 per cent. in the number of cognizable crimes is reported by the Superintendent of the Haidarábád District Police, the falling off being chiefly in the number of cases of ordinary theft, cattle-stealing, and local or public nuisances. As has been mentioned, however, in the section on Police, the Commissioner in Sind is of opinion that cases of theft and cattle-lifting have in reality become more frequent than ever, but are not reported to the police. In the Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts a small decrease in the number of cognizable crimes is brought to notice. The various classes of cognizable crime which occurred in Sind during the year have already been mentioned in sufficient detail.

General results of Trials in Cognizable Cases.

The number of persons arrested by the police on charges of cognizable crime in 1873 was 10,132 or 324 more than in the preceding year. 251 persons also who were arrested in 1872, but who had not been brought to trial or discharged by 31st December 1872, were disposed of during the year under review. The total number for trial was, therefore, 10,383. The following statement shows the result in each district; in calculating the percentage of persons convicted

to persons apprehended, the number (204) of persons who remained untried at the close of the year has been allowed for :—

Districts.	No. of Persons arrested.	Percentage of Persons arrested put on trial.	Percentage of Persons arrested convicted.	
			1872.	1873.
Karáchi...	3,082	80·1	56·6	60·3
Haidarábád	2,366	86·2	57·6	66·5
Shikárpur	3,971	94	59·1	64·7
Upper Sind Frontier	317	96·8	34·1	46·8
Thar and Parkar	647	88·8	40·1	40·8
Total...	10,383	88·1	55·6	61·8

Non-cognizable Crimes.

It has been said that the total number of non-cognizable crimes in Sind in which the services of the police were brought into requisition in 1873 was 4,555, or 779 in excess of the number reported in 1872. The increase was mainly in the number of cases of hurt, which rose from 373 in 1872 to 517 in the year under review; of criminal force, which rose from 1,327 to 1,404; of intimidation and insult, which rose from 453 to 731; and of offences against special laws, which rose from 693 to 876. In the return for the Haidarábád District only 30 non-cognizable offences are entered, in that of the Upper Sind Frontier 51, and in that of Thar and Parker but 7. The number of crimes of this class in which the police were employed in the Karáchi District is given as 2,789, or 611 more than in 1872. The increase is chiefly attributable to the greater number of cases of simple hurt and minor offences against special laws. Of the 5,575 persons prosecuted in that district only 1,374 or 22·8 per cent. were convicted. This result shows the necessity for the exercise of greater discrimination on the part of the Magistrates in issuing summonses and warrants on complaints preferred. In cases of criminal force alone it appears that 86 per cent. of the persons proceeded against were acquitted. In the Shikárpur District the police were employed in 1,867 cases of non-cognizable crime as against 1,565

in 1872. Two-thirds of the cases appear to have been of a trivial nature. The proportion of persons prosecuted convicted was 27·5 per cent. as compared with 24·1 per cent. in 1872.

Classification of offences.

In the description of the state of crime throughout the Presidency given above the offences committed have been spoken of under the general heads of cognizable and non-cognizable. In the following statement they are more descriptively classified, and figures are added to show the results of the investigations under each head of this classification. It is an abstract of the longer statement in the Appendix (III.—C 2):—

	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under Trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under Trial.
Class I.						
Offences relating to coins, stamps and measures	256	303	132	161	4	6
Do. against public justice	1,711	2,456	886	1,513	24	33
Do. by public servants	283	388	159	207	7	15
False evidence, false complaints or claims, and forgery	714	1,215	612	534	11	58
Public nuisance	5,379	6,630	940	5,682	3	5
Relating to public peace	440	2,881	1,765	1,087	17	12
Class II.						
Offences against the person	29,260	62,459	49,244	12,591	245	379
Class III.						
Offences against property with violence..	3,100	4,301	2,134	1,898	55	214
Do. do. without violence.	19,194	27,610	12,390	14,570	294	356
Do. do. malicious offences	4,795	9,559	7,331	2,113	40	75
Class IV.						
Not included in the above classes ...	308	605	222	373	1	9
Breaches of special laws for the protection of revenue	6,223	10,145	3,670	6,407	29	39
Total...	71,663	128,552	79,485	47,136	730	1,201

It thus appears that of the whole 128,552 persons under trial during the year, 79,485 were acquitted or discharged, 47,136 convicted, 730 died, escaped or were transferred, and 1,201 remained under trial.

Working of the various classes of Tribunals.

Three further statements in the Appendix (III.—C 3, 4, 5) show in more detail the work done by the various classes of tribunals during the year, and the general results. One shows the number of persons dealt with and how disposed of by each class of court, a second the punishments inflicted by each class, and the last the result of appeals and revisions. The following facts suggested by them may here be noticed.

High Court (Appellate Side).

From the third of the statements above referred to (Appendix III.—C 5) it appears that 687 persons appealed to the High Court during the year, and the results of the appeals have been as follows :—

	Persons.
Appeals rejected	401
Sentences confirmed in the cases of...	82
Do. modified do. ...	162
Do. reversed do. ...	35
Proceedings quashed	1
Further enquiry or evidence ordered	6
Total...	687

The number of applications to the High Court for revision and the results of the applications were as follows :—

	Persons.
Applications rejected...	113
Sentences confirmed	14
Do. modified	9
Do. reversed	14
Proceedings quashed	1
	151

Courts of Sessions(Original Side).

The following statement shows the number of persons committed to the Courts of Sessions for trial during the year 1873, including those remaining from the previous year, with the results of their trials :—

Discharged without trial	26
Acquitted	1,002
Convicted	1,231
Referred	77
Died, escaped or transferred	5
Pending trial at end of year	126
Total ...	2,467

The total number (1,308) convicted and referred during 1873 was 56 per cent. of the number (2,336) actually disposed of.

The statement below shows the total number of persons sentenced by Session Judges, including those whose cases were pending at the close of last year, and the nature of the punishments inflicted during the year under review :—

Nature of Punishment.		*Persons.*
Sentenced to death		87
Do. transportation for life ...		98
Do. do. for a term...		59
Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement...	8	
Do. without ditto...	738	
Simple imprisonment	18	
		764
Fine with imprisonment	123	
Do. without do.	23	
		146
Whipping in addition to other punishment...	14	
Do. in lieu of ditto ...	32	
		46

The terms of imprisonment to which the above mentioned persons were sentenced were as follows :—

			Persons.
Simple...	Up to 15 days	... ...	10
	„ 6 months	... ...	6
	„ 2 years	... ...	6
		—	19
Rigorous.	Up to 15 days	... ...	11
	„ 6 months	... ...	112
	„ 2 years	... ...	225
	„ 7 years	... ...	515
	Above 7 years	... ...	44
		——	907
		Total...	927*

Courts of Sessions (Appellate Jurisdiction).

The cases appealed to the Sessions Courts involved 2,192 persons. The results of appeals are noted below :—

	Persons.
Appeals or applications rejected in the case of	545
Sentences confirmed	1,284
Sentences modified	184
Sentences reversed	275
Proceedings quashed...	8
Further inquiry or evidence ordered in the case of...	28
Cases referred to High Court for revision in the case of...	48
Appeals pending trial in the case of ...	35
	†2,407

* This number does not agree with the number shown above, because some of the prisoners who have been fined and imprisoned appear doubly in the returns furnished.

† The difference between this number and 2,192 shown above is owing to the same persons having been shown in more than one column of the return from which this information is obtained.

Magistrates' Courts in the interior.

The total number of persons under trial during the year 1873 before the Criminal Courts of the various classes of Magistrates in the Presidency of Bombay, excluding the city of Bombay, and the results of their trials are given below :—

	Persons.
Discharged without trial	48,677
Acquitted or released...	29,902
Convicted	44,649
Committed or referred	4,000
Died, escaped or transferred	549
Remaining at end of year	918
Total	1,28,695

The number of persons (48,649) convicted and committed by Magistrates was 38·23 per cent. of the number (127,228) actually disposed of.

The total number of persons sentenced by Magistrates to imprisonment, fine, and whipping respectively was as shown below :—

		Persons.
Rigorous imprisonment ...	13,377	
Simple do. ...	2,046	
		15,423
Fine with imprisonment ...	6,210	
Do. without do. ...	24,253	
		30,463
Whipping in addition to other punishment...	159	
Do. in lieu of other punishment	820	
		979

The terms of imprisonment in the cases of the persons noted above were as under :—

			Persons.
Simple...	Up to 15 days	1,817	
	„ 6 months... ...	351	
	„ 2 years	33	
			2,201

Rigorous.	Up to 15 days	3,382	
	„ 6 months... ...	9,128	
	„ 2 years	2,164	
	„ 7 years	2	
			14,676

The appeals preferred from the orders of Subordinate Magistrates to the Magistrates of districts involved 3,714 persons, whose cases were disposed of as follows :—

	Persons.
Appeals or applications rejected in the case of	410
Sentences confirmed	1,917
Do. modified	450
Do. reversed	845
Proceedings quashed in the case of...	57
Cases referred for revision to High Court in the case of	103
Appeals pending trial in the case of...	51
Total...	*3,833

The total amount of judicial fines imposed during the year was (as specified below) Rs. 4,24,815-14-5, of which Rs. 2,37,972-8-4 were realized.

	Amount imposed.			*Amount realized.*		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sessions Courts...	56,399	5	0	10,943	10	7
Magistrates „ ...	3,68,416	9	5	2,27,028	13	9

Trials by Police Patels.

20,177 police patels are shown to have collectively investigated complaints of petty offences against 1,105 persons, of whom 568 were convicted, and the remainder, or nearly half discharged or acquitted.

Trial by Jury and Assessors.

In 60 cases coming before the Session Court of Poona juries were employed, and in 890 cases assessors in all the Sessions Courts in the Presidency. In jury cases the Judge agreed in the verdict in 56 cases and disapproved of the verdict in 4 cases. The Judge differed from the assessors in 212 cases.

Vide note in p. 206.

PRISONS.

(1).—Prisons in the City of Bombay.

Places of detention in the City of Bombay.

The prisons proper within the City of Bombay are the House of Correction and the Common Jail. The former is in the charge of a Superintendent, and is placed under the control of a committee of management; the latter is under a Marshal, under the supervision of the Sheriff of Bombay. Practically the principal distinction between them now is one which results from an order of Government directing that all long-term prisoners should be confined in the House of Correction, those sentenced to periods under 12 months being sent to the Common Jail as far as possible. The working of the Government Work-house for the detention of European vagrants, which is situated within the enclosure of the House of Correction, and is under the supervision of the Superintendent of that institution, may also be described under this section.

House of Correction.

Number of Convicts.

During the year 1873, 898 persons were admitted into the House of Correction, being 302 less than the number received in 1872. The number of convicts in the jail on 31st December 1872 was 289, and the total jail population for the year amounted to 1,197 as compared with 1,424 in 1872. This decrease is in great measure attributable to the very large reduction in the number of European prisoners received, which fell from 306 in 1872 to 177 in 1873. The total number of Europeans imprisoned in the House of Correction was 227 as against 361 in the previous year, and whilst in 1872 they constituted 25 per cent. of the convicts, in the year under report they formed only 19 per cent. of the whole. Notwithstanding the large decrease in the total number of persons confined, the daily average number of convicts in the jail in 1873 was 299, or 56 in excess of the number in the preceding year. This is due to the operation of the order, above mentioned, directing that all long-term prisoners should be confined in the House of Correction, those sentenced to periods under twelve months being sent to the Common Jail as far as possible.

Disposal of the Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the institution at the close of the year was 288. 767 persons were discharged during the year on the expiration of the sentences passed upon them. 1 was released by order of Government, 1 was transferred to a lunatic asylum, 1 who murdered a warder was executed, 7 died, 4 escaped, and 128—of whom 5 were Europeans—were transferred to other jails, either for the benefit of their health or to avoid over-crowding.

Previous occupation of Convicts.

Of the Europeans confined in the jail two-thirds were sailors or Government servants (military prisoners being included in this category) : 88 belonged to the former and 62 to the latter class. The majority of the Native convicts were labourers ; 88 of the Native prisoners are described as shopkeepers, 96 as artizans, and 111 as domestic servants.

Terms of imprisonment.

All the persons admitted were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. 212, or 18 per cent. of the persons in the jail, were long-term prisoners sentenced to periods exceeding one year : in 1872 the proportion of convicts of this class was only 11 per cent.

Re-convictions.

Of the 1,197 convicts in the House of Correction during the year under report no fewer than 283, or 23·6 per cent., had previously been punished with imprisonment, and of them 98 had been more than twice before in prison. The percentage of re-convictions amongst the Native prisoners was 25·9 and amongst the Europeans 14. As far as the latter class is concerned, these figures are slightly more favourable than those for 1872, but the immense increase in the percentage of re-committals of Native prisoners as compared with 9·7 in 1872 is a subject for regret. This very serious difference may be partially owing to the increase in the number of long-term prisoners, many of whom are probably professional criminals confined in the jail.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners punished for breach of prison rules was very much higher in 1873 than in 1872. In the latter year only 4·3 per cent. were punished, whilst in the year under review the proportion rose to 11·9 per cent. The num-

ber of offences against the rules in 1873 was 142 as compared with 62 in 1872. It is satisfactory to notice that most of the offences reported were of a trivial nature, and that in the majority of instances slight punishments were found sufficient. In only three cases was a flogging inflicted. Four prisoners escaped during the year, of whom two have been re-captured. The escape of three of them was effected with the connivance apparently of one or more of the Native jail officials, and the peon through whose gross negligence, if not actual collusion, the prisoners were enabled to make good their escape was prosecuted and severely punished.

Health of the Prisoners.

Two European and five Native convicts died during the year, bringing the death-rate up to 2·3 per cent. of the daily average strength, or almost double what it was in 1872. There was no outbreak of any epidemic; one case of small-pox occurred, but the patient recovered. The general health of the prisoners was good. 163, or 13·6 per cent. of the total number of prisoners in confinement during the year, were admitted into the jail hospital. 11 per cent. of the daily average strength of convicts were under medical treatment.

Financial results.

The total gross cost of the House of Correction during the year under review is reported to have been Rs. 58,094-11-5, or Rs. 6,620-7-0 in excess of the expenditure in 1872. Excluding, however, the charges for new buildings and repairs, which amounted to Rs. 7,742 more than double the sum spent in 1872, the entire gross expenditure was Rs. 50,351-13-3 in 1873 as compared with Rs. 47,815-10-2 in 1872, exhibiting an increase of only Rs. 2,536-3-1, which is due to the much larger daily average strength in the latter year. Rations cost Rs. 14,956-2-8, or Rs. 50-0-4 per head of average strength, being Rs. 7-1-0 less per head than in 1872. The charge for the permanent establishment in 1873 was Rs. 25,284-3-7, or Rs. 252-3-11 more than in 1872. The cost of the extra establishment and hospital charges were slightly lower. The expenditure on account of clothing, which was in the previous year reported to be insufficient, rose from Rs. 1,169-8-10 in 1872 to Rs. 1,712-13-0 in the year under review.

The net profits on prison labour were Rs. 7,954-15-7, or Rs. 2,508-14-6 more than in 1872. The profit per head was Rs. 26-9-8 as contrasted with Rs. 22-6-7 in the previous year. Deducting the profits from the gross expenditure the net cost of the House of Correction in 1873 was Rs. 50,149-11-10, or Rs. 167-11-0 per head of average daily strength. In 1872 the net cost per head was Rs. 189-6-7.

COMMON JAIL.

Number of Prisoners.

During 1873, 1,341 persons were imprisoned in the Bombay Common Jail as against 1,278 in 1872, exhibiting an increase of 63. Of these convicts 210 were in the jail on 31st December 1872, 1,102 were sent during the year by the Police Magistrates and the High Court to undergo the sentences passed upon them, and 29 were received from other jails from which they had been transferred. The number of persons (1,102) committed direct to the Common Jail was higher by 20 than the number in the previous year. The increase was entirely in the number of male prisoners, the number of females committed having fallen from 80 to 47. The daily average strength of prisoners undergoing sentence was 200⅓ in the year under review as compared with 186⅓ in 1872. The daily average number (7·8) of European prisoners in jail in 1873 was more than double the number (3) in 1872, notwithstanding a large decrease in the number of Europeans committed to the jail.

Nationality of Prisoners.

Of the 1,102 persons convicted and sent to the Common Jail during the year, 39 were Europeans, 8 were Eurasians, and the remainder were Natives. It is satisfactory to notice a very marked decrease in the number of Europeans committed to the Common Jail in 1873 as compared with the number in 1872, the figures being respectively 39 and 70. No European or Eurasian female was imprisoned in the jail during the year under review—a fact which shows that no woman of either of those classes was convicted in Bombay in 1873 of any offence of so serious a nature as to deserve the punishment of imprisonment.

Age and previous occupation of Prisoners.

A slight increase in the number of juvenile offenders is observable, 15 boys below the age of 16 years having been admitted during the year. 5 of the convicts were over 60

years of age. 1 of the prisoners received is stated to have been a person "of independent property": 18 of the Europeans were sailors: the number of domestic servants convicted increased from 165 in 1872 to 191 in 1873, and the number of prisoners described as having no occupation (161) is almost double what it was in 1872 (86).

Terms of imprisonment and re-convictions.

Of the 1,312 persons confined during the year (excluding those received by transfer from other jails) 618 or 47 per cent. were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month, whilst only 68 or 5 per cent. were sentenced to more that twelve months' imprisonment. 13 persons were sentenced to transportation and 3 to death. In 11 instances only was simple imprisonment awarded. 204 or 15·6 per cent. of the prisoners had been previously convicted, the percentage of re-convictions being consequently somewhat lower in 1873 than it was in 1872, when it amounted to 17·6. 75 or about 6 per cent. of the Native convicts had been in jail on more that two occasions previously.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been very much better in the year under review than it was in 1872. Notwithstanding the increase in the latter year alike in the aggregate number of convicts received and in the daily average strength of persons imprisoned, the number of prisoners punished for breaches of the Jail Rules was only 157 in 1873 as against 225 in 1872. In the majority of instances the punishment inflicted was solitary confinement. No escape occurred during the year, and no offence of a serious nature was committed inside the jail.

Health of the Convicts.

The general health of the convicts during the year was good. 3 deaths occurred. 179, or about 13½ per cent. of the persons undergoing imprisonment, were admitted into hospital. No prisoners were attacked by cholera or small-pox.

Civil Prisoners.

The number of civil prisoners admitted into the jail during 1873 was 1,097 (of whom 119 were females) or 118 less than in the previous year. The average daily number under detention was 63 as compared with 67 in 1872. The average period of the confinement of each debtor in the prison is stated to have been 15 days.

Employment of the Convicts.

On an average 31 convicts (or about one-sixth of the number sentenced to hard labour) were employed daily during the year as jail servants, their estimated average monthly earnings being given as Rs. 12½ per head. 90 convicts on an average were engaged daily in the jail factory, and the profits of their labour are estimated at Rs. 2,918-6-2. These results are less favourable than those obtained in 1872, when the profits from the jail factory were stated to have been Rs. 2,951-13-3, although the daily average number of prisoners employed in the factory was in that year only 84, or 6 less than in 1873. The financial results of the working of the Common Jail factory appear to a disadvantage when contrasted with those obtained in the factory of the House of Correction, but in the case of the former jail due allowance must be made for the fact that the great majority of the convicts confined there are short-term prisoners.

Cost of maintenance of the Jail.

The total gross cost of the maintenance of the Common Jail during the year under report was Rs. 40,630-13-5, or Rs. 1,731-14-2 in excess of the total gross expenditure in 1872. The increase is due to the larger number of prisoners in 1873, and to an expenditure on additions and repairs to the jail higher by about Rs. 820 than that incurred in 1872. The charges for feeding and clothing the prisoners, and for establishment, police guard, hospital expenses and contingencies amounted to Rs. 36,700-13-5 in 1873, giving a charge per head of average daily strength of Rs. 183-8-1 for the year as compared with Rs. 192-6-8 in 1872. The charge, however, for the establishment and the police guard is fixed and does not vary from year to year, and the fact that the number of prisoners in confinement in 1873 was higher than in 1872 naturally diminishes the expenditure per head under this item. Excluding this charge and that on account of building from consideration the average cost of each prisoner was in 1873 Rs. 88-5-9, or Re. 1-11-11 less than in 1872. The average charge per head for rations (Rs. 41-10-5) in 1873 is slightly higher than it was in 1872. This is owing to the increase in the average daily number of European prisoners (each of whom costs as much to feed as

three Natives), as a reduction is noticeable in the cost of food alike for each European and each Native convict taken separately. For the reason above stated the cost of establishment and police guard per head (Rs. 95-2-4) in 1873 was lower than in 1872, the difference being Rs. 7-2-8 in favour of the latter year. Hospital charges were somewhat higher in 1873 than in 1872, whilst the expenditure on clothing and contingencies was less per head in the year under review. The total net cost to Government of the Common Jail in 1873 was Rs. 38,024-7-3 as against Rs. 35,947-2-0 in 1872, whilst the net cost per head of each convict was Rs. 190-1-11 in 1873 as compared with Rs. 193-4-3 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSE.

Number of Vagrants.

The number of distinct individuals in the Work-house at various times during the year was 181, but the number of admissions during that period, owing to the fact that many of the vagrants were admitted more than once, was much higher, amounting to 218, which together with 18 vagrants in the Work-house at the commencement of the year brings the nominal number to be accounted for up to 236.

Disposal of Vagrants.

10 vagrants were deported—5 to England and 5 to Australia; 2 were sent to Australia by the horse-dealer in whose employ they had come to India; 3 were sent to Madras, where they alleged they had friends. No less than 62 deserted, 2 of them 3 times, and 12 twice; 12 were sent to the Strangers' Home, and 15 to the European General Hospital; 13 were taken out by their friends, and employment was found for 49. Some of all these latter classes, however, found their way back in the course of the year. 34 remained in the Work-house on 31st December 1873.

Nationality and previous occupation.

About 66 per cent. of the admissions were European British-born subjects, 18 per cent. were Eurasians, and about 9 per cent. were inhabitants of European Continental countries. The balance were mainly Australians and Americans. Five-sixths were men in the prime of life, of ages varying from 20 to 40 years. Considerably more than

one-half of the vagrants received had been sailors, clerks, or railway employés. Mechanics, artizans, and labourers so termed constituted one-fourth of the total number. The remainder were of many trades and occupations; amongst them were included cooks, missionaries, comedians, divers, school-masters, horse-trainers, soldiers, photographers, and musicians. It is to be observed, however, that many men admitted into the Work-house give alike false names and false histories of themselves, and often little reliance can be placed upon a vagrant's account of his own antecedents.

Average daily number and average duration of detention.

The average daily population of the Work-house during the year was 29·8, or 2·2 less than in the previous year. The average duration of each vagrant's stay in the Work-house—calculated on the number of admissions and not on the number of separate individuals—was 41·9 days, or slightly greater than in 1872.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure in connection with the Work-house for the year was Rs. 5,695-0-1, of which sum Rs. 2,400 were on account of the salaries of the two warders, and Rs. 173-8-0 were for sundry expenses incurred in deporting men to England and Australia, exclusive of the cost of their passages, which is not included in the statement of expenditure. The charges for clothing and feeding the vagrants, and for hospital expenses and contingencies amounted to Rs. 3,084-5-1, exhibiting a cost per head calculated on the daily average strength of Rs. 103-7-10 for the year, or about Rs. 6 less than the cost in 1872.

(2).—Mofussil Prisons.

Number of Prisons.

The jails under the control of the Inspector General of Prisons during the year under review were 107 in number, which are classified as follows:—1 Central, 23 District, 82 Subordinate Jails, and 1 Extramural Gang. The latter, which is employed on the Narra Canal works, has been declared a Subordinate Jail, but is not legally such. During the year the Subordinate Jail at Umarkot was converted into a District Jail, and the jail at Yerauda was formally declared to be a Central Jail.

In the Appendix will be found a statement (III.—D 1) showing the number and disposal of convicts in these jails (exclusive of Subordinate Jails) during the year. It appears therefrom that the total number of prisoners confined in them in 1873 was 20,740, or 7 less than in the previous year. The number, however, (13,996) received during the year was higher by 111 than that in 1872, the increase being mainly in the number of female prisoners, which rose from 804 in 1872 to 865 in 1873. In the Deccan Jails the number of prisoners received in 1873 was on the whole somewhat less than in 1872. In the Konkan Jails there was a slight decrease. In the Southern Marátha Country jails there was a small increase, whilst the number imprisoned in Gujarát and in Sind was materially higher than the number in the preceding year. The reduction in the number of convicts admitted is most conspicuous in the case of the jails at Tanna, Rájkot, Dhulia, and Kaládgi. A considerable falling off is perceptible at Aden also; this is stated to be due to the more frequent infliction of flogging as a punishment in lieu of imprisonment. An increase is most noticeable in the jails at Ratnágiri, Ahmedábád, Karáchi, and Shikárpur. Number of Convicts in the District and Central Jails.

The daily average number of persons undergoing imprisonment is stated to have been 7,467 in the year under review as against 6,735 in 1872. This serious increase seems to be due to the sentences passed being on an average of longer duration. It appears that whilst in 1872 5,202, or 25·1 per cent. of the convicts, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month, in 1870 only 4,732, or 22·8 per cent., were imprisoned for such a limited period. The proportion of prisoners, on the other hand, in jail sentenced to terms varying from more than one month to six months was materially greater in 1873 than in 1872, the percentage of such convicts to the total number being in the latter year 32·8, whilst in the year under review it amounted to 35·3. The only jails in which the daily average strength of the prisoners confined in them was less in 1873 than in 1872 were those at Aden, Dhárwár, Rájkot, Daily average.

and Bukhur. In all the other jails an increase to a greater or less extent is perceptible, the increase being most marked in the Yerauda, Ahmedábád, Karáchi, Haidarábád, and Shikárpur Jails.

Nationality of the Convicts.

The second statement in the Appendix (III.—D 2) shows the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts. It appears from it that 14,162 or 68·3 per cent. of the prisoners in confinement in 1873 were Hindus. In 1872 the Hindus constituted 67·2 per cent. of the total jail population. In 1873 the Musalman prisoners numbered 6,021 or 29 per cent. of the whole jail population; in 1872 the proportion of Musalman convicts was 30 per cent. 46 Europeans were imprisoned in 1873 as against 59 in 1872. The decrease is attributable to the smaller number confined in the Karáchi Jail, only 2 Europeans having been imprisoned there in 1873 as compared with 12 in 1872. As usual the largest number of European convicts was in the Aden Jail. Poona and Yerauda were the only jails in the Presidency proper in which Europeans were detained in 1873.

Juvenile Offenders.

The number of juvenile offenders (430) imprisoned in 1873 was slightly higher than the number (425) in the preceding year. The increase was greatest at Kaira, where the number rose from 35 to 58. At Kaládgi the number fell from 39 to 12, being the most noticeable diminution.

Number sentenced to simple imprisonment.

A large increase is observed in the number of persons confined sentenced to simple imprisonment only. In 1872 1,058 persons of those imprisoned were sentenced to this form of punishment, whilst in 1873 the number is reported to have been 1,235. This description of imprisonment appears to have been most frequently awarded in the Belgaum, Surat, and Kánara Districts. No less than 16·4 per cent. of the convicts in the Karwar Jail during 1873 were sentenced to simple imprisonment. Government have more than once expressed their opinion that it is both useless and impolitic, as a general rule, to inflict this variety of punishment. Its deterrent effect is nil, as it simply amounts to keeping the offender in a state of idleness within certain limits for a specified period at the expense of the State.

Previous occupation of Convicts.

8,809 or 42·5 per cent. of the convicts in 1873 are described as agriculturists and 6,442 or 31 per cent. as labourers; 1,083 were domestic servants, and 513 were Government employés. A large falling off is to be remarked in the number of artizan prisoners, 638 of this class being confined in 1873 as against 1,105 in 1872. This fluctuation may, however, be attributable to the interpretation put at different times by different Superintendents on the term "artizan". 666 of the convicts are stated to have had "no occupation". It may probably be assumed that the majority of these persons were professional thieves and habitual criminals—a conjecture which is borne out by the fact that in those jails where the number of prisoners recorded as having "no occupation" was highest, the number of re-convicted prisoners admitted was proportionally the greatest. 112 of the convicts are entered as persons "of independent property". Of them 90 were confined in the Karwar Jail, but it is probable that a different meaning is attached to those words by the Superintendent of that jail from that attributed to them by other Superintendents.

Disposal of Convicts.

From the statement in the Appendix (III.—D 1) it appears that 7,834 convicts were in confinement on 31st December 1873 as compared with 6,744 on the corresponding day in the preceding year. 12,027 persons were discharged during the year on the completion of their sentences. 15 prisoners were released by the direction of Government, 3 by reason of extreme ill-health, and 12 for meritorious conduct. No convicts were transported to the Andamans, as no vessel could be obtained to convey to Port Blair the prisoners in the Tanna Jail awaiting transportation. Arrangements have now been made to send the convicts sentenced to transportation to the Andamans *viâ* Calcutta. 551 of the prisoners admitted into jail were released on appeal, the percentage of persons so released being 2·7 in 1873 as compared with 3·5 in 1872. In the Sholápur, Kaládgi, and Shikárpur jails the percentage of convicts released on appeal was highest, being respectively 5·2, 4·9, and 4·8. It was lowest at Aden, where it was only ·3. 65 con-

victs were executed in 1873 as against 61 in the previous year. In the Kaládgi District 11 and in the Sátára District 8 murderers were hanged.

Re-convicted Prisoners.

It is a matter of regret that the proportion of re-convicted prisoners admitted into the jails is still increasing. From 8·3 per cent. in 1872 it has risen to 9·7 in 1873. Taking the male and female prisoners separately the percentage of re-convictions has increased in the case of the former from 8·4 to 9·8, and in the case of the latter from 5·6 to 7·6. The percentage of re-convictions amongst the female prisoners was greatest at Aden, Dhulia, and Ratnágiri. 19 of the 61 female convicts in the first-mentioned jail, or 31 per cent., had been previously in jail. The number of male offenders who had previously undergone imprisonment was very large in the Dhulia, Tanna, Ahmedábád, and Surat jails, and the three principal jails in Sind, whilst in the jails at Yerauda and Dhuliakot, the inmates of which are almost exclusively long-term prisoners, the proportion of old offenders was extremely small, being in the former 6·4 per cent. and in the latter only ·6 per cent. In the Dhulia, Sholápur, Karwar, Ratnágiri, and Sind jails the proportion of re-convicted prisoners was highest. The great fluctuation in the percentage of the different districts in different years is somewhat remarkable, but the really important consideration is not that the number varies materially from year to year in any given district, but that taken as a whole the returns from all the District Jails display a steady increase yearly in the number of re-convictions. The only remedy lies in the infliction of heavy sentences by the Criminal Courts on second and third convictions, and in the employment of hardened offenders when in jail on the most severe, rigorous, and deterrent forms of labour.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

The general conduct of the convicts would appear to have been about the same in 1873 as it was in 1872, or if anything—if the number of punishments inflicted, compared with the daily average number of prisoners, is accepted as a criterion—slightly better. 1,204 prisoners were punished in the year under review as compared with 1,138 in 1872,

but the percentage of punishments to the daily average strength of convicts was about 1·2 less than in 1872. The convicts in the Karáchi, Karwar, Belgaum, and Ratnágiri jails would seem to have been most conspicuous for misbehaviour. In the first-mentioned jail alone 283 prisoners were punished, whilst, on the other hand, in the neighbouring jail at Haidarábád with a larger population and a higher daily average strength only 14 convicts were punished, and in the Ahmedábád Jail, which had a greater total population than either, but in respect of the daily average strength of prisoners occupied an intermediate position between them, but 7 convicts were punished. At Tanna only 26 out of 2,254 prisoners were punished, or little more than 1 per cent., whilst at Karwar 74 out of 506, or 14·6 per cent., were punished. These figures seem to show what very different ideas are entertained by different Superintendents as to what discipline should be maintained, how it should be kept up, and what acts constitute offences meriting punishment; for it is difficult to suppose that the general conduct of large bodies of prisoners, taken for the most part from the same classes, and subject to the same conditions, can vary so immensely in different jails. Idleness and negligence at work constituted the offence of which about one-third of the prisoners who were punished were guilty, whilst about one-half of the total number were punished for having forbidden articles in their possession or for other acts of disobedience to the bye-laws. The number of serious offences for which punishment was inflicted was comparatively small. In 872 instances, or about 72 per cent. of the cases, the punishment awarded was corporal; in 450 cases, however, the number of stripes given was less than 10, and only in 97 instances were 20 stripes or upwards administered. At Aden, Poona, Tanna, Ahmedábád, Dhuliákot, Dohad, and Haidarábád flogging was the only punishment resorted to in the case of male prisoners, and at Shikárpur of 149 prisoners punished 146 were whipped. In the Jail Bill now before the local Legislative Council provisions have been introduced to restrict the power entrusted to the

Superintendents of inflicting corporal punishment, which there is reason to fear is not always exercised with due discretion and discrimination.

Escaped Prisoners.

60 prisoners escaped in 1873 as against 35 in 1872. This large increase was caused by the escape on one occasion of 41 prisoners in a body from the Poona City Jail, and 4 escaped from the Sátára Jail. 37 of the convicts who escaped in 1873 were re-captured during the year. The number of prisoners who have escaped at various periods and are still at large appears to be 80.

Under-trial and Civil Prisoners.

Two statements in the Appendix (III.—D 3 and 4) show the particulars regarding under-trial and civil prisoners. The most noticeable features in them are a falling off in the percentage of the former class of prisoners convicted and a large increase in the number of civil prisoners. The accommodation provided for them appears to be bad and inadequate, but Government have decided to await any representations and recommendations which the District Judges may think it desirable to offer before taking any action in the matter.

Vital Statistics.

The vital statistics of the jails for 1873 are contained in a statement in the Appendix (III.—D 5). The general health of the convicts appears to have been even better in that year than in 1872. 204 deaths occurred in 1873, being 2·7 per cent. of the daily average strength, whilst in the previous year the proportion of the deaths was 2·9 per cent. In 1873, 5,884 convicts, or 883 less than in 1872, were treated in the jail hospitals. Calculated on the total population for the year the rate of mortality was highest in the Belgaum, Haidarábád, and Rájkot jails, where it amounted to 3·5, 2·6, and 2·2 per cent. respectively. If calculated on the daily average strength it was greatest in the Haidarábád, Rájkot, and Kaira jails, where it was respectively 8, 6·9, and 6 per cent. No deaths occurred in the Aden Jail. One prisoner only died in the Ahmadnagar Jail, and but two died in each of the jails at Kaládgi, Ratnágiri, and Bukhur. Tested by the proportion of the daily average number of sick to the daily average strength, the health of the convicts was best

in the Aden, Ahmadnagar, Dhárwár, and Ratnágiri jails, in the order in which they are mentioned, and worst in the Bukhur, Rájkot, Kaira, and Belgaum jails, in all of which above 4 per cent. of the daily average number were on the sick list. In the remaining jails not mentioned in the preceding sentence the proportion of sick varied from 1·5 to 3·7 per cent. A material improvement is noticed in the health of the convicts confined in the Sind jails, with the exception of that at Haidarábád, where the water-supply is stated to be bad in quality and deficient in quantity. The health of the prisoners in the large central jail at Yerauda appears to have been very satisfactory during the year. No case of cholera occurred in any jail during 1873, and but four of small-pox, only one of which proved fatal. Intermittent fever was, as usual, the most prevalent disease. Cases of dysentery and diarrhœa were less frequent, but proportionately more fatal in 1873 than in the preceding year.

Financial results—Cost of maintenance and guarding.

The financial results for the year under review are, on the whole, satisfactory. The total cost of the maintenance and guarding of the convicts (exclusive of the merely nominal charge for police and military guards, which is given as Rs. 1,38,660-12-6, or Rs. 5,756-4-10 less than in 1872), as exhibited in a statement in the Appendix (III.—D 6), amounted to Rs. 4,53,263-7-6, being Rs. 23,468-13-10 below the expenditure for the same purposes in 1872. The cost per head of average daily strength for the items included under these heads, viz., rations, fixed and extra establishments, hospital charges, clothing and contingencies, was Rs. 60-12-3, as compared with Rs. 70-12-6 in the previous year, exhibiting a reduction of Rs. 10-1-3. This diminution in the average cost per head is mainly due to the great decrease in the cost of rations consequent upon the general fall in the price of food, which brought down the cost of rations per head from Rs. 38-1-7 in 1872 to Rs. 30-15-7 in 1873 or by Rs. 7-2-0. This decrease in the cost of rations was general throughout all the jails in the Presidency, but was most conspicuous at Aden, Sátára, and Rájkot, amounting in the last-mentioned jail to Rs. 19-9-0 per head. In Sind prices

have not generally fallen, and in the jails of that province with the exception of that at Karáchi, where it was Rs. 9-2-0 per head, the saving in 1873 as compared with 1872 was comparatively small; but in most of the Gujarát, Deccan, and Southern Marátha Country jails the reduction was very considerable. In respect of the cost of rations, Kaira was the cheapest and Surat the dearest of the Gujarát jails, the difference in charge amounting to Rs. 10-1-0 per head, whilst in the Kánarese districts Belgaum was the least expensive, with an average charge per head of Rs. 29-14-0, and Dhárwár the most costly, the charge there being Rs. 35-14-0. Taking all the jails, the cost of food was highest at Aden (Rs. 70-3-0) and least at Sátára (Rs. 21-2-0).

Fixed Establishment charges.

The charge for fixed establishments was Rs. 1,37,369-8-1 or Rs. 1,296-1-4 in excess of the cost in 1872. The increase is attributable to the augmentation of the pay of the Superintendent of Yerauda Central Jail, and of the Jailor of the Poona City Jail, and to an addition of four peons and warders to the establishment of the Aden Jail. The charge per head of average strength for this item in 1873 was Rs. 18-6-4, or Rs. 1-12-11 less than in the previous year, which is due to the daily average strength of the convicts having been in 1873 considerably above the strength in 1872.

Extra Establishment Charges.

Extra establishments cost Rs. 9,540-13-11 as against Rs. 10,273-0-9 in 1872. Establishments of this nature are maintained only at the Tanna and Dhuliákot jails. It appears, however, that establishments entertained for guarding prisoners on extramural labour are not accounted for under this head, although such establishments are clearly extra, being over and above the fixed strength of the permanent establishments.

Hospital Charges.

Hospital charges amounted to Rs. 14,288-12-9 in 1873 as contrasted with Rs. 14,815-9-6 in 1872, a result which is due to the better general health of the prisoners in the year under review. The cost per head of average strength throughout the Presidency was Rs. 1-4-5, or 4 annas less than in 1872. It was highest at Bukhur, Rájkot, and Shi-

karpur, where it amounted to Rs. 3-8-0, Rs. 3-7-0, and Rs. 3-6-0 respectively, and lowest at Ahmadnagar, where it was only 13 annas.

Clothing Charges.

Under the head of clothing a material increase of expenditure is reported, the charge for this item in 1873 (Rs. 30,418-13-6) being Rs. 5,293-2-9 more than the cost in 1872, whilst the expense per head of average strength rose from Rs. 3-11-8 in 1872 to Rs. 4-1-2 in 1873. With the view of diminishing the expenditure on this account to the utmost possible extent, Government have directed that the clothes of the prisoners should, as far as possible, be made up by convict labour in the jails out of materials manufactured in the jail factories.

Contingencies.

The increase under the head of clothing is to a considerable extent counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 3,465-7-9 in the charge for contingencies. The charges under this head were very high at Aden, Rájkot, and Kaira, but were in the great majority of the jails lower in 1873 than in 1872.

Jail Guards.

The charge for police and military guards—which is a purely nominal one, as it is not paid in cash nor is it transferred in the general accounts to the debit of the Jail Department—is entered as being Rs. 1,38,660-13-6 or Rs. 5,756-3-10 less than in 1872. A proposal has been made and is now under consideration to employ a special body of jail guards to perform the duties which now devolve upon detachments of Native Infantry and District Police in the various jails. The adoption of such a course would throw a real and substantial new charge upon the Jail Department, as the wages of the guards would have to be actually paid in cash by that department, but where a jail guard is now furnished by the District Police Force, the strength of that force might be reduced if it were relieved of the duty of guarding the jail.

New Jails.

The expenditure during the year on the construction of new jails amounted to the large sum of Rs. 1,99,953-12-11, or nearly two lakhs of rupees, being close on Rs. 68,000 more than the charge for the same object in 1872. The

jail at Karwar was finished, and considerable progress was made with the works of the new jail at Tanna, on which Rs. 76,405-8-1 were spent during the year. Rs. 69,582 were expended on the new buildings at Yerauda. The cost of additions, alterations, and repairs was Rs. 15,352-3-9 as compared with Rs. 10,738-10-10 in 1872. The charges under this head were highest at Yerauda, Poona and Shikárpur.

Employment and Earnings of Convicts.

A statement in the Appendix (III.—D 7) shows how the convicts were occupied during the year and their estimated earnings. 1,234 on an average were, it appears, daily employed as jail servants, being 16·5 per cent. of the average strength. It was only in the Tanna, Karwar, Haidarábád, and Shikárpur jails that the number of prisoners so employed was kept within the prescribed limit of 10 per cent. In all the other jails this limit was exceeded, in some to a very large extent. With the view of preventing the employment of an unnecessarily large number of convicts as jail servants Government have recommended to the Inspector General's consideration a suggestion that he should fix the number of servants on his visit to a jail, and prohibit the employment of any in addition without his pre-sanction. The average daily number of convicts engaged on the construction of and repairs to jails was 1,235 in 1873 as against 1,351 in the preceding year. At Yerauda on an average 449, at Tanna 415, and at Dhárwár 129 men were daily engaged on this form of labour. The total estimated earnings under this head (Rs. 63,826) were, it is to be noticed, more than Rs. 37,000 less than in 1872. The average number of prisoners employed in grinding grain and making up clothing, &c., was considerably higher than in 1872, and their nominal earnings were about 44 per cent. higher in the aggregate. The average monthly earnings per head of the convicts engaged on such work are given as Rs. 4-4-0. On an average 474 prisoners, or 166 more than in 1872, were employed daily on extramural labour in the service of the Public Works Department and of Municipalities. Their gross earnings were Rs. 26,190, whilst the net profit derived

from their labour was about Rs. 12,750. At Shikárpur 160 prisoners were employed in this manner, and their earnings amounted to Rs. 10,650, giving an average monthly earning per head of Rs. 5-9-0. The receipts from this source were considerable at the Poona, Belgaum, Kaládgi, and Haidarábád Jails. The average daily number (573) of convicts employed in the jail gardens was less by 8 than the number in 1872, and their estimated earnings exhibit a decrease of Rs. 1,683-10-0 as compared with the earnings in 1872. The value of the produce of the gardens is stated to have been Rs. 22,751: of this sum Rs. 3,638 represent the price of vegetables sold. The jail gardens at Karwar, Dhulia, Shikárpur, Dhárwár, and Tanna appear to have been comparatively profitable, whilst those at Ratnágiri, Surat, Sátára, Dhuliákot, and Poona proved very unremunerative. Government have directed that able-bodied healthy convicts should be employed sparingly and rarely on such light and pleasant labour as gardening. Shot-drill was introduced into four jails during the year under review, and 88 convicts on an average were employed daily on this purely punitive form of labour. Resort was had to it most freely at Dhulia and Kaládgi. It is probable that if it were used more generally a diminution would take place in the number of re-convictions. Government have for some time been apprehensive that too great a preference is given to the employment of prisoners on labour assumed to be profitable, and it appears that in many cases, while the punishment is necessarily diminished, the money return is almost worthless. The profits of the jail factories are estimated to have been Rs. 27,656-9-0 in 1873, or Rs. 4,297-1-0 less than in 1872, although the daily average number (1,907) of convicts employed in the factories was higher by 353 than the number in 1872. The average annual estimated earnings of each convict have also fallen from Rs. 20-9-0 to Rs. 14-8-0. The employment of free artizan teachers is being tried as an experiment in the Sind jails. The result will be awaited before the plan is attempted in the jails in the Presidency proper.

Cash Receipts and Expenditure.

The gross cash receipts of the year are reported to have been Rs. 1,56,603-15-4, of which sum Rs. 1,44,429-0-6 are stated to have been paid into the Treasury, the remainder forming a cash balance in hand at the close of the year. The total gross expenditure on jails in 1873 (including the nominal charge for police and military guards) amounted to Rs. 8,97,363-15-10, and the net expenditure, deducting the cash receipts, was Rs. 7,52,934-15-4 as contrasted with Rs. 6,88,971-12-6 in 1872, exhibiting an increase of about Rs. 63,963. Excluding from consideration the nominal charge for guards, the net cost of the department was Rs. 6,14,274-2-10 in 1873 as against Rs. 5,46,554-11-2 in 1872, giving a charge per head of average strength of Rs. 82-4-3 in 1873 as compared with Rs. 81-2-5 in the previous year. This increase is solely due to the very much heavier expenditure in 1873 than in 1872 on new buildings and repairs.

SUBORDINATE JAILS.

Number of Jails and Prisoners and disposal of Prisoners.

The number of Subordinate Jails in existence in 1873 was 82 (including the jail at Umarkot, which during part of the year was a Subordinate Jail and during part a District Jail) or two more than in 1872, the increase being due to the creation of 2 new Subordinate Jails in the Násik District. 4,421 prisoners were admitted into these jails during 1873, showing a reduction of 1,059 as compared with the number of admissions in 1872. The falling off was most conspicuous in the Karáchi District, where only 491 persons were confined in Subordinate Jails in 1873 as against 1,232 in the previous year. A reduction in the number of prisoners received is also noticeable in the case of the Subordinate Jails in the Kaládgi, Ahmadnagar, Kánara, and Sátára districts. The total Subordinate Jail population in 1873 was 4,781, and the daily average number of persons in confinement was, including the prisoners at Umarkot, 341·2. Excluding the convicts in that prison the daily average strength was only 203·5, or on an average 2½ prisoners per jail. 352 of the prisoners admitted into Subordinate Jails were apparently only temporarily detained whilst *en route* to other jails: of these 326 were received in the Násik Subordinate Jail. 4

prisoners escaped from Subordinate Jails in the Haidarábád and Thar and Parkar Districts, 19 died (14 in the jail at Umarkot), 282 remained in confinement on 31st December 1873, and the rest were discharged during the year.

Term of imprisonment.

905, or about 19 per cent., of the prisoners confined in Subordinate Jails in 1873 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding 7 days. 1,075, or about 22·5 per cent., were sentenced to terms exceeding the legal limit of one month. Of these, however, 336 were confined in the Umarkot Jail, which in 1873 was constituted a District Jail, and 340 were admitted into the Násik Subordinate Jail, whence they were transferred to the District Jail at Tanna. The average length of the period of imprisonment of the convicts in the Subordinate Jails, omitting from consideration the jail at Umarkot, was 17½ days. It was greatest in the Thar and Parkar Subordinate Jails, where it amounted to 73⅓ days, and shortest in the Subordinate Jail at Juner in the Poona District, where it was only 4⅝ days. As a general rule very short terms of imprisonment extending over only two or three days appear to be neither useful nor politic, but in some cases the passing of such short sentences cannot be avoided, as, for instance, when the offence proved to have been committed is, though in reality comparatively trivial, one for which imprisonment must be awarded, or when the person convicted of a trifling offence is unable to pay the small fine inflicted.

Health of the Prisoners.

As was to be expected, considering the very limited duration of the sentences passed upon the great majority of persons imprisoned in the Subordinate Jails, the rate of mortality was very low. Only 5 deaths occurred in all the Subordinate Jails excluding that at Umarkot. Of these deaths 2 were at Godra. At Umarkot 14 convicts died, giving a death-rate of something over 10 per cent. of the daily average strength. This serious mortality is attributed by the Superintendent to the excessive cold of the winter season, which severely affected the health of the population generally in Umarkot and its vicinity.

Cost of Subordinate Jails.

The total gross cost of the maintenance of all the Subordinate Jails (excluding Umarkot) was in 1873 Rs. 19,412-11-3; the receipts from convict labour amounted only to the insignificant sum of Rs. 157-12-4, leaving the net cost of these jails Rs. 19,254-14-11. The cheapest Subordinate Jail was that at Bagewádi in the Kaládgi District, where the total cost per head of average strength (4) for the year was Rs. 54-11-6; and the most costly was that at Broach, where owing to the heavy charges for police guard and fixed establishment the expenditure per head of average strength (8·4) was Rs. 339-11-8, or, deducting profits of prison labour, Rs. 332-2-5. In Sind the Shikárpur District Subordinate Jails were comparatively the least costly, whilst those in the Karáchi District were the most expensive per head of average strength. As compared with the other Subordinate Jails (excluding that at Bagewádi) in the Northern and Southern Divisions, those in the Sátára and Ahmadnagar Districts and that at Alibág appear to the greatest advantage in respect of the total cost per head of the convicts confined in them. In respect of the charges alike for rations, fixed establishment, and clothing, the cost per head of daily average strength is considerably higher in the subordinate jails than it is in the District Jails. The total gross average cost of the maintenance per head in 1873 amounted to Rs. 95-10-0 in the Subordinate Jails, excluding Umarkot, against Rs. 79-4-4 in the District Jails, showing a difference of Rs. 16-5-8 in favour of the latter. The real difference is, however, still larger, for while in the District Jail the gross cost is perceptibly diminished by the earnings of the convicts, in the Subordinate Jails the earnings of the prisoners are, as above shown, merely nominal.

Employment of Prisoners in Subordinate Jails.

Information has not been furnished as to the mode in which the convicts imprisoned in the Subordinate Jails were employed in 1873, but it is feared that in many instances they did nothing, and that even in the cases where some kind of employment was found it was for the most part of a very light and simple nature, unworthy of being considered hard

labour and in no wise constituting a deterrent punishment. It is difficult to find suitable hard labour for a few prisoners confined in a lock-up termed a Subordinate Jail, imprisoned for but a few days or weeks at the utmost, and with no one to watch and supervise them but an ordinary peon, but Government have suggested that in most places they might be employed in stone-breaking. Whether the labour is pecuniarily remunerative or not is a question of secondary importance; the great object to be aimed at is to render it severe and irksome.

Proposed reduction in the number of Subordinate Jails.

A consideration of the facts that financially Subordinate Jails are more costly than District Jails, and that as places of punishment—as places where sentences of hard labour can duly be carried out and proper discipline be kept up, they are altogether inferior to District Jails, has induced Government to decide that Subordinate Jails should only be established, or, if already established, should only be maintained at those stations where their existence is absolutely necessary and where the inconvenience and disadvantages which would arise from their non-existence would more than counterbalance the drawbacks inevitably connected with them when established as compared with District Jails. It has accordingly been directed that Subordinate Jails should only be kept up at places situated at a distance from the District Jails so great that it would be needlessly expensive and troublesome to convey frequently from them to the District Jail prisoners sentenced to merely a few days' imprisonment, that they should be maintained only at places where suitable accommodation and labour can be provided for the convicts, and where the number of prisoners who would be confined in them is likely to be considerable, and that the multiplication of jails of this class in any district should be avoided. It is believed that the effect of this order will be to reduce materially the number of Subordinate Jails in existence, more especially in Sind, but the whole of the circumstances will be duly considered in each case before any Subordinate Jail is finally abolished.

Poona Juvenile Reformatory.

The Juvenile Reformatory situated in the Poona District Jail is worthy of special notice. The total number of juvenile offenders confined in this prison was 71 in 1873, or 17 in excess of the number in the preceding year. The daily average strength was 46 against 22 in 1872, exhibiting an increase of more than 100 per cent. The number in confinement at the close of the year was 50. During the year 41 boys were admitted to undergo sentences ranging from 15 days to 30 months, 5 boys having been sent to the Juvenile Prison who had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment of less than one year, contrary to the repeated orders of Government. The Superintendent states that in consequence of the large increase in the number of juvenile offenders sent to the prison the accommodation originally set apart for their use has proved insufficient, and it has been found necessary to add two more wards to that portion of the City Jail devoted to the purpose, thereby materially limiting the space available for adult convicts. It has been pointed out, however, that any overcrowding in that part of the jail occupied by adult criminals can without any difficulty be relieved by transferring prisoners from time to time, as occasion demands, to the Yerauda Central Jail, and Government have directed that under no circumstances should the juvenile offenders be permitted to associate with the other convicts. The health and conduct of the juveniles are reported to have been good. Only one death occurred during the year. The progress made in the literary knowledge of the boys during the year seems to have been fair. Measures are being taken to ensure a regular periodical examination of the boys in the Juvenile Prison School by the local Deputy Educational Inspector. The employment of the paid artizan teacher has proved advantageous alike in securing the more complete isolation from all adult criminals of the juvenile offenders, and in procuring better industrial tuition than would otherwise have been obtainable. The great majority of the boys are learning carpentering, and some of them have made what the Inspector General considers to be "very satisfactory progress." 10 are receiving instruction as blacksmiths, and it is re-

ported that the greater part of the blacksmith work done within the jail is executed by the juveniles.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

(1).—Town and Island of Bombay.

High Court (Original Side). Departments or Jurisdictions.

The High Court of Bombay, Original Side, exercises powers in the following departments or jurisdictions:—Ordinary Original Civil and Criminal, Extraordinary Civil and Criminal, Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty, Testamentary and Intestate, Insolvent, Matrimonial (Christian and Pársi), and Appellate (from Division Courts in Original Jurisdiction). There are usually 3 and sometimes 4 Original Civil tribunals, an Appellate Civil Court, an Insolvent Debtors' Court, and a Chief Pársi Matrimonial Court. The Chief Justice and 3 of the Judges are barristers; one Judge is a covenanted civilian.

Working of the High Court during the year. General Jurisdiction.

In the General Jurisdiction there were 1,780 cases for disposal during the year, of which 931 remained from the previous year, and 5 were received by transfer. The number disposed of was 937, and the number pending, inclusive of some cases restored, was 857. The arrears were, therefore, somewhat reduced in the course of the year. Of the suits disposed of only 175 were contested, in 131 of which judgment was given for the plaintiff, in 44 for defendant. The average duration of contested suits was one year, one month and 2 days; of uncontested, 11 months and 3 days; but in the latter term are included all suits uncontested at the final hearing, though they may have been contested at the earlier stages.

Equity Jurisdiction.

In the Equity Jurisdiction there was only 1 case for disposal, and it remained from the previous year. It was disposed of, but in what manner is not stated.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

The number of cases for disposal in the Admiralty Jurisdiction was 4, all of which were instituted during the year. Three were contested, and decided in favour of the plaintiff; one was pending at the end of the year.

Testamentary Jurisdiction.

There were 22 testamentary cases for disposal, 12 of which were instituted during the year. 13 were disposed of, 7 of

which were contested. The average duration of contested suits was 6 months 15 days; of uncontested, 4 months 18 days.

Matrimonial Jurisdiction.

5 matrimonial cases were on the file, 3 of which were instituted during the year. 2 were disposed of, but 1 is said to have been stayed. The average duration of this class of suits was 11 months 14 days.

Insolvent Jurisdiction.

In the Insolvent Jurisdiction 799 suits were instituted and 674 remained from the previous year. 609 were disposed of, but only 24 were contested. The number pending at the end of the year was 864, being 190 more than at the end of the previous year.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

At the Original Side of the High Court appeals from the Division Courts are heard, and references from the Small Cause Court. There were 45 appeals and 6 references in 1873, 15 of the former and 2 of the latter having remained from the previous year. 23 appeals were disposed of, 6 of which were dismissed on default or withdrawn by consent; the rest were contested, in 12 of which the original decision was confirmed, in 3 reversed, in 1 modified, and 1 was remanded. 23 are shown as pending at the end of the year, in which number the remanded case appears to be included. It remained on the board for further directions. 4 of the 6 references from the Small Cause Court were disposed of.

Financial results.

The total cost of the Original Side of the High Court during the year was Rs. 4,76,554-1-3; the net receipts from stamps were Rs. 2,64,472-13-6.

Bombay Court of Small Causes Suits disposed of.

During the year 30,202 suits were disposed of by the Judges of the Bombay Small Cause Courts. Of them 13,502, or 44·7 per cent., were suits brought on promissory notes and bills of exchange; 7,440, or 24·7 per cent., were to recover the price of goods sold; and 1,321, or 4·4 per cent., were to obtain wages due or alleged to be due. In 5,866, or 19·4 per cent., of the suits disposed of, judgment was given *ex parte;* 6,921, or 22·9 per cent., were compromised; 2,640 were struck off: in 1,337 cases the plaintiffs were non-suited,

and in 18,609, or 61·6 per cent., of the entire number the decision was in favour of the plaintiff. In only 695 suits was judgment given for the defendant. The total number of cases disposed of in 1873 was larger by 536 than the number in the previous year. The number of cases remaining undisposed of on 31st December 1873 was 3,176 as compared with 3,368 on the corresponding day in 1872, exhibiting a decrease of 192. Of these cases 1,530 had been adjourned for want of service.

Execution of decrees and processes.

598 distraint warrants were issued, but only 73 were executed by actual sale. 300 are reported to have been compromised, and 199 are stated to have remained unexecuted. 18,038 writs of execution were issued against 17,280 in 1872, but the number of persons committed to the civil jail (1,037) was lower by 72 than the number (1,109) in the preceding year. The increase in the number of suits disposed of was accompanied by an increase in the number of processes in the form of summonses, second summonses, and subpœnas issued, which rose from 63,682 in 1872 to 65,843 in 1873.

Financial results.

The total gross revenue of the Court from all sources in 1873, after deductions made for refunds on account of cases and distress warrants compromised, was Rs. 2,15,349-11-7, or Rs. 5,164-2-5 less than in the preceding year. This decrease is mainly due to the falling off in the value of stamps filed in suits consequent upon the diminution of the amount litigated. The expenditure in 1873 amounted to Rs. 1,63,315-14-4 as against Rs. 1,66,984-12-6 in 1872, exhibiting a reduction to the extent of Rs. 3,668-14-2. The net profit to Government from the working of the Small Cause Court in 1873 was Rs. 52,033-13-3. The net amount credited to Government in 1872 was larger by Rs. 1,495-4-3 than the above sum.

(2).—Mofussil Courts.

Number and classes of Tribunals.

A reference to the statement of judicial tribunals referred to under the head of Criminal Justice (Appendix III.—C 1) will show that 153 Courts in all were engaged during the year

under review in the administration of civil justice outside the limits of the City of Bombay. This number is exclusive of Revenue Courts not possessed of other civil jurisdiction, of which there are 385, constituted by Magistrates of various grades exercising also revenue powers. Of the Courts holding civil powers in the distinctive sense of the term, 25 are District Judges, Joint Judges, and Assistant Judges, who have also criminal jurisdiction. 20 Magistrates of various grades hold also civil powers—1 first class Magistrate in Belgaum (inclusive of Kaládgi) and 1 in Poona being invested with such powers under Regulation III. of 1859, 14 second and third class Magistrates being invested with powers to try civil cases of a petty nature in the Non-Regulation District of Haidarábád, while the Extra 1st Assistant Collector in charge of the Panch Maháls is the Agent for the Governor in that district, and holds the powers of a District Judge, and the 2nd Assistant and Deputy Collector in that district exercise the powers of an Assistant Judge under Act XIV. of 1869. 108 tribunals have civil jurisdiction only. To this number may be added the Courts of Small Causes at Karáchi, Surat, and Broach, returns for which have not been received. Of the 111 tribunals 10 are Small Cause Courts at the places specified in the margin, with powers to try small cause suits not exceeding in value Rs. 500; 98 are Subordinate Judges with the powers defined in Act XIV. of 1869. One unpaid local tribunal at Tanna exercises civil powers under the same Act, while sanads conferring authority to try original suits have been granted to 2 jaghirdárs at Ahmadnagar under Regulation XIII. of 1830.

Ahmadnagar	1
Poona	2
Ahmedábád	2
Dhárwár and Hubli ...	2
Surat and Broach ...	2
Karachi	1

Suits instituted.

The following statement shows the number of various descriptions of civil suits instituted in all these classes of courts during the year under review :—

Instituted in	Suits for Money.	Suits under Rent Law.	Other Suits.	Total Number of Suits.
Mofussil Small Cause Courts... ...	21,962	...	...	21,962
Unpaid Local Tribunals	195	...	10	205
Subdivisional Tribunals (Sub-Judges' Courts)	144,352	99	9,512	153,963
Do. exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction	9,484	...	...	9,484
District Judges' Courts	130	...	73	203
Cantonment Magistrates exercising Civil Jurisdiction	1,487	...	...	1,487
Revenue Courts	...	...	6,906	6,906
Total ...	177,610	99	16,501	194,210

Further details of the description of suits instituted will be found in a statement in the Appendix (III.—E 1). It will be observed that upwards of 91 per cent. of the total number of suits instituted were for money, and that of these nearly 99 per cent. were for sums of Rs. 500 and under. Accordingly it is found that about 80 per cent. were instituted in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and about 11 per cent. in the Small Cause Courts. The percentage of suits instituted in the District Judges' and other Courts was very small. The whole of the suits instituted under the rent law were only 99. Of the other suits amounting to 16,501, 7,248 or about 44 per cent. were for immoveable property, and 8,312 or above 50 per cent., of which 6,906 were instituted in the Revenue Courts, were to establish rights to real property; the remainder were miscellaneous suits not calling for special remark. Of all the suits instituted 519 were filed against Government, of which 387 were to establish rights to real property. 372, however, of these suits were filed in the Kánara Court, and are presumably for the most part to oppose the introduction of the survey settlement, and depend on the decision of a case now pending in the High Court.

Increase of arrears.

In last report it was pointed out that the Courts had failed in 1872 to overtake the increase in the number of suits instituted as compared with those of the previous year. At the

end of the year under review the arrears were somewhat larger than at the end of the previous year. The number of suits remaining for trial in the Courts of all classes from 1872 was 48,574, the total for disposal was 245,543, the number disposed of was 196,236. This would leave a balance of 97,881, but the number shown as actually pending is only 49,453. It appears that suits on the dormant file are not included in the list of suits pending, and that those referred to arbitration, or disposed of under Section 102 of Act VIII. of 1859, are not shown in the details of suits disposed of. The subjoined table shows the number of cases for trial before the Courts of the several grades, the number disposed of, and the number pending :—

Courts.	Total Number for disposal.	Total Number disposed of.	Pending.
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	25,324	22,579	2,745
Unpaid Local Tribunals	259	219	40
Subdivisional Tribunals	198,160	155,283	43,087
Ditto exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction	10,650	8,923	1,727
District Judges' Courts	1,716	563	1,151
Cantonment Magistrates exercising Civil Jurisdiction	1,859	1,653	206
Revenue Courts	7,572	7,016	497
Total ...	245,540	196,236	49,453

Value of Suits.

Details of the value of suits disposed of will be found in a statement in the Appendix (III.—E 2). It shows that the total value of suits disposed of by Civil Courts during the year was Rs. 1,80,85,122-10-10, by Revenue Courts Rs. 3,99,743-10-3, and that of these values by far the largest portion belongs to suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value. As above remarked, the number of suits involving more than that value is trifling in comparison with the number involving less.

Working of the different classes of Courts.

To show more fully the working of the several Civil Courts of original jurisdiction in the Presidency a statement is appended (III.—E 3) in which are entered the suits

for disposal and disposed of during the year, the manner in which they were disposed of, and the average duration of each suit. In this case the detailed statement is given in order that the work done by Courts in different districts may be shown. The following facts with regard to the several classes of Courts may be noticed.

Mofussil Small Cause Courts.

Of the total number of suits for disposal in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts, exclusive of those in the Courts of Karáchi and Surat and Broach, 12,008, or more than 47 per cent., were in the Poona Court. The number disposed of in this Court was 10,513, leaving a balance of 1,495 undisposed of, against 2,234 in arrears at the end of the previous year. Of the rest, the largest amount of work done was in the Ahmedábád Small Cause Court, and the least in that of Dhárwár. In the former there were 5,140 suits for disposal and 4,606 disposed of, in the latter there were only 925 suits for disposal and 858 disposed of. It has been mentioned in a previous section that the abolition of the Dhárwár Small Cause Court is under consideration, in lieu of which it is proposed to establish 3 additional Subordinate Judges' Courts. Of all the suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts only 4,079 were contested, in 3,435 of which judgment was given for the plaintiff and in 644 for the defendant. All the suits instituted in these Courts were suits for money, and the conclusions which the above facts suggest will be pointed out in showing the action of Subordinate Judges' Courts. The average duration of contested suits was 55 days, of uncontested 33 days.

Unpaid Local Tribunals.

As above mentioned, there are unpaid local tribunals only at Tanna and Ahmadnagar. In these there were 259 suits for disposal and 219 disposed of, but only 40 were contested, in 36 of which judgment was given for the plaintiff and in 4 for the defendant.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

The number of suits in Subordinate Judges' Courts naturally exceeds that in any other class of Courts, as they deal principally in suits of small value. Khándesh has been most fertile in litigation of this description during the year, in

considering which, however, it is not to be forgotten that it is the largest and, with the exception of Sátára, the most populous district in the Presidency proper. 22,800 suits were filed before the Subordinate Judges of this district during the year, 7,589 remained for disposal from the previous year, and 1 was received by transfer, making a total for disposal of 30,390. Tanna with a population of 847,424, against 1,028,642 in Khándesh, had 27,724 suits for disposal before the Subordinate Magistrates, and Surat, of which the population is 730,936, had 23,105. Ahmedábád has a larger population than Surat—829,637, and the number of suits was 23,237, so that the proportion of suits to population is slightly smaller. In Poona and Sátára the numbers of suits for disposal were respectively 20,088 and 18,110; in Ahmadnagar and Ratnágiri they were 13,932 and 10,847 respectively. In the Southern Marátha Country the number was comparatively small, Belgaum showing 9,134, Kánara 3,845, and Dhárwár 2,937. Panch Maháls had only 2,084, and in the whole province of Sind there were only 12,727, the number being highest in Shikárpur (5,258) and lowest in Thar and Parkar (317).

Increase in the number of Suits for money.

These facts have been stated in detail because they probably indicate the extent to which ryots are being sued by money-lenders in the several districts. It has already been shown that upwards of 91 per cent. of the total suits instituted were for money, and that of suits for money 99 per cent. were for sums of Rs. 500 and under. The returns for 1872 showed that, taking Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts together, the suits for debt both on written and verbal contract disposed of rose to 134,523 from 132,599 in 1871. New forms of statement having been introduced during the year under review, the suits for money disposed of are not separately shown, but the number of such suits instituted was 177,610. The increase has, therefore, been enormous, and is doubtless due, as explained in a former section, to the fall in prices inducing the money-lenders to press their claims. The increase was distributed throughout the several districts; but in the Southern Marátha Country, where the people

have been shown to be generally well off and free from the money-lenders, the number was comparatively small. In the Sind Districts the number of suits does not appear large as compared with those in Regulation Districts, but the number has increased, and almost all the suits instituted are for money, the proportion for other purposes being very small. As the Courts have no option in the matter of attachment and sale they are operating to a large extent to transfer the land from the agricultural to the money-lending classes, and as a Court's sale cannot be postponed because the bidders are few, the land is often, owing to the want of competition, sold for a merely nominal sum.

Proportion contested.

It is curious to observe that out of a total number of 155,283 suits disposed of before the Subordinate Judges only 21,822 or 14 per cent. were contested, that 107,919 or 69·5 per cent. were decreed on confession or decreed or dismissed *ex parte*, and that in only 3,365 contested cases was judgment given for the defendant. These facts tend to show that the defendants in these cases, who as a rule are ignorant cultivators, suffer most from the action of these Courts, that the mere admission of the execution of a bond is generally regarded as a ground for a decree, no matter what be the circumstances under which the bond was executed, and that the debtors as a rule have so little hope of deriving any help from the Courts that in 69 cases out of a 100 they make no defence.

Proportion contested in Mofussil Small Cause Courts and Courts of Subordinate Judges exercising Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

The conclusions above indicated derive still further support from the returns of cases which come before Subordinate Judges exercising Small Cause Court jurisdiction, as well as from those relating to Mofussil Small Cause Courts. As the latter, however, are located in large towns, it is probable that a considerable proportion of the defendants are of the artizan and labouring classes. All the suits disposed of in these Courts during the year were suits for money. The broad facts shown by the Mofussil Small Cause Court returns have already been mentioned. Uniting them with the results shown by the returns of Subordinate Judges' Courts

exercising Small Cause Court jurisdiction, it is found that of the whole number of suits disposed of—31,502, only 4,824 or a little over 15 per cent. were contested, and that in only 761 or a little over 2 per cent. was judgment given for the defendant. 23,164 or more than 73 per cent. were decreed on confession or *ex parte* or dismissed *ex parte*.

District Courts.

In the whole of the District Courts in the Presidency there were 1,716 original suits for disposal. The number disposed of was 563, and the number pending at the end of the year was 1,151 against 804 at the end of the previous year. Of the total number pending, however, 944 were in the District Court of Kánara, most of which are, as above mentioned, suits to oppose the introduction of the Revenue Survey system into that district, and are awaiting the decision of the leading case transferred to the High Court. So far as the number of cases disposed of is a criterion, the greatest amount of work in original jurisdiction was done in the two Courts at Ahmedábád, the number in the two Courts being 129. In the Surat Court 76 suits were disposed of, and in that at Poona 55, while 86 were disposed of in the two Tanna Courts. In Kánara the number was only 2, and 1 of them was withdrawn. Out of the total number of 563 disposed of, 248 were contested, and in 115 of these judgment was given for the defendant. The average duration of contested suits was 194, of uncontested 88 days.

Cantonment Magistrates exercising Civil Jurisdiction.

The Cantonment Magistrates at Poona and Belgaum who exercise civil jurisdiction had together 1,859 suits for disposal, and disposed of 1,653. The number at Poona was far in excess of the number at Belgaum, 1,751 suits being for disposal and 1,546 disposed of at the former place. Of the total number disposed of 276 were contested, in 151 of which judgment was given for the defendant. Only 206 were pending at the end of the year against 372 at the end of the previous year.

Revenue Courts.

The Revenue Courts are principally the Courts of mámlatdárs, who under Bombay Act V. of 1864 have jurisdiction in certain cases to maintain existing possession or to re-

store possession to any party dispossessed otherwise than by course of law. There is also an unpaid local Revenue Court at Tanna. The total number of cases for disposal in these Courts was 7,572, of which 7,016 were disposed of. The number pending at the end of the year was 497 against 510 at the end of the previous year. Of the whole number of suits disposed of by these Courts 3,460 were contested, and in 987 cases judgment was given for the defendant.

High Court, (Appellate Side).

From a return received from the Registrar of the High Court it appears that there were 1,132 civil appeals for disposal on the Appellate Side in the year 1873, of which 450 remained from 1872, and 682 were instituted during the year under review. The number disposed of was 649, and 483 were pending at the end of the year. Of the suits disposed of 39 were heard *ex parte*, and 54 were dismissed on default or because cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, withdrawn, or transferred to the dormant file. 556 were contested, of which 388 were confirmed, 81 reversed, 45 modified, and 42 remanded. Of the total number of appeals for disposal, 887 were special appeals, 175 regular appeals, and the remainder miscellaneous appeals and appeals from the decisions of District Courts under Acts for special purposes.

District Appellate Courts.

The business of the District Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts during the year was as follows :—

	Total number of Appeals for decision.	Total number decided.
Collectors' Courts	38	38
District Judges' Courts.	9,252	6,378

The details for the several District Judges' Courts will be found in Appendix (III.—E 4). The only Collector who exercised this jurisdiction during the year was the Collector of Ahmedábád. All the appeals to him were heard *ex parte*; 22 were confirmed and 16 reversed. In the District Judges' Courts 3,509 remained at the end of 1872, while only 2,778 remained at the end of the year under review. Of the total number disposed of, 2,098 were transferred, 215 dismissed for default or because plaintiff failed to deposit the sum required

to defray the cost of summoning the defendant, 341 were heard *ex parte*, and 3,800 were contested. Of the latter the original decision was confirmed in 2,437 cases, in 476 modified, in 654 reversed, and 233 were remanded. By far the largest number of appeals was dealt with in the Tanna Court, viz., 1,735; Poona comes next with 1,321. In Surat there were only 130 and in Kánara 139 disposed of. The rest do not call for remark.

Execution of Decrees.

The total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed and pending in all the Courts outside the Presidency town was 343,834. Of these 43,766 were completely and 91,157 partially executed, 3,591 were executed by possession being given, and 75,203 were pending at the close of the year. The details for the several classes of Courts will be found in the Appendix (III.—E 5). It will be observed that among the coercive processes used, 18,891 persons were imprisoned, of whom no less than 13,806 were imprisoned by the Courts of Subordinate Judges. It has been represented that many ignorant cultivators, who may have a good moral defence to offer, fail to appear for fear of being arrested, and that this accounts in some measure for the large number of uncontested suits in these Courts. If this be so, it would seem desirable that the power of imprisonment should be exercised as sparingly as is consistent with equity. The same Courts executed decrees by attachment of immoveable property in 37,721 cases and by sale in 39,986 cases. By all the other Courts immoveable property was attached in only 152 cases and sold in 81 cases. It is also to be remarked that the number of applications for execution of decrees during the year in these Courts was nearly double the number of suits. This seems to corroborate an opinion alluded to in a previous section, that money-lenders preferred to hold unexecuted decrees so long as prices were high, but rushed to the Court for execution when prices showed a decided tendency to fall. On the whole it can hardly be doubted that the action of the Subordinate Courts is somewhat one-sided. The ignorance of the indebted classes must always be a cause of suffering to them, and for that there is no effectual remedy but the spread

of intelligence. The Courts must also be guided by the strict letter of the law and by fixed rules; but it seems that a case has been made out for considering whether the principles which are well suited to people generally capable of attending to their own interests should not be relaxed when the contest is between a shrewd class on the one hand and an ignorant one on the other.

Financial results.

The cost of civil administration during the year cannot be shown separately, as most of the Courts exercise criminal as well as civil jurisdiction. From the statement in the Appendix (III.—C. 1) showing all the judicial tribunals in the Presidency, except the Courts of Small Causes at Karáchi, Surat and Broach, beyond the limits of the town and island of Bombay, it will be seen that the cost of all exercising civil powers was Rs. 14,99,170-13-8, while the receipts from stamps amounted to Rs. 21,95,351-4-8. The cost of the Courts exercising civil jurisdiction only was Rs. 8,09,563-1-7, and the receipts from stamps in them Rs. 20,43,047-8-8. These figures do not include those for the Appellate Side of the High Court, which as dealing principally with Mofussil appeals may be mentioned here. The total cost for the year 1873 was Rs. 2,75,135-5-6, while the net receipt from stamps was Rs. 39,061-6-0. The Judicial Commissioner in Sind has furnished no returns relating to his own Court.

REGISTRATION.

New appointments during the past year.

There have been important changes in the administrative machinery of the Registration Department during the past year. In July 1873 four Inspectors of Registration Offices were for the first time appointed, and subsequently, prior to the close of the calendar year, 32 *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars were replaced by the same number of full-time men.

Inspectors.

The inspectorships, like the appointments of mámlatdár, are divided into 4 grades, with monthly salaries of Rs. 250, Rs. 200, Rs. 175, and Rs. 150 attached. Each Inspector also receives Rs. 100 a month as a fixed travelling allowance. The Inspector of the 1st Division, which is conterminous with

the province of Gujarát, has 5 districts—those of Ahmedábád, Broach, Kaira, the Panch Mahál and Surat, and 35 Sub-Registry offices within the limits of his charge; the Inspector of the 2nd Division has charge of the districts of Ahmadnagar, Khándesh, Násik, and Tanna, containing 52 Sub-Registry offices; the 3rd Division comprises the districts of Kolába, Poona, Ratnágiri, Sátára, and Sholápur, with 45 Sub-Registry offices within its limits; and the 4th Division the districts of Belgaum, Kánara, Dhárwár, and Kaládgi, and contains 38 Sub-Registry offices. The above divisions have been arranged with a view to the vernacular languages spoken throughout the Presidency—Gujaráti being the language of the 1st Division, Maráthi that of the 2nd and 3rd, and Kánarese and, to a comparatively small extent, Maráthi that of the 4th Division.

Sub-Registrars.

Of the 32 new special Sub-Registrars appointed during the past year, 2 were in Sind, and the remainder in the Presidency proper. A new grade of special Sub-Registrar has been introduced on a salary of Rs. 25 a month in addition to percentage emoluments, and the measure has been found to work well. There are, therefore, now 4 grades of the special class on salaries of Rs. 75, Rs. 50, Rs. 35, and Rs. 25 a month, and 3 of the *ex-officio* class, with salaries of Rs. 15, Rs. 10, and Rs. 5 a month. All these receive, in addition to their fixed salaries, commission at the rate of 20 per cent. on the fee collections of their offices, out of which they defray the cost of their office establishment. In Sind, with the exception of those of Haidarábád, Karáchi, and Shikárpur, the Sub-Registrars, whether special or *ex-officio*, do not receive fixed salaries, but are paid a moiety of the monthly collections of their offices.

Registrars and Sub-Registrars at the close of the year.

Five Sub-Registry offices were abolished during the year, one of these being in the Presidency District. At the close of the year under report there were in the entire department 25 Registrars, of whom one (the Registrar of Bombay) was special, and the remainder *ex-officio*, and 226 Sub-Registrars, of whom 168 were of the special class and 58 of the *ex-officio*.

Registrations during the past year compared with those of the preceding year.

During the past year there were in all 85,144 registrations, the number in the previous year having been 90,361. The decline is equivalent to about 5¾ per cent. The only districts in which there has been an increase on the numbers for 1872-73 are those of Broach, Belgaum, Kaládgi, and Aden, and Thar and Parkar in Sind; in all the other districts there is a decline, slight in some cases and very heavy in others. The ratio of decrease in Sind, if the whole province be taken together, is equivalent to about 6½ per cent., the figures for 1872-73 having been 7,614 and for the past year 7,116. Optional registration in Sind exhibits a very heavy decline—from 2,755 transactions in 1872-73 to 2,318 in the year under review, a decrease equal to about 16 per cent. on the figures for the first-named year.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

The number of wills registered during the past year was 415 against 404 in the preceding year. No authorities to adopt were registered, while there were 11 such registrations in 1872-73.

Proportion of optional to compulsory Registration.

The proportion of optional to compulsory registration was about 25 per cent., the proportion in the preceding year having been about 29 per cent.

Transactions in Book No. V.

Six wills were deposited against 3 in 1872-73; no wills were withdrawn, against one such transaction in the previous year; and there was one case of a will being opened and re-deposited against 2 such cases in 1872-73.

Refusals to register.

The number of refusals to register declined from 275 in 1872-73 to 161 in the past year. Of the 161 documents so refused, 14 were ordered on appeal to Registrars to be registered, 26 orders of refusal were reversed by Civil Courts on appeal, and in 19 cases Registrars on appeal confirmed the order of refusal passed by Sub-Registrars.

Documents impounded.

350 documents were impounded by Registering officers, under the provisions of the Stamp Act, against 416 in 1872-73. In 203 cases the Collectors of Stamp Revenue upheld the action of the Registering officers and decided that the stamp was insufficient, in 138 cases it was decided that

the document was duly stamped according to law, and the remaining 9 cases were pending at the close of the year under report.

Indexes. With few exceptions the whole of the indexes of the districts and sub-districts for the calendar year 1873 have been bound.

Examinations of offices. The Inspector General examined 16 Registry and 34 Sub-Registry offices during the past year, and the Branch Inspector General 4 Registry and 18 Sub-Registry offices. The Inspectors of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions respectively examined 18, 28, 21 and 27 Sub-Registry offices during the eight months that they were in charge of their appointments, and also collectively examined the district indexes in 9 head-offices. There were 155 examinations of Sub-Registry offices by District Registrars and 145 by Assistant and Deputy Collectors.

Prosecutions. There were 18 prosecutions for offences against the Registration Law, resulting in the conviction of 11 and discharge of 7 persons. Most of the offences were of the nature of false personation.

Receipts. The receipts of the department for the past year, as compared with those for 1872-73, are classified under the various heads in the statement which appears below :—

Nature of Items.	1872-73.			1873-74.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Compulsory	1,47,731	7	0	1,01,187	14	0	.....			46,543	9	0
Optional	14,975	12	0	12,317	10	0	.....			2,658	2	0
Miscellaneous	8,007	6	0	7,433	4	0	.....			574	2	0
Deposit of wills	12	0	0	24	0	0	12	0	0	.....		
Registrations of wills and authorities to adopt ...	1,493	2	0	1,736	4	0	243	2	0	.....		
Penalties	3,334	6	0	2,424	10	0	.....			909	12	0
Withdrawal of sealed covers	4	0	0	.....			.....			4	0	0
Opening sealed covers ..	8	0	0	4	0	0	.....			4	0	0
Powers of Attorney, general ...	686	0	0	378	0	0	.....			308	0	0
Ditto special...	540	0	0	439	8	0	.....			100	8	0
Commissions	163	0	0	207	0	0	44	0	0	.....		
Visits	6,620	0	0	6,379	0	0	.....			241	0	0

Nature of Items.	1872-73.			1873-74.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Searches and inspections.	1,761	0	0	1,933	0	0	172	0	0	.....		
Translations filed ...	84	0	0	32	0	0	.....			52	0	0
Extra fee for registration by District Registrars	2,210	9	0	1,997	4	0	.....			213	5	0
Copying fee credited to Government	1,06,371	0	0	1,23,256	8	0	16,885	8	0	.....		
Copies granted	3,927	10	0	4,010	8	0	82	14	0	.....		
Extra fee for registration at private residence or jail	2,933	14	0	2,522	8	0	.....			411	6	0
Other miscellaneous receipts	207	2	8	439	9	8	232	7	0	.....		
Fee for memos or copies under Sections 64 to 67.	1,392	10	0	1,294	12	0	.....			97	14	0
Total...	3,02,462	14	8	2,68,017	3	8	17,671	15	0	52,117	10	0
							Deduct Increase...			17,671	15	0
							Net Decrease...			34,445	11	0

The decrease in receipts amounts to Rs. 34,445-11-0, is equivalent to a falling off of about Rs. $11\frac{2}{5}$ per cent., and is caused mainly by there having been no registration during 1873-74 corresponding in magnitude, as regards the amount of fee, to that of the Elphinstone transfer in 1872-73, when nearly Rs. 20,000 were paid in one fee.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the past year is classified under the various heads of charge in the statement which is subjoined :

Nature of Item.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fixed salaries of Registering Officers ...	1,12,324	0	0	1,22,458	8	6
Percentage paid to the same	55,120	12	7	52,321	13	9
Cost of establishment, permanent ...	49,283	7	11	49,057	0	1
Do. temporary ...	220	14	5	40	0	0
Travelling allowance	6,154	9	9	9,598	7	5
Furniture and house-rent	2,642	15	0	1,723	5	8
Postage	3,730	14	0	3,164	11	0
Printing and stationery	11,303	9	7	11,628	8	8
Miscellaneous	4,879	0	9	6,608	12	4
Total...	2,45,660	4	0	2,56,601	3	5

Cause of increase or decrease under the various heads of expenditure.

The increase in the first item has been caused by the appointment of the Inspectors and the large addition to the numbers of the special Sub-Registrars during the past year. The decrease under the head of "Percentage Allowance" is attributable to the decrease in the fee receipts. The decrease in the cost of permanent establishment is due principally to the abolition of the Mazagon Sub-Registry Office in the Presidency District. Certain temporary establishments sanctioned for some of the Sind offices in 1872-73 were discharged in the past year, and hence the reduction under that head. "Travelling Allowance" shows an increase owing mainly to the payment of travelling allowance to the Inspectors. The expenditure under the heading of "Furniture and House-rent" shows a decrease owing to the abolition of the Mazagon Sub-Registry Office and to a smaller expenditure during the past year in the purchase of dead-stock articles. The new postal rules of September 1873 caused a decrease in the charge for postage. The increase in the charge for printing and stationery is due to a larger issue of vernacular forms, but no money payments are made under this head, as the articles are supplied by the Government Central Press. The increased expenditure under the head of "Miscellaneous" is attributable to the contingent expenses of the Inspectors' Offices and the refund of fees on documents refused registration. Formerly such fees were not returned to the parties who had paid them.

Deficit on the year's operations in Sind, Aden, and the Panch Mahals.

There is a deficit in Sind on the year's operations amounting to Rs. 812-10-9. In the district of Aden the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 905-12-4, and in the Panch Mahals by Rs. 396-14-10. The other districts proved self-supporting during the past year. For the whole department the ratio of expenditure to receipts was about 95¾ per cent. against 81¼ in 1872-73.

Departmental Balance Sheet for the year.

The following is the balance sheet of the department for 1873-74, showing a surplus from all sources amounting to Rs. 23,069-1-2:—

1873-74.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fees and penalties	2,67,577 10 0	2,56,601 3 5	10,976 6 7
Add Value of books and forms, including stationery supplied out of the stock on hand on the 31st March 1873.	4,946 10 11		
Miscellaneous receipts ...	439 9 8		5,386 4 7
	2,72,963 14 7		16,362 11 2
Under the Indian Companies Act, X. of 1866	7,725 10 0	1,019 4 0	6,706 6 0
Total...	2,80,689 8 7	2,57,620 7 5	23,069 1 2

Value of property affected by documents registered during the year and average value per transaction.

The total value of the property affected by documents registered during the past year is estimated to amount to Rs. 4,26,72,079 against Rs. 7,39,07,967 in 1872-73. . The registration of the Elphinstone deed in the last-named year, affecting, as it did, property valued at about 2 crores of rupees, is the principal cause of the falling off. The decrease in value is necessarily heaviest in the Presidency district, in which the registration above referred to took place in 1872-73. The value of the property in that district affected by documents registered decreased from Rs. 4,03,22,948 in that year to Rs. 1,33,96,250 in the past year. The districts of Násik, Belgaum, Kaládgi, Kánara, Aden, and Karáchi show an increase in the value of both descriptions of property, real and moveable, on the results for 1872-73; the districts of Sátára, Surat, the Panch Maháls, and Shikárpur show an increase in the value of real property registered, but a decrease in that of moveable; the districts of Kaira, Ratnágiri, and Thar and Párkar are credited with an increase in the value of moveable, but a falling off in that of real property; and the districts of Ahmedábád, Broach, Alibág, Tánna, Ahmadnagar, Khándesh, Poona, Sholápur, Dhárwár, Haidarábád, and the district of the Upper Sind Frontier show a decrease in the value of registered property, both real and

moveable. The average value per transaction was, taking all classes of documents together, but excluding 1,064 in which no value or consideration was shown, Rs. 510-0-7 against Rs. 830-14-8¾ in 1872-73. In the class of registrations relating to real property the average value was Rs. 497-3-3 against Rs. 801-8-3¾ in the previous year, and in that of registrations relating to moveable Rs. 612-10-7 against Rs. 1,167-2-7. The influence of the registration of the Elphinstone deed is again largely seen here. The registration in the Bombay District in 1872-73 of a considerable number of documents affecting moveable property of very large value, and the absence in the past year of any transactions of corresponding magnitude is the apparent cause of the decrease in the average value in the case of registrations relating to moveable property.

Average registration fees during the year.

The average registration fee during the past year was in the compulsory class Re. 1-6-5, in the class of optional registration of real property Re. 0-14-1, and in that of miscellaneous optional Re. 1-10-8. It has been necessary in making this calculation to exclude Sind, as in some of the returns from that province the copying and registration fees were not shown separately. The average fees in the different classes in 1872-73, including Sind, were for compulsory Rs. 2-1-1, for optional registration of real property Re. 0-15-10, and for miscellaneous optional registration Re. 1-9-10

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(1).—Bombay Municipality.

Administration under the new Act.

The new Act (No. III. of 1872) for regulating the municipal administration of the town and island of Bombay came into force on the 20th June 1873. The object of that measure and its principal provisions were described in last report (pp. 238-241). The first election of members of the Corporation took place on the 20th July 1873, and, therefore, fell within the year under review. But the results of the elec-

tion and the constitution of the Corporation and Town Council which it effected were described in last report (p. 315). Some changes in the members of whom these bodies were composed naturally took place in the course of the year, but none of such importance as to call for special remark. The broad results of the administration during the calendar year 1873, which is the period for which all the accounts are made up, are shown below.

Rateable value of property.

The returns of the gross rateable value of property during the ten years ending with 1873 show great fluctuation: in 1863 there were 17,188 properties the rateable value of which was Rs. 71,59,755, in 1864 there were 17,924 properties with a rateable value of Rs. 1,15,81,130, in 1867 there were 22,829 properties with a rateable value of Rs. 1,63,09,535. From 1867 there was a steady falling off in the valuation, until in 1873, after the general revision of assessment, the rateable value was reduced to Rs. 1,26,71,816. The number of properties was 1,604 less than in 1872. The decrease is partly accounted for by some houses having fallen down, by ranges of chawls assessed in 1872 as separate properties having in 1873 been assessed as single properties, and by 940 cocoanut plantations not being assessed on account of the absence of certain information required from the Collector of Bombay's office. Revision of the assessment registers is stated to be urgently required.

Revenue and Expenditure.

During the past five years the revenue from sale of water has steadily increased. In the same period there has been a steady decrease in the number of licensed labour carts and hackeries, but no falling off in the number of hack buggies. The number of owners who paid house and in most cases police and lighting rates in 1873 was 21,055; besides whom 2,838 tenants paid police and lighting rates only. The following statement exhibits the revenue derived and expenditure incurred under each head during the year under review:—

Revenue (Taxation Proper).

	Rs.	a.	p.
House Rate (6 per cent.) ...	7,01,013	2	9
Police do.	2,37,281	8	5
Lighting do.	2,37,049	14	0
Wheel Tax and Land Conveyance	2,16,139	9	0
Liquor Licenses	2,79,073	10	4
Tobacco Duty	1,48,791	9	9
Town Duties	4,46,923	9	10
Additional Rate and Taxes from Port Trust	1,19,119	9	3
	23,85,392	9	4

Services rendered.

Halalcore Cess	2,00,589	13	2
Water Rate	4,00,638	9	2
	6,01,228	6	4

From Property and Miscellaneous.

Market Receipts...	1,92,972	14	5
Workshops (Profit)	8,699	9	8
Victoria Gardens	7,074	7	10
Miscellaneous Fines, Receipts, Fees and Savings	94,969	5	2
Receipts for 1872 and past year's assets recovered	6,300	6	8
Profit on stores adjusted ...	27,469	14	0
	3,37,486	9	9
Rs.	33,24,107	9	5

Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
General Superintendence ...	1,16,574	11	8
Health Department, including Markets and Slaughter-Houses	7,96,859	8	4
Police	3,61,437	15	7
Lighting	2,47,862	1	8
Water Works	2,80,639	12	3
Interest and Sinking Fund Debts.	5,06,269	8	11
Primary Education	10,000	0	0
Road Repairs	3,04,818	11	3
Assessment and Collection, Engineer's Department, road watering, rent, maintenance of gardens, improvement of streets, &c. &c.	4,20,114	14	9
Rs.	30,44,577	4	5

There was a net excess of actual over estimated income of Rs. 1,27,650, although there was a deficiency in the yield of Town Duties of Rs. 55,076, and in rates of Rs. 52,751.

Incidence of Taxation.

The population of the town and island of Bombay at the census of 1872 was 644,405. Comparing these figures with the revenue above shown to be derived from taxation proper, the average incidence per head of population is Rs. 3-11-2. If the revenue for services rendered be added, it would be Rs. 4-10-2. Liquor licenses and tobacco duty are included under taxation proper. They are not directly levied from a large proportion of the population, but they have an indirect effect on a large proportion by raising the price of the articles.

Water-supply

The principal matter engaging the attention of the Executive Engineer's Department during the year was the carrying on of the new works in connection with the Tulsi Lake, and 2,848 brass of masonry were added to No. 1 Dam. The water gathered at the Tulsi and thrown into the Vehar Lake was so considerable in quantity as to cause an overflow in the level of the latter, increasing the ordinary storage by 60

days' supply. Some serious bursts in the Vehar main occurred, and it is anticipated that a heavy outlay must ere long be incurred in replacing worn-out mains and distributing pipes. At the end of the year the number of connections with the main was 10,629, of which 314 were made during 1873.

Northbrook Gardens.

The new Northbrook Gardens, the cost of which was provided by public subscription in commemoration of the Viceroy's visit to Bombay, are in course of construction on a site in Trimbuck Purushram Street presented for the purpose by Government.

Food supplies.

During the year the Crawford Markets were better supplied with fruits and vegetables, especially towards the latter part of the season, than at any former time. Of late European vegetables, particularly cabbage, cauliflowers, lettuce and celery, have greatly improved both in size and quality. But, on the other hand, the quality of meat is falling off. The Commissioner says :—"Mr. Higgins has particularly brought to my notice a fact which deserves the attention of Government, that a steady deterioration has for some years been going on in the size and quality of horned cattle brought for slaughter to Bandora: in 1867 the average weight of a beef carcase at Bandora was about 320 lbs.; this year (1873) it was about 220 lbs."

Sanitation.

The Health Department was fully occupied as usual in cleansing the town. Upwards of 130 miles of drains were opened and cleaned; nearly 114,000 tons of garbage were collected, of which more than 90,000 were sent by railway to the Kurla swamp, 50 acres of which have been reclaimed by the Municipality. Of night-soil nearly 58,000 tons were collected by the municipal halalcores, or a daily average of 158 tons. An experimental system of drainage was introduced into Sonapore, and so far it has proved very successful. The sewer gases are by a peculiar system of connection prevented from rising into the houses, and the storm waters are excluded from the sewers. The Hindu burying-ground on the Haines' Road at Worli having become much overcrowded and quite

unfit for further use, it was closed, and the old cemetery on the Clerk Road re-opened for use until such time as the Corporation can provide a cemetery elsewhere.

Mortality.

The mortuary statistics of the town and island of Bombay will be spoken of hereafter in conjunction with those of the rest of the Presidency; but the following facts may here be mentioned in connection with the sanitary measures above alluded to. The number of deaths in the city during 1873, including 785 still-born children, was 16,540, being 3,325 less than in 1872. 8,506 were of males and 7,159 of females. The rate per 1,000 of the population was 24·31. The proportion per 1,000 of the population carried off by zymotic diseases and all other causes during the last 5 years is as follows:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	Ratio per 1,000	Ratio per 1,000	Ratio per 1,000	Ratio per 1,000	Ratio per 1,000
Cholera	1·17	·60	·41	·29	·15
Small-pox	2·68	·86	1·43	2·88	1·11
Measles	·74	·27	·43	·61	·20
Fevers	7·93	7·36	9·84	11·66	9·55
All other causes	14·97	14·01	12·82	14·03	13·30
Total of all causes...	27·49	23·10	24·93	29·47	24·31

Both cholera and small-pox were less prevalent during 1873 than in the 4 preceding years. 39·20 per cent. of the total number of deaths were registered as having been caused by fever. The highest rate of mortality was among Negro Africans; the lowest among Jews. The death-rate among Europeans was 24·54 per 1,000, among Eurasians 18·2, among Pársis 21·97.

Cattle disease.

Towards the close of the year rinderpest appeared, and carried off a considerable number of cattle. Stringent measures were found necessary to prevent the disease from

spreading into the interior, and to stamp it out within the island. A hospital was established near Mahaluxmi for the treatment of cattle which were suffering, and the result was very successful.

(2).—Mofussil Municipalities.

Change in the law relating to Mofussil Municipalities.

The administration of Mofussil Municipalities was during the year conducted in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850 and Bombay Act II. of 1862. The deficiencies which were discovered in these Acts and the necessity for further legislation on the subject have already been shown, and the principal provisions of the new Municipal Act have been described. That Act, however, did not receive the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy till after the year under review had closed, and some time is yet required to bring it into proper working order. It may here be mentioned, however, that the proposals of Collectors respecting the reconstitution of some municipalities, the abolition of others, and the selection of new places for the introduction of the Act are now under the consideration of Government; that His Excellency in Council has expressed his intention of not creating city municipalities without clear evidence that the population in general and their representatives, the Municipal Commissioners, have by their intelligence and adoption of sanitary and other improvements established a claim to superior powers of self-government, and of not creating town municipalities except where they are required. In purely agricultural districts it may not be desirable to establish a municipality in places which have a population of even 4,000 or 5,000.

Reduction in the number of Municipalities.

It will be observed by a reference to the statement of municipal receipts and expenditure in the Appendix (V.—B 3) that the number of municipalities in existence during the whole or part of the year under review was 213, the same as in the previous year. But some of the municipalities in the Sátára Collectorate had an income of less than Rs. 1,000, and two during the year realized Rs. 83 and Rs. 61 respectively. Many of them are in small villages

with a population of less than 2,000. The origin of these petty municipalities was explained in last report, the impossibility of effecting any good with so insignificant sums was pointed out, and the abolition of 32 and the prospect of more being abolished were mentioned. This anticipation was realized with regard to 27 of the smaller of them which remained at the beginning of the year. It was represented that they were not popular, that so many were under one officer that the object of municipal institutions was to a large extent defeated, and that the mámlatdárs and Assistant Collectors' records were clogged with papers relating to them to such an extent that more important matters were interfered with.

Variety in the method of raising Municipal Revenue explained.

The manner of raising municipal revenues varies considerably in different places, as the Municipal Commissioners have had and will continue to have the right of making rules for the administration of towns under their charge. This variety, and particularly the difference which results in the incidence of taxation in different places, may be regarded as an evil; but Government cannot establish a strictly uniform system for the whole Presidency without prejudice to the principle of self-government, which it is the object of all municipal institutions to foster, and much latitude is necessarily allowed to suit local customs, circumstances, and preferences. Government only reserve the right of sanctioning the rules so as to ensure their being consistent with recognized maxims of policy.

Preference of Municipalities for Octroi Duties.

The mode of taxation which Municipal Commissioners have in the exercise of the discretion allowed to them most generally adopted is that of octroi duties. During the year under review they were levied in 173 municipal towns out of the whole number of 213; they were levied by every municipality in Sind, and, with the exception of Karáchi and Kotri and places in the Shikárpur Collectorate, municipalities in that province made use of no other form of taxation. Octroi duties yielded more than 57 per cent. of the whole municipal revenue of the Presidency.

Objections to Octroi Duties how far obviated.

The principal objections to octroi duties are that they are liable to become transit duties, and that the burden falls more heavily on the poor than on the rich. Measures have, however, been taken to confine the duty to articles locally consumed, and there seems reason to believe that in the Presidency proper the orders on the subject have been strictly carried out during the year under review. The only places in the Presidency proper where the incidence per head of octroi exceeded Re. 1 are the important towns of Ahmedábád and Surat, in which there is no house-tax, and in neither was it much above Re. 1. In Sind it is otherwise. At Sakhar the incidence of octroi per head of population was over Rs. 7, at Khetti it was nearly Rs. 7, at Karáchi it was about Rs. 3-11-0, and at several other less important places it was considerably over Re. 1. It is difficult to believe that this could have been the case if goods in transit had been rigidly exempted. The attention of the Commissioner in Sind has already been invited to the matter. It may be added that the average incidence per head of octroi for the whole Presidency was 11 annas 8 pies, which seems to be very moderate, and to further corroborate the assertion that, generally speaking, the tax is confined to goods locally consumed. The other objection is one which cannot be obviated effectually for some time to come. It would have less weight if the duties were imposed only on luxuries; but it is impossible in this country, where the poor bear so large a proportion to the rich, to realize any considerable revenue, unless articles of general consumption are subjected to the duty. There seems no reason, moreover, why the poorer classes should be exempted altogether from paying for additional comfort and better health, and any inequality in the burden which would result from octroi duties alone is much obviated by combining direct with indirect taxation as is done in most large towns containing wealthy inhabitants.

Other sources of Municipal Revenue.

The house-tax is after octroi the most popular source of municipal income. It was levied during the year in 80 towns, and yielded on the whole Rs. 1,67,118-4-11, or nearly 8 per cent. of the gross municipal revenue. In Poona no less

than Rs. 27,675-15-2 was levied on account of it, and in Broach Rs. 18,085-14-3. From tolls and wheel-tax together Rs. 1,35,526 or more than 6 per cent. were derived, from assessed taxes Rs. 1,77,900 or upwards of 8 per cent., and from miscellaneous sources Rs. 3,34,831 or about 16 per cent. It is to be remarked, however, that, although generally the items included under the latter head are license fees for the sale of poisonous substances, which when levied in municipal towns are mostly credited to the municipalities, the proceeds of municipal ferries, shop-rent, fines of certain kinds, and various receipts other than those from taxation proper, there is reason to believe that in some cases taxes which seemed not to fall properly under the other heads specified have been included. The number of these miscellaneous sources was increased during the year by the operation of two Resolutions, one of which is to the effect that Government may offer to such municipalities as it may deem fit all Government lands within municipal limits not in the occupation of Government, provided the municipalities will undertake the cost of the survey and settlement under Bombay Act IV. of 1868 and continue to pay to Government the amount of revenue that may now be derived from these lands, the right to resume them being also stipulated for; the other order directed that the surplus proceeds of all pounds within municipal limits should be made over to the municipalities on the understanding that all the expenses in connection with the pounds, inclusive of the cost of construction, are borne by these bodies.

Incidence of Taxation.

The average incidence per head of taxation varies very considerably in different places for reasons already mentioned. The high incidence of octroi at Sakhar, Khetti, Karáchi, and other places in Sind has been spoken of. At Khetti octroi was the only form of taxation imposed, and the net incidence of it was Rs. 6-15-1. At Sakhar a wheel-tax was also levied, and at Karáchi a house-tax and a wheel-tax, and the average incidence of all taxation at these places was respectively Rs. 7-4-7 and Rs. 3-14-1. There can be little doubt,

however, that the deduction to be drawn from those figures, especially from those relating to Sakhar and Khetti, is that they do not represent the actual incidence of taxation on the inhabitants of those places, but that part of the revenue was derived from others than the municipal population. At places of pilgrimage, where the revenue is derived partly or wholly from a pilgrim tax, the resident population and the number taxed do not correspond, and the average deduced from calculating the income in reference to the former does not show the incidence of taxation at all. This refers to such places as Pandharpur, Signápur, Jejuri, and Alandi, where the incidence shown is respectively Rs. 3-1-7, Rs. 3-3-5, Re. 1-0-6 and Re. 1-13-6. At Saptashring also, in the Násik Collectorate, a pilgrim tax is levied, and the proportion the amount derived bears to the small resident population is Rs. 4-2-10, but it has been entered under the head of Miscellaneous, and not "Assessed Taxes", as in the other places above specified. Elsewhere the incidence of taxation is nowhere high. It is naturally highest in large towns such as Ahmedábád, Surat, Broach, and Poona, which require large expenditure for sanitary and other purposes, but it nowhere amounts to Rs. 2 per head, and the average incidence for the whole Presidency is only Re. 1-0-1·8.

Expenditure.

The manner of expending municipal revenues is equally with the manner of levying them left to the municipalities themselves, subject only to such restrictions as are prescribed by law. The following statement shows the percentages of the whole expenditure throughout the Presidency which were incurred under the main heads :—

Establishment	11·756
Police	6·42
Lighting	6·003
Public Health	32·22
Public Instruction	3·66
Public Works	24·42

Water-supply

Government have frequently urged upon municipalities that a good and sufficient water-supply is the first and main object on which the municipal revenues should be expended, and there is evidence that the suggestion is being attended to. The supply of water given to the town of Pandharpur was referred to in last report. It is now distributed in stand-pipes at people's doors, and is reported to be felt as a great boon. At Yeola a scheme for the extension of the water-works is in progress. At Bhivandi in the Tanna Collectorate an adequate supply of water has been brought from the Warala tanks by pipes and distributed through the town. Want of water has been most felt at Belgaum and in several municipal towns in the Dhárwár Collectorate. A project is under consideration to get it from springs for the former place, and improvements are being effected in the latter places by extending the gathering ground.

Other objects of expenditure.

In other respects much good has been effected. The large percentage of expenditure devoted to public health has been shown above, and the fact that about 35·5 of this is devoted to conservancy proves that much attention is paid to this important matter. It is stated that there is nothing on which the people are so ready to spend their money as on improving the sanitation of the towns. A surface drainage scheme was completed at Máligám during the year under review, and a similar project has for some time been under consideration at Pandharpur. Communications have everywhere been improved, streets lighted, and the progress of vaccination, medical institutions, and instruction is in most places assisted by considerable contributions.

Local Public Works Loan Act.

It would often be impossible to carry out works of much magnitude if the municipal revenue for the year were alone drawn upon, and for this reason the operation of Act XXIV. of 1871 is attended with good results. The following statement shows the loans taken up during the year, and the purpose for which they were granted :—

Municipality.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which granted.
	Rs.	
Karwar... ...	15,000 ...	To provide public latrines and reclaim swampy ground.
Broach	16,000 ...	To pay off a debt incurred in improving a public road
Bhivandi ...	15,000 ...	To improve the water-supply.
Haidarábád ...	2,50,000 ...	Do.
Yeola ...	9,000 ...	Do.
Shikárpur ...	45,000 ...	To fill in hollows around the town, which were considered injurious to health, and to pay a debt incurred for similar work previously executed.
Do. ...	9,000 ...	To improve the water-supply.

MILITARY.

Strength and Distribution of the Army.

The following table shows the strength of the army attached to the Bombay Presidency at the end of the year under review :—

	European Commissioned Officers.		European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.		Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.	Total.
	In India.	Out of India.	In India.	Out of India.		
Bombay Staff Corps... ...	372	128	...	...	.....	500
Unattached List	...	...	321	6*	.....	327
Officers Unattached, and on Veteran Establishment, and holding honorary commissions...	24	3	...	...	.....	27
Artillery	109	29	2,477	...	158	2,773
Artillery Store Lascars ...	.....	...	...	...	227	227
Royal Engineers and Corps of Sappers and Miners ...	61	19	40	...	479	599
Staff and Guides attached to Sind Horse...	.....	...	...	...	315	315
Cavalry...	50	10	490	...	3,594	4,144
Infantry...	324	71	7,818	...	20,740	28,953
Lascars...	.....	...	...	...	1,585	1,585
	940	260	11,146	6*		
Grand Total...	1,200		11,152		27,098	39,450

* Warrant Officers.

In the Appendix will be found a statement (III.—F 1) showing the strength of each arm of the service, the number remaining at the end of the previous year, the number recruited during the year under review, and the number who died, were invalided, discharged, or deserted. A second statement (III.—F 2) shows the manner in which the several regiments or batteries were distributed.

Cost of the Army.

The total cost of the army attached to the Bombay Presidency during the year under review was Rs. 2,46,34,703-12-0. Of this sum Rs. 1,27,61,083-7-0 constituted the pay and allowances of officers and men, Rs. 72,24,966-9-0 being for the Native Army and Rs. 55,36,116-14-0 for the European Army. Rs. 1,07,36,037-8-0 were paid for effective, and Rs. 11,37,582-13-0 for non-effective, services. The details will be found in a statement in the Appendix (III.—F 3).

Equipment.

The arms of the European corps are in good order and generally serviceable, most of the regiments being armed with the latest pattern Snider Rifle. The arms of the Native Infantry are reported to be all indifferent, and in some instances very bad. The D Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, was during the year equipped with the 9-pounder rifle muzzle-loading gun of wrought iron, mounted on iron carriages, and the A Battery, 18th Brigade, Royal Artillery, will shortly be similarly equipped. There will then be but one of the field batteries in this Presidency armed with the smooth-bore gun. The issue of lances to one-half of the men of the 1st Light Cavalry has been sanctioned, and the Poona Horse Regiment has been armed with single-barrelled rifled cavalry muzzle-loading carbines. The whole of the Native Infantry, with the exception of the 23rd and 24th Native Infantry, are now armed with the Enfield rifle, and arrangements have been made for the immediate equipment with that rifle of these two regiments also.

Drill and instruction.

A camp of exercise was formed at Chinchwad, about 10 miles west of Poona, on 6th December 1874. The strength of the force was as follows :—

European	Cavalry	... ...	146
Do.	Artillery	... ...	632

European Infantry	4,107
Native Cavalry	699
Do. Artillery	116
Do. Infantry	4,655
Do. Sappers and Miners ...	154
	10,509

The first few days were occupied in drilling by brigades and then by divisions. During the latter portion of the time brigades manœuvred against brigades, and finally divisions against divisions. The camp was broken up on the 24th December, after a review parade before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, who was pleased to express his opinion of the high state of discipline and efficiency of the force.

Gymnastics. During the past year gymnastic instruction was carried on systematically at Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, Bombay, Disa, Karáchi, Mhow, and Poona. The gymnasia at Ahmadnagar, Poona, and Disa were completed ; that at Nasirábád has lately been handed over for occupation, and that at Kirki is sufficiently advanced for work to commence. The building at Belgaum is ready, but the apparatus has not yet been supplied. The regiment occupying the station has hitherto supplied it regimentally. The numbers instructed show an increase on the previous year, and the improvement in physical development was most satisfactory. At the Poona gymnasium out of 25 instructed and dismissed the average increase was—

Weight, 4 lbs.
Chest, 3 inches,
Fore arm, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch,
Upper arm, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch,

while 7 increased over 4 inches round the chest. The new gymnasium at Poona, which is the most complete of its kind in India, was opened on the 7th April. The attendance at the regular classes of instruction averages about 100 daily, and the institution is open every afternoon for voluntary exercise, and is daily gaining favour with the men as a place

of recreation. The voluntary attendance for the past 11 months has been 2,939, and shows an almost daily increase.

Military Instruction.

At the schools of Garrison Instruction at Poona and Mhow two courses of four months each were gone through, and one at Mount Abu, where a new school was established. At the first course of the Poona class 8 subalterns attended, who all passed their examination. The second course was attended by 3 captains of the Staff Corps, and 3 subalterns of the British Army, while 2 sub-lieutenants attended both courses instead of going to Sandhurst. The result of the examination is not known yet. 1 subaltern of the British Cavalry, 6 of the British Infantry, and 2 of the Staff Corps attended the first course at Mhow, 8 of whom passed the examination and one failed. The second course was attended by 2 of the British Cavalry, 3 of the British Infantry and 3 of the Staff Corps, and two sub-lieutenants went through a double course as at Poona. The result of the examination of those who attended the second course is not known yet. The Mount Abu class consisted of 3 captains and 6 subalterns; one subaltern belonged to the British Infantry, the rest under instruction belonged to the Staff Corps. The result of the examination has not yet been reported.

Musketry.

The progress made in musketry by the European troops has been satisfactory. The average obtained by the infantry as a body was 82·42, nearly 4 points higher than that obtained last year. The 7th Regiment, which was exercised at home, and the 41st, which was exercised in Bengal, are not included. In the cavalry the average was 31·26, being an increase on last year of nearly one point. The figures obtained by the Native infantry armed with the rifle also show an improvement, but the practice at many stations was not concluded in time to make out the exact figures for this report. There has been no change in the system of instruction amongst the European troops; amongst the Native troops the system of giving prizes separately for target and judging distance practice was introduced.

Army Signalling.

During the past year 14 officers and 53 men underwent a course of instruction in army signalling, making a total of

90 officers and 175 men who have passed through the school since its establishment in 1871. No books for instruction or apparatus, however, have as yet been received from England. At each station where there are men qualified as signallers practice with hand flags is carried on twice a week.

Schools. The number of schools open during the year was as follows :—

British Regiments and Batteries ...	25
Native Army	31
Native Girls' Schools	18
Total...	74

The average monthly attendance in British schools was 2,752 men and 1,365 children ; the names of 2,200 men, 2,470 boys, and 660 girls were on the school-books of the Native Army schools at the end of the calendar year 1873. The number of school certificates awarded in the 12 months was—

British Troops	1,069.
Native Troops	264.

It is said that very little interest is taken in the Hindustáni classes, but during the year one man passed the higher standard test and 75 men the lower standard. There were 37 students on the roll of the Native Military Normal School at Poona, and 3 were sent out as vernacular teachers. There are now 74 certificated masters employed in the Native Army, but 14 of them receive pay as pupil teachers only. The number qualified to teach English is 35. The school regulations of 1871 have been declared applicable to India, with certain modifications chiefly of a financial nature.

Veterinary. The health of the Government horses has been very good during the year, the percentage of deaths being much below the average ; but those of the Silladar Cavalry at Jacobábád, in which regiments there are no veterinary surgeons, suffered severely from a disease called "Sar", a modified

type of Ludiana fever, and lost more than 8 per cent. of their number by deaths. The Commissariat cattle have been healthy.

Remounts.

The supply of horses in the Bombay Army was during the year under review scantier and worse than ever. The requirements of the service were fortunately very small, and the number has been completed, but the remounts are far below the average in quality. The Australians are not so well-bred as usual; the Arabs and Persians are reported to be under-sized, flat-sided, and feeble; while many soft, low-bred northern horses (Hiralis and Cabulis) have been bought. To complete the number required, horses had to be taken which otherwise would not have passed into the service.

Veterinary School.

The usual course of instruction was given at the Army Veterinary School, and was attended by 2 officers (by 4 for part of the time), by 11 European farriers, by 7 Native farriers of the Silladar Cavalry, by a salootrie of No. 3 Punjab Light Field Battery, and 1 from a Native State in Káthiáwár. Fair progress was made.

Accommodation for Troops.

Little has been done for the accommodation of British troops during the past year. Consequent on the removal of the head-quarters and two companies of the British Infantry Regiment from Poona to Ahmadnagar many temporary barracks and buildings in the Wanauri and late General Depôt lines were removed. The early completion of the new artillery barracks at Nimach has been urged on the attention of the Governor General's Agent at Rajputána, as the men are overcrowded in the old artillery barracks. The necessity for the erection of semi-permanent buildings on the plinths raised for three-storied barracks at Colaba to accommodate the three garrison batteries now in Bombay has also been strongly represented, and a comprehensive scheme for the erection of new depôt barracks on a better site than that of the condemned barracks and hospital has been proposed. New lines for the Native Infantry Regiment at Dhárwár are under construction, and at Rájkot additional lines for the head-quarters and two companies of a Native

Regiment have been completed. The Native Infantry lines at Tanna having been condemned, the reconstruction of pendalls for half the wing on a fresh site was sanctioned, and the work is nearly completed. The drainage of the Mehidpur station has been ordered to be improved, pending the decision of the question as to the reconstruction of the lines. Sanction has been accorded to the construction of new lines at Poona, for one of the regiments of Native Infantry stationed there, on a modified and reduced plan.

Sanitaria. Under the head of Sanitaria also little or nothing was done during the past year. The construction of the additional barrack sanctioned for Purandhar was deferred for want of funds, and for the same reason many much-needed works have been either suspended or altogether negatived.

Movements of Troops. The Bengal and Madras troops passing through this Presidency were moved by railway, but, where found practicable, the relief movements of this Presidency were effected by marching. The families and sick and weakly men of the European troops were, however, moved by rail, when possible, not only to save them discomfort, but because it was found to be economical. The Squadron 3rd Hussars stationed at Ahmadnagar rejoined its head-quarters at Mhow, being replaced at Ahmadnagar by the head-quarters and two companies of a British Infantry Regiment hitherto located at Poona. The Battery of Horse Artillery at Ahmadnagar was transferred to Kirki, and was replaced by a field battery. It was originally intended that the D and F Batteries, 18th Brigade, R.A., should move to Disa and Nimach in relief, but intimation was afterwards received that they were to embark for England during the current year. As the E—9 R. A. had moved from Disa before the receipt of the intimation referred to, that station has been left without a battery till next season. At the request of the Government of India a squadron of the 3rd Light Cavalry proceeded from Nimach and Nasirábád to Deoli in relief of the 14th and until the arrival of the 9th Bengal Cavalry. In addition to the ordinary reliefs of the season

an exchange of stations was ordered between the Wing 25th Regiment N. L. I. at Mehidpur and the 10th Native Light Infantry at Mhow, owing to the former having suffered severely from fever. Advantage was taken of the relief movements to organize a camp of exercise at Chinchwad, which has already been referred to.

Employment of Troops.

The detachment of a reconnoitring force from Aden into the Lahej territory, owing to the aggressions of Turkish troops in that territory, has already been spoken of. The Brigadier General Commanding at Nasirábád was on 29th January last placed in communication with the Governor General's Agent, and ordered to be prepared to move troops fully equipped on the requisition of that officer. The object was the coercion of a refractory chief, but the force was not required. Some troops were ordered from Poona and Sirur to Bombay in February last for temporary duty in connection with riotous disturbances between the Mahomedans and Párs̀is, and returned to their stations after the Mohurrum. The other duties which devolved on the troops during the year do not call for special notice.

Troop-ship Service.

The whole of the troops despatched to England during the past year were conveyed in Her Majesty's troop-ships. There were 9 outward and 9 homeward voyages, 547 officers and 8,806 men, besides women and children, being carried in the former; and 360 officers, 4,718 men in health, and 2,502 invalids, besides women and children, in the latter. Some of them were, however, landed at Beypore, and some also embarked both at that port and at Cannanore, Colombo, and Aden. The numbers of officers and men landed and embarked at Bombay were as follows :—

	Officers.	Men in health.	Invalids.
Landed ...	545	8,654 ...	...
Embarked	341	4,208 ...	2,139

82 insanes, being 11 more than in the previous year, were sent home, and as far as possible distributed equally over the nine homeward voyages. A few cases of the milder contagious diseases occurred among the troops who arrived.

An outbreak of measles having occurred on some of the homeward voyages in 1872-73, and having been attributed to the embarkation of infected cases, a form of health certificate was established to be furnished by all parties of troops arriving from up-country for embarkation. It may be added that some of the reliefs of this Presidency are carried out by sea, but the only Government steamer available is the "Dalhousie", and it is not very suitable for the purpose. The cost of hired transport for this service was Rs. 90,147 during the past year, against Rs. 80,000 in the previous year.

Conservancy. The dry-earth system of conservancy continues in use for European troops. For Native troops the open trench has superseded the masonry latrines wherever practicable. The former system is said to be much more economical and better adapted to the habits of the Native. It is in contemplation to hand over to the Municipality of Bombay the conservancy of Colaba, with the exception of the portion in the occupation of the military. The latrines erected there for Natives have not yet been brought into use. Surface drains have been constructed at the Marine Lines in Bombay, whereby saturation of the soil by sewage water is prevented.

Sanitary. A trial of wood ashes for cleaning tinned steel washing basins has proved satisfactory. The health of the troops was unusually good during the year. Not a single case of cholera occurred.

Cantonments. As mentioned in the last report, the "Cantonment Act" (Bombay Act III. of 1867) is in force at Aden, Ahmedábád, Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, Deoláli, Kirki, Karáchi, and Sholápur; while Asirgarh, Baroda, Disa, Mhow, Nimach, and Nasirábád are under Bengal Act XXII. of 1864. Under the former Act two additional rules were passed by His Excellency in Council during the year under review, one relating to the feeding of cattle whose flesh is used as food for human beings; the other authorizing, under certain conditions, the inspection of private houses, &c., on the occurrence of cholera or other dangerous epidemic. The state of the

Cantonment Funds is in much the same position as was reported last year. The question of taxation in military cantonments is still awaiting the orders of the Government of India. Government have directed the planting and watering of trees on roads passing through cantonments to be undertaken by the Public Works Department; and the cost to be debited to Provincial Funds, which will have the effect of reducing the grant for that purpose in the Military Department. The most noticeable improvements are those carried out at Mhow, where roads have been constructed, streets widened, wells cleaned and deepened, houses which obstructed ventilation removed, and drains made. An estimate has been prepared for an entirely new system of drainage throughout the bazaar. A scheme for improving the water-supply at Nasirábád has been laid before the Government of India; and at Asirgarh and Nimach the water-supply and sanitation have been improved. The opening of the Karak-wasla Canal will be referred to hereafter.

Lock Hospitals.

Lock hospitals are in operation at Poona, Kirki, Ahmadnagar, Ahmedábád, Deoláli, Belgaum, Karáchi, Mhow, Nimach, Nasirábád, Disa, and Aden. The working of the rules appears to be satisfactory. They have been extended to the whole settlement of Aden, to the city of Ahmedábád, and to several villages lying within a certain radius of the latter cantonment.

General.

Among changes of a general nature introduced during the year, the following are worthy of notice The right flank cells of the garrison prison at Poona have now been declared a military prison, and regulations for the discipline thereof have been published. It has been ruled by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the period of tenure of appointment as Brigade Major by officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army will, for the future, be restricted to three years, officers appointed from Native Regiments retaining a lien on their regimental appointments. Consequent on the issue of Enfield rifles to Native Corps, an additional Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry has been sanctioned, and a re-distribution of the military

circles has been ordered. In the Judge Advocate General's Department a change of an opposite nature has been ordered. The appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate, Northern Division, is to lapse on the occasion of one of the existing establishment leaving the department. The original designation of Judge Advocate General has been restored to the head of the department in this Presidency.

MARINE.

Administration of the Marine Department during 1873-74.

The services of the several vessels constituting H. M.'s Bombay Marine were during the past year of a merely routine character. The "Amberwitch" continued to be employed in connection with the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and the "Comet" on the rivers of Mesopotamia. The "Dalhousie" carried troops from Bombay to Aden, and remained under the Resident's orders from the 28th May till 15th December 1873. During this period she afforded assistance to two wrecked steamers and one vessel, and also relieved the crews of ten Native boats burned by H. M.'s "Thetis," R.N., in the Assab Bay. She was afterwards employed in carrying troops, treasure, &c., between Bombay and Aden and Karáchi, and on the 31st March 1874 was despatched to the assistance of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chaldea", which was grounded inside the Vingorla rocks. The "Quantung" was similarly employed under the orders of the Resident at Aden, except for a short period while she was undergoing repairs in Bombay. The "Hugh Rose" and "May Frere" were engaged in the Persian Gulf during a large part of the year: the rest of the time was spent by them at the Presidency, the former undergoing repairs, the latter doing general services. The "Constance" continued to be employed at the Bahrein and El Katief Reef Channel Survey. The "Dagmar" was employed in general harbour duty, and the gun-boat "Clyde," for which new boilers have been sanctioned, remained dismantled. The turret-ships "Magdala" and "Abyssinia" were occasionally worked for exercise, but did no other service. The "Jhellum", river steamer, and "Mooltan" were employed in the Indus under the orders of

the Commissioner in Sind. In the Appendix will be found a statement (III.—G) of the vessels constituting H. M.'s Bombay Marine, with their stations and complements.

Dock Master's Department.

During the year 1873-74, 52 vessels in all were docked. Of these, 4 belonged to the Royal Navy; 17 were hulks and plant of the Indian Transport Department; 2 vessels of the Bombay Port Trust; 22 vessels of the Bombay Marine, including turret-ships, dredging vessel, police hulk, and coal boats; 2 were vessels belonging to Foreign Governments, and 5 were merchant vessels.

Master Builder's Department.

Six vessels of the Royal Navy underwent repairs during the year. The "Nimble" and "Magpie" were re-commissioned in this country, and in consequence their repairs involved a heavy cost: the former of Rs. 20,200, and the latter of Rs. 12,265. Besides these, two foreign men-of-war and twenty-six vessels and boats belonging to the Bombay Marine were docked and repaired. The construction of a new caisson is progressing, but as there is no pressing necessity for its completion, it has been made to give way to more urgent work. Five new boats were built and twelve repaired. The whole charges of this branch amounted to Rs. 3,02,148.

Chief Engineer's Department.

The following figures exhibit the cost of the work done in the Engineer's Department, under each of the heads noted below:—

	Rs.
Royal Navy	9,500
Foreign men-of-war	11,500
Indian Troop Service	2,000
Bombay Marine	73,200
Other Government Departments and Private Works	5,000
Total...	1,01,200

The superiority of the work done by the factory is generally acknowledged, but it does not seem to have been gene-

rally resorted to, except for work that could not be executed elsewhere. This is attributed to the high charges; but a considerable reduction was made, and came into force from the 1st October 1873.

Marine Storekeeper's Department.

The value of stores received during the year was Rs. 4,02,833-9-7; of stores issued, Rs. 5,52,734-3-7; of provisions received and issued, Rs. 4,429-12-2; of coal received, Rs. 2,86,780-3-3; of coal issued, Rs. 3,15,361-3-8. Rs. 43,800 were realized by the sale of three vessels, and Rs. 30,904-12-9 by the sale of old stores. The cost of the labour employed during the year was Rs. 23,164-15-5.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Area cultivated.

There was during the year under review a decrease in the area under cultivation throughout the whole Presidency, including Sind, as will be seen from the detailed comparative statement in the Appendix (IV.—A 1). But the principal decrease was in Sind; in the Northern Division of the Presidency proper there was also a decrease, but it was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the Southern Division. The total area of culturable land in the whole Presidency, exclusive of the collectorates of Kánara and Karáchi, for which the figures have not been reported, is given as acres 29,763,754-39-13 and * bighas 844,818-17-9. The area cultivated during the year under review is shown as acres 23,148,534-15-13½ and bighas 444,630-17-8½, while in 1872-73 it was acres 23,442,193-1-5¾ and bighas 526,515-6-5¾. In these figures the area cultivated in Kánara is not included, as the Collector states that owing to a limited portion only of the district having been surveyed and settled the information cannot be given, but they include the cultivated area in Karáchi, which has been reported, though the culturable area has not. The decrease shown above is acres 293,658-25-8¼ and bighas 81,884-8-17¼. In Sind it was acres 365,288-12-0; in the Northern Division acres 17,536-8-10¾ and bighas 81,722-8-17¼, while there was an increase in the Southern Division of acres 89,166-32-2½, from which, however, must be deducted a decrease in unsurveyed districts of bighas 162-0-0. There was, therefore, in the Presidency proper an increase of acres 71,630-26-7¼, but a decrease of bighas 81,884-8-17¼. The extent of the bigha varies in different places, but, roughly speaking, 1½ bighas make an acre. On this calculation there would be an increase in the Presidency proper of about 17,041 acres. It may further be remarked that throughout the Presidency

* Where the district has been surveyed, the area is given in acres; where not surveyed, in bighas.

there is an increase in the cultivation of garden lands, that in the Northern Division the decrease is only in the cultivation of dry-crop lands, that in the Southern Division there is an increase in the cultivation of all classes, and in Sind a decrease in all but garden lands, of which the total area is insignificant.

Causes of increase and decrease.

Cultivation in Sind depends almost entirely on artificial irrigation, and the cultivated area, therefore, fluctuates considerably according to the nature of the inundation, which during the year under review was unusually bad. The increase in the Presidency proper is not large, considering the area of the Presidency, and does not appear to be due to any exceptional cause. In Dhárwár, Poona, and Sholápur cultivation has on the whole extended, notwithstanding the introduction of revised rates and an unfavourable season, and although 1,300 acres are said to have been thrown up in one taluka of the last-named district in which the rates were lately revised. It must not be forgotten, however, that as the survey progresses, a larger area is generally shown to be under cultivation than is entered in the Collector's books, and in other respects the returns may not be perfectly correct, though they are believed to be on the whole fairly accurate. In some districts in which the survey is not in progress cultivation has advanced, in others declined, without any assignable cause.

Products of the several divisions.

A second statement in the Appendix (IV.—A 2) shows the area upon which each product was grown in the several collectorates during the year under review. It appears therefrom that by far the largest proportions were sown with jowari and bajri, which was to be expected, as they are the ordinary food grains of the common people. They occupied respectively 28·6 per cent. and 18 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. Cotton comes next with a percentage of 7·6, while 6·8 per cent. and 6·3 per cent. of the whole cultivated area were taken up with rice and wheat respectively. It will be observed, however, that Kánara, where rice is largely grown, is not included in the statement. It may also be noted that in the Northern Division most land is devoted to bajri, in

the Southern Division to jowari, and in Sind to rice. This indicates the nature of the food used by the lower classes in the different divisions, and as rice is more nutritious than either of the other two grains, it shows that the standard of subsistence is higher in Sind than in the Presidency proper. It is to be regretted that a higher class of food is not more generally used in the Presidency proper, for as the bulk of the population now depend on the lowest class grains, there would be nothing lower to fall back upon, if they failed.

Cotton cultivation more fully described.

Other products do not call for particular remark, but as cotton is the principal article of export from this Presidency, as the whole course of trade and the progress of the country depend so largely upon it, and as much trouble has been taken and much expenditure incurred by Government to improve the staple, it is necessary to describe the cultivation of it during the year under review with some minuteness.

Area of cotton cultivation and estimated out-turn.

A comparative statement will be found in the Appendix (IV.—A 3) exhibiting the area under cotton cultivation and the estimated produce during the year under review as contrasted with the figures for the preceding year. The following abstract shows the results in the several divisions :—

Divisions.	Season 1872-73.		Season 1873-74.		Increase in 1873-74.		Decrease in 1873-74.		Total Increase in 1873-74.	
	Land under Cotton.	Actual Yield.	Land under Cotton.	Estimated Yield.	Land under Cotton.	Yield.	Land under Cotton.	Yield.		
	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres. g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.
Northern Division ..	1,049,853 17	66,510 637½	1,166,453 15	105,382 180	116,599 38	38,871 324½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Division ..	1,068,549 38 9/16	29,888 610¾	1,084,716 35⅛	31,848 267½	16,166 36 9/16	1,959 441¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind	50,084 14	14,176 136	51,257 27	13,165 52	1,173 13	.....	.....	1,011 84	.....	.....
Native States* ..	1,508,492 22¼	103,787 406½	1,747,234 7¼	98,953 141⅜	238,741 25	.....	.....	4,834 264¾	.....	.....
Total ..	3,676,960 11 13/16	214,363 222¾	4,049,662 4⅜	249,348 640⅞	372,701 32 9/16	40,830 766¼	.....	5,845 348¾	372,701 32 9/16	34,985 417¼

* The Baroda district is not included in this return, as no information has been received of actual yield for the year 1872-73 nor of estimated yield for 1873-74. The acreage under cotton for the year 1872-73 was estimated in the previous report at 178,922 acres 39½ goontas, and the estimated yield 27,495 candies 460 lbs.; the acreage for the past season 1873-74 as amounting to 197,492 acres 28 goontas and the actual acreage for 1872-73 at 202,841 acres 4 goontas.

It thus appears that there is again a general increase in the land under cotton cultivation, amounting, on the whole, to acres 372,701-32$\frac{9}{16}$, and that the estimated yield exceeds the actual out-turn of the previous year by 34,985 candies 418$\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., representing an increase of 69,971 bales. This is attributed by the Inspector-in-Chief partly to favourable weather at the period of sowing, and partly to more land being brought under the plough. This would appear to be true of the Southern Division, where there has been an increase in cultivation generally, but in the Northern Division and in Sind, where the cultivated area has been shown to have been less during the year under review than during the preceding year, the increase in cotton cultivation must have been accompanied by a greater decrease in the cultivation of other products. The following statement shows the total area under cotton cultivation for the past five seasons :—

Years.	Actual Acres.	
1869-70	4,525,328-11	
1870-71	3,736,272- 2$\frac{1}{2}$	
1871-72	3,379,937-19$\frac{3}{8}$	
1872-73	3,879,801-15$\frac{3}{16}$	
1873-74 (estimated)	4,247,154-32$\frac{3}{8}$	—(including Baroda).
Total	19,768,494$\frac{7}{16}$	
Average...	3,953,698-32$\frac{7}{80}$	

It thus appears that the acreage under cotton cultivation during the year under review exceeds the average of the five years by 293,456 acres, while it falls short of the largest area, that of 1869-70, by 278,174 acres.

Actual out-turn of 1872-73 and estimated out-turn of 1873-74 compared.

The statements of the actual out-turn of 1872-73, received since the publication of the last report, show that in that year 17$\frac{1}{2}$ acres were required to produce one candy of cotton while the estimate was 16$\frac{1}{3}$ acres. This gives the average number of pounds of cotton produced on each acre as 45·7; the estimate for the year under review is 48·2 lbs., or an increase of 6·5 per cent.

Acreage and out-turn of indigenous and exotic cotton respectively.

The total increase in the acreage and out-turn has been stated above; but it is desirable to show also the increase or decrease in the acreage under indigenous and exotic cotton respectively, and in the out-turn of each, as compared with those of the preceding year. The information is exhibited in the following statement :—

Divisions.	Indigenous Cotton.				Exotic Cotton.				Total increase Indigenous and Exotic Cotton.		Total decrease Indigenous and Exotic Cotton.	
	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.					
	Acres g	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs
Northern Division..	18,326 31	1,371 480	....	....	98,273 7	37,499 631½	....	....	116,599 38	38,871 325½	....	....
Southern Division ..	....	1,844 321	2,670 11¼	....	18,837 8$\frac{13}{16}$	115 119¾	....	....	16,166 36$\frac{1}{16}$	1,959 440¾	....	....
Sind	1,178 11	....	....	1,350 319	....	339 235	4 38	....	1,173 13	....	....	1,011 84
Native States ..	241,099 36	....	....	6,168 122¾	....	1,333 642	2,338 11	....	238,761 25	....	....	4,834 264¾
Total.. ..	260,604 38	3,216 17	2,670 11¼	7,518 441¾	117,110 15$\frac{13}{16}$	39,288 60¼	2,343 9	....	372,701 32$\frac{9}{16}$	40,830 766¼	....	5,845 348¾
							Total increase in Area and Crop....		372,701 32$\frac{9}{16}$	34,985 419¾		

There is thus an increase, both in the area under indigenous and in that under exotic cotton; but in the estimated out-turn of indigenous cotton there is a decrease of 4,302 candies, while in that of exotic there is an increase of 39,288 candies. The decrease is almost entirely in Native States, where an average of 40 lbs. to the acre is given, whereas the average in the British territory is 57 lbs. to the acre.

Estimated yield per acre.

The estimated yield per acre is shown in the following statement, prepared by the Inspector-in-Chief from the returns of the Revenue officials:—

Collectorates, &c.	Actual 1872-73, lbs.	Estimated 1873-74, lbs.	Increase 1873-74, lbs.	Decrease 1873-74, lbs.
Haidarábád	251·97	249·77	.....	2·20
Thar and Parkár ...	215·73	286·60	70·85	.....
Shikárpur	180·82	67	.....	113·82
Máhi Kánta	145·69	170·19	24·50	.....
Rewa Kánta	109·26	107·65	.....	1·71
Kaira	86·10	70·42	.....	15·68
Surat	86·84	91·96	5·12	.....
Karáchi	73·62	79·18	5·56	.....
Pahlanpur	72·48	51·86	.....	20·62
Kolhápur, with the States of S. M. Country ...	70·13	88·69	18·56	.....
Broach	59·22	61·22	2·0	.....
Frontier of Upper Sind...	56·49	99·32	42·83	.....
Káthiáwár	55·65	41·58	.....	14·7
Násik	52·81	35·95	.....	16·86
Poona	45·40	39·30	.....	6·10
Khándesh	44·90	84·88	40·	.....
Sátára	44·88	63·59	18·69	.....
Ahmedábád	39·90	37·13	.....	2·77
Ahmadnagar	33·83	37·80	3·97	.....
Sholápur	31·94	26·16	.....	5·78
Dhárwár...	30·44	33·68	3·24	.....
Kacch	27·60	20·52	.....	7·8
Akálkot	18·64	10·0	.....	8·64
Belgaum	9·27	*7·96	.....	1·31
Kaládgi	8·50	10·02	1·52	.....

* The Collector of Belgaum gives 40 to 45 lbs. as the out-turn for an average year, but is of opinion that the last season's crop was very far below the average, owing to a bad season.

Cotton Frauds Act.

The Cotton Frauds Act is now worked throughout the several districts in the Presidency, including Sind, by 13 Inspectors and 10 Sub-Inspectors, under the orders of the chief Revenue authorities. Other Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are engaged under the supervision of the Inspector-in-Chief in preventing adulteration and fraud at the numerous presses in the Presidency town. There were in all 53 cases brought to trial during the year under report, the number of persons prosecuted being 59. Thirty-three cases resulted in conviction and the punishment of 37 persons. Some officers are of opinion that it is difficult to prove cases under the Act in its present form. A Commission was appointed by Government during the year under review to inquire into its working and alleged deficiencies, and has lately closed its sittings, but the report has not yet been published.

Method of cultivation.

To turn from the products of the Presidency to the manner of producing, it cannot be said that any marked improvement in agriculture is visible. At the same time it must be admitted that although the Native processes appear rude, it is doubtful if any have been discovered which are generally better suited to the country. English ploughs have been tried, and appear to have succeeded in black soft soils. In Ahmedábád, in particular, they are reported to be coming into requisition; sixteen are now in use in one village, and applications for them are constantly received. But the Native instrument is, in the opinion of many competent persons, better suited to hard red soils, which indeed it is hardly possible, if desirable, to plough deeply.

Agricultural stock.

Perhaps the greatest drawback to the improvement of agriculture in the Presidency is the impracticability under present circumstances of properly combining it with stock-keeping. The richest land must sooner or later get exhausted, unless something is returned to it, and the most economical method of keeping up its fertility is to maintain stock upon it at intervals. But so long as the great bulk of the population do not use animal food, there is little chance of a due proportion of animals being kept. In

almost all collectorates some sheep and cattle are fed for butcher-meat and milk, and in some which are close to lines of railway and in the vicinity of large towns considerable flocks are kept. But generally speaking cattle are maintained only in such numbers as are required for cultivation and carrying purposes, and are too few for properly manuring the land. In the Appendix will be found a statement (IV.—A 4) of the agricultural stock in the several districts of the Presidency during the year under review. The returns for some districts are said to be fairly accurate, but for others they are not believed to be reliable. So far as the statement is to be depended upon, however, it shows, as compared with that of the previous year, a slight increase of agricultural stock in the Presidency proper, except in a few collectorates, though sheep and goats appear to have generally declined in numbers. The increase has naturally taken place simultaneously with the increase of cultivation above shown, and the opening up of the country by new roads and the improvement of old ones is gradually developing an increase in carts and cattle used for carrying purposes, which is especially noticeable in a prosperous district like that of Dharwar. On the other hand, it may be mentioned that towards the close of the year and subsequently a disease resembling rinderpest appeared in a few districts. In Tanna it attacked 2,400 cattle, and in Násik and Sátára it also prevailed to some extent. It is also reported to have appeared at Haidarábád, and in the Upper Sind Frontier a disease called "Sarli" carried off some cattle. In Khándesh a disease, the nature of which has not been definitely ascertained, suddenly broke out, and foot and mouth disease of a mild form was observed in Dhárwár. It is probable, however, that these causes will affect the statistics of the current year more than they have affected those of the year under review.

Horse breeding.

Horses are little, if at all, used for agricultural purposes in this Presidency, but they are usually classed as agricultural stock, and the measures which have been taken during the year for the improvement of the breed may here

be briefly noticed. There were 62 stallions employed during the year, 7 English, 1 Australian, 52 Arabs, 1 Gulf Arab, and 1 country-bred; 6 were purchased during the year at an average price of Rs. 1,150; 1 was presented to the stud, while 1 died and 1 was sold. The number of mares covered was 1,724 against 1,384 in the previous year. The average for each stallion was a little over 27, while in 1872-73 it was 22·87. Káthiáwar has 11 stallions as in the previous year, but three of them, which used to be most in demand, became sick, and the number of mares served in that province fell from 310 to 214. Khándesh has risen from 189 to 254, and Sirur from 125 to 222. At Jacobábád only 22 mares were covered by two horses in 1872-73, and the same horses covered 115 in the year under review. They were only employed for three months, however, in the former year. Most of the stallions are kept at the expense of Government, but at Karáchi, Haidarábád, and Shikárpur they are paid from Local Funds. A very general decrease in the cost of their keep is noticed, the average being only Rs. 26-15-5 against Rs. 29-0-3 in 1872-73. This is doubtless attributable to the fall in prices. The proportionate cost of each mare covered has also greatly decreased everywhere, except in Káthiáwar, Káládgi, and Belgaum, but the increase in those districts has raised the average from Rs. 14-12-3 to Rs. 15-6-7. The total cost, exclusive of supervision at Sirur and in Káthiáwar, was Rs. 19,343-8-6 against Rs. 18,976-8-3 in the previous year.

Horse shows.

The improvement of the breed of horses is also stimulated by horse shows, which have the further advantage of exhibiting the effect of the operations of the Government stud, special prizes being usually offered for the produce of Government stallions. Shows were held at seven places during the year under review as during the previous year, and with the exception of that at Rájkot, where the animals are said to have been of a poor description, they were successful. They are evidently stimulating an improvement in the breed, and the good effects of maintaining Government stallions are annually becoming more apparent.

Advances to cultivators.

Of general measures taken by Government during the year under review, with the view of fostering a better system of agriculture, the publication of new rules under the Land Improvement Act of 1871 was perhaps the most important. It must be explained, however, that it has long been the custom in this Presidency to grant advances for agricultural purposes other than agricultural improvements as defined in the Act in question, and the remarks of the late Lord Mayo on the passing of Act XXVI. of 1871 show that it was not the intention of the Government of India to interfere with that custom. The principal of such objects are the purchase of seed and of cattle, and in unsurveyed districts the construction or purchase of carts, and even before the passing of the Act above mentioned, the construction of new wells, tanks, bandaras, whether for irrigation or other purposes, or the repair of similar old works, was deemed a proper object for an advance, and in the Deccan collectorates in particular was encouraged in every possible way. But the intention has always been to confine advances for the purchase of seed or cattle to seasons of general drought or of murrain. The following statement shows the districts in which advances were made during the past year and the amount granted for permanent improvements and the purchase of seed or cattle or other purposes respectively :—

Name of Collectorate.	For purchase of Seed, Cattle, &c.		For permanent improvements.		Total.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.
Northern Division.						
Surat	...	310	799	2,165 0 0	799	2,475 0 0
Tanna	671	10	...	...	671	10 0 0
Khándesh	11,120	6,524	64,708	11,081 0 0	75,828	17,605 0 0
Násik	10,440	1,500	12,197	6,025 0 0	22,637	7,525 0 0
Panch Mahás	1,764	704	...	...	1,764	704 0 0

Names of Collectorate.	For purchase of Seed, Cattle, &c.		For permanent improvements.		Total.	
	1873-74.	1873-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Southern Division.		...				
Ahmadnagar	...	...	15,534	8,292 0 0	15,534	8,292 0 0
Poona	...	...	2,250	...	2,250	...
Sholápur...	...	900	6,975	1,585 0 0	6,975	1,585 0 0
Kaládgi	...	100	6,850	4,500 0 0	6,850	5,400 0 0
Sátára	...	...	25,225	2,480 0 0	25,225	2,580 0 0
Belgaum...	...	1,116	2,900	900 0 0	2,900	900 0 0
Ratnágiri	1,096	2,018	...	...	1,096	1,116 0 0
Kánara	...		670	145 0 0	670	2,163 0 0
Sind.						
Karáchi	...	30,000	...	...	...	30,000 0 0
Shikárpur	...	...	...	2,610 8 0	...	2,610 8 0
Total.....	25,091	43,182	1,38,108	39,783 8 0	1,63,199	82,965 8 0

Advances for purchase of seed or cattle and other purposes.

The advances other than those made under the Act appear to have been principally granted for the purchase of seed and cattle; the large sum of Rs. 30,000 in Karáchi was advanced in seed to zemindars who had been ruined by the bad season. Those given in Násik were for re-building houses destroyed by the floods of 1872, and settling Bhils as cultivators; in the Panch Maháls they were made to sufferers from fire.

Advances under the Land Improvement Act.

Most of the advances made under the Act appear to have been expended on the construction of wells and other means of irrigation. This is so far satisfactory; but it cannot be said that the total amount applied for shows a general desire to carry out improvements with the assistance of Government. It is said that in Kaládgi no advances have been made since the issue of the new rules, and other Collectors attribute the backwardness of the ryots in taking them to the formidable nature of the documents to be executed, the strictness about executing the works, and the uncertainty of being able to repay the amount within the prescribed time. Government are considering whether any modification in the rules is necessary, but precautions for the

recovery of the money advanced and against its being devoted to the payment of debts or other illegitimate purpose cannot be dispensed with. It has also been represented that the interest is now too high, but it is moderate as compared with that for which ryots can borrow from money-lenders, and Government itself cannot borrow under 4 per cent. It is probable that the want of enterprise on the part of the cultivators, and the fact that many are already in debt to sowcars and cannot borrow from Government without being pressed for what they owe and cannot pay, are causes which have more effect than any of those above referred to.

Model Farms.

The institution of model farms is a more direct, though less general, measure adopted by this Government for improving the agriculture of the country. Up till the beginning of the year under review there had been only two such farms in the Presidency, one at Bhadgám in the Khándesh Collectorate, and one at Salaru in the Haidarábád Collectorate in Sind. During the year a third was established at Dhárwár, and it was in contemplation to have a fourth in the Surat Collectorate, but it has now been decided to watch the effect of instructions lately issued with regard to the management of the farms already in existence before any others are established.

Khándesh Farm.

The Khándesh model farm had at the close of the year under review an area of 3,040 acres, of which acres 464-37½ were sown with 40 crops of different sorts. It is to cotton, however, that special attention is given, other crops being used principally for the purpose of rotation. Seven fields of about 67½ acres were sown with seed of the Hinganghat variety grown on the farm, and are said to have yielded an average net profit of 47·29 per cent., although the land was in no case manured for this crop. Other varieties were tried but with less success. It seems to be established that that district is not suited for exotic cotton such as the Egyptian and New Orleans, and attention will now be given principally to the improvement of the Hinganghat variety. Many other experiments were made on the farm. The attempt to

rear the sunflower plant is promising, but Carolina rice and jute failed. Some apparently successful results have been attained with tobacco, but the Shiraz and Havannah tobacco seeds got mixed together, so that the experiment was not so satisfactory as it might have been. The trial of different kinds of manures is said to have shown that superphosphate is best adapted for cotton. The whole receipts on account of this farm for the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,655, while the expenditure was Rs. 16,957. The deficit for the year was, therefore, Rs. 11,302.

Sind Farm.

The Salaru farm in Sind is also devoted principally to cotton cultivation. Seven kinds of cotton were tried, and the result seems to show that American (New Orleans) and Nankin are the only exotics which promise well. The former gave an out-turn almost equal to that of the Sind Native, and cultivation for it is not more expensive, while the staple, if it does not deteriorate, is far more valuable. The great drawback at present to its introduction in the neighbourhood is the difficulty which the farmer would experience in finding a ready local market. The Sind Native cotton grown on the farm gave very favourable results, as also the Nankin, but other non-local and exotic varieties were more or less of a failure. The receipts of the year were Rs. 4,109, the disbursements Rs. 5,570, the loss thus shown being Rs. 1,461.

Dhárwár Farm.

The Dhárwár farm, having been established during the year, had many difficulties to contend with. The land was not got till the end of May, cattle had to be hired to till it, and in addition to all, the season was unfavorable. This notwithstanding, it is the only one of the three farms which does not show a deficit. The expenditure was Rs. 1,080-14-3, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,090. About 29½ acres were sown with indigenous and Dhárwár-American, and no less than 1,400 lbs. of good seed were saved for distribution and future sowings. The supply of seed will probably be one of the most useful objects of the farm. The Dhárwár-American is said to have deteriorated considerably in various

localities owing to indifference and carelessness on the part of the cultivators in selecting their seed.

Experiments in Surat.

Although no farm has yet been established in the Surat Collectorate, one of the four Superintendents of Cotton Experiments sent out some time ago by the Secretary of State is stationed there, and has a small sum annually placed at his disposal to devote to the improvement of agriculture. He was during the year under review employed in making experiments with the view of establishing the best mode of utilizing the sandy and salt tracts along the coast, some of which have lately been reclaimed by private individuals. His attention was directed to the eligibility of sandy tracts for the growth of certain useful plants, such as bamboo, casuarina, baobab, aloe, &c., and also to the best means of speedily divesting reclaimed land of its excess of salt, so as to fit it for ordinary crops. He further, with the permission of the owners of an estate on the sea-shore, employed himself in selecting plants with strong running and elastic roots which are likely, when planted in embankments, to interlace and bind the soil together. He is reported to have propagated a large number of plants, and the bamboo raised in salt land from cuttings or side branches is said to promise well. If it be successful, it will remove the difficulty now experienced in rearing it from seed only.

Other experiments.

There were few other experiments of any importance made during the year under review. Several Collectors sowed Carolina rice, but except at Ratnágiri, where the outturn on one acre was 15 maunds, it appears to have failed, as it did also at the Khándesh model farm. The private experiments made by the Collector of Dhárwár with sunflower seed seem to promise success. The seed has been distributed largely, and 70 acres have been sown by ryots, the Collector guaranteeing them personally against loss. He expects it to become a staple crop in the district from the current year. At the other extremity of the Presidency, the Upper Sind Frontier, potatoes, linseed, and maize were grown, and are reported to have done well. The object in view is to get a rotation of crops, and thereby do away with the

necessity of fallows. No other experiments made during the year are deserving of mention, except a few which will be more appropriately spoken of under the head of horticulture.

Instructions respecting the future management of model farms.

Finally, it may be mentioned that the working of the model farms in this Presidency during past years has been carefully considered, and that explicit instructions have now been laid down with regard to the management of them in future. Both the Khándesh farm and the Salaru farm had annually showed a deficit from the commencement, and the former much more than the latter owing to its having had a much more extensive area. Besides credit was taken for the increased value of the property, and it appeared that a large proportion of the expenditure had been devoted to this purpose. These facts seemed to show that the proper object of a model farm had been to some extent lost sight of, as the loss could hardly have been so great, if the aim had been to improve the cultivation of the district by gradual and cautious changes. It was believed that experiments of the probable result of which nothing was known had been made on a large scale, when they might have been made with equal effect on a small; and when they failed, as many of them did, the loss was greater than was necessary. Instructions have now been given to adopt, in the first instance, the most approved Native system, and to introduce improvements gradually, to make no experiments on a large scale when they can be as well made on a small one, and not to incur a large expenditure on any which a previous trial on a small scale has not shown to have a fair hope of success. The superintendents have been directed to bear particularly in mind that the test of success is not the production of more produce on a given area than had been produced before, but the production of more at a less proportionate cost. It is believed that if these instructions be carried out, the farms cannot be so unprofitable as they have been, but Government have expressed their intention of abandoning the whole scheme if after stocking the farms, as has been done, and providing the salaries of the superintendents and establish-

ments, the receipts cannot be made to cover the expenditure. The fact that this has been done by the Dhárwár farm in the very first year of its existence seems to show that even more may fairly be expected, but it is not to be forgotten that the cost of superintendence is necessarily greater than under any ordinary system of cultivation, and that improvements cannot be effected without experiments, some of which are sure to fail. If a better system of cultivation can be introduced without any further charge to Government than the cost of superintendence, it will be a matter for congratulation. The farms are already to some extent emporia for the supply of good seed, and they are likely to effect more good in this direction in future. The superintendents have been directed to consider it the principal part of their duty to instruct the cultivators in the neighbourhood, to induce them to adopt every well-established improvement, and otherwise to do all in their power to improve the agriculture of the country.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Climate of Bombay.

Before proceeding to speak of the weather in the several districts during the year under review, it is deemed advisable to describe at some length that of the town and island of Bombay, where there is a Government Observatory and scientific observations are daily made. It is not of course to be expected that where the area is so extensive as this Presidency, and the conditions so dissimilar, the climate of one place is any index of that of the rest. But some of the causes which affect the meteorological elements of the island of Bombay have doubtless more or less influence throughout a large portion of the Presidency proper, and the coast districts are in many respects similarly situated to the Presidency town. It may be further remarked that without some account of the typical climate, with which to compare the weather of a particular year, the account of the latter loses much of its interest. The following general remarks on the climate of Bombay, based on the observations of many years, by Mr. Chambers, F.R.S., Superintendent

of the Colaba Observatory, are here given in full, as they contain a standard with which the accounts of the weather in past or future years may be compared:—

"To acquire distinct notions of the general nature and peculiarities of a particular season or year, it is necessary that a definite standard of comparison should be present to the mind, and it is convenient, if practicable, that the normal climatic conditions of the place should constitute that standard. A description of these conditions will, therefore, properly introduce the consideration of the weather of any particular year, and it must be premised that the data from which the climatic characteristics of a normal year are derived are the meteorological observations taken at the Colaba Observatory, between the years 1847 and 1870, as regards rainfall, barometric pressure, and cloudiness, from 1866 to 1870 as regards temperature and moisture of the air, and from 1867 to 1870 as regards the wind. The heart of the Native Town of Bombay is about 4 miles N.N.E. of the site of the Colaba Observatory, and a marked difference exists in the rainfall at the two places, but generally the level of the whole town (exclusive, however, of Malabar Hill and the Parel Hills) lying low, the meteorological character of it may be assumed to be very approximately represented by that of Colaba.

"The most marked weather characteristic of Bombay is undoubtedly the division of the year into a dry and a wet season, the latter commencing about the 5th June and ending about the 5th October. Thus the season, which regarding only the latitude of the place would be the hottest, is tempered not only by reason of the proximity of Bombay to the sea, but by the circumstance of the rains falling in great abundance at that season, and by their being accompanied by an almost perpetual flow of cool, damp air from the sea: the wind at this season blows from the west-south-west direction, and it forms a part of that great system of winds which prevails over a very large district under the name of the South-West Monsoon. The commencement and conclusion of the monsoon is

S.-W. Monsoon.

generally marked by storms—accompanied with thunder and lightning—sometimes of considerable violence, called 'Elephantas,' a name which they appear to derive from the fact of their reaching the town of Bombay from the direction of the Island of Elephanta. For several days preceding these storms during the afternoon the eastern and south-eastern skies become lurid with thunder clouds, and as night approaches, these keep up fitful discharges of lightning which increase in intensity and nearness, until the storm, which is not unfrequently repeated on successive days, breaks in earnest over Bombay, bringing with it heavy showers of rain; the fall of rain, though often continuous for several hours, is not by any means uniform, but like the wind, which is subject to modification by occasional severe squalls from the south-eastward, is heaviest when these squalls occur. Elephanta Storms.

"The monsoon almost invariably opens in the manner described, but is rarely fully developed in its main characteristics of a strong west-south-west wind and almost continuous rain till the latter part of June; and the intervening period is made up of days of fine but cloudy weather, of such days with a little light rain, and of days of much rain—sometimes in the early part of June with a repetition of the 'Elephantas'—interpersed in all varieties of ways.

"On the average of a great number of years the rainfall is heaviest just after the middle of June and just after the middle of July, and a marked period of less rain intervenes: from about the 27th May till the middle of June the increase in the average daily rainfall is gradual, as is also the decrease from the middle of July to about the 7th August; thenceforward till the 18th September there is little change, after which the fall is resumed and continues till near the middle of October, but before this time the monsoon proper has almost always ceased. In any individual year, however, the progression described as holding on the average is broken by days and successions of days of rainless weather: thus there are Rainfall.

on the average eight rainless days in June, four in July, and five in August—a day being considered rainy if only a hundredth of an inch of rain falls; in September the rainless days have reached eleven, and in October twenty-six; for May and November the average of rainy days is less than two, and for the aggregate of the remaining months only about one. On the other hand, the progression is also interrupted in individual years by occasional falls of extraordinary quantities of rain in a short time. Thus the average number of times that more than two inches of rain falls in one day is in June 3·2, in July 3·9, in August 1·2, in September 1·1, in October and in November 0·1, and in the rest of the year 0·0. The heaviest falls on record in short times are 4·22 inches between 3 and 4 P.M. on the 12th June 1847, and 7·20 inches between 10 P.M. and midnight of the 12th September 1872. The total annual rainfall in the Fort of Bombay and at Byculla is always greater than at Colaba, a consequence probably of the greater nearness of those places to the low hills which have already been mentioned. The average fall of rain in a year is 70·82 inches, the maximum (in 1849) was 114·89 and the minimum (in 1871) 40·58 inches.

Cloudiness.

"During the months November to March the cloudiness extends to only one-seventh of the whole extent of the sky, whilst in July and August it is almost complete, in June and September it is about three-fourths; in May and October less than one-half, and in April one-fourth; it is to this cause mainly, which is itself due to the prevalence of the west-south-west wind, that must be attributed the principal interruption that occurs during the monsoon months in the regular seasonal variations of temperature; for in these months the clouds stop the radiant heat of the sun and prevent a great part of it from ever reaching the ground, whilst at the same time they themselves radiate heat—though in less degree but more continuously—to the ground, thus moderating the daily rise and fall of temperature, but also decreasing the absolute temperature of the air near the earth's surface: the latter result is also

Temperature. Annual variation.

contributed to by the consumption of radiant heat in producing evaporation simply—unattended by increase of the sensible heat of the soil. Accordingly it is found that from the middle of July till the end of September the temperature of the air—exclusive of diurnal change—is almost continuously within a degree of the mean temperature of the year (79·0°); there is then a slight rise (of less than 2° in the aggregate) till the middle of October, after which the fall is fairly regular till the end of the year; throughout the month of January the temperature is on the average almost uniform; it then begins to rise and continues to do so till near the break of the monsoon in the early part of June; then follows a fall till about the 20th June, uniformity till the 4th July, and then another fall till the middle of July. It is remarkable that the cessation of fall of temperature, from some days before till some days after the end of June, is simultaneous with the diminution of rainfall that has been already noticed, and with a marked increase of barometric pressure, all of which are probably attributable to the sun's passage to the northward of the parallel of latitude in which Bombay lies; it may be noted, however, that as with temperature variations generally, so here the phenomena follow the sun—that, for instance, as the hottest day of the northern summer does not occur till some time after the 21st June, neither does the middle term of these phenomena. The range of mean daily temperature in the year is from 72·8° to 85·3°, or 12·5°, the maximum occurring just before the commencement of the monsoon, and the minimum early in February. Diurnal variation.

"An excessive or unseasonable fall of rain is generally attended by a depression of temperature, which ceases as soon as the normal rainfall is restored, or, if in the dry season, as soon as the rain water has disappeared by drainage or evaporation. The reason of this is that the rain drops, coming from an elevated region whose temperature is below that of the ground surface, and partaking of the coolness due to that region, cool the ground directly

on reaching it, and thus produce the rapid fall of temperature which is at first noticed; and besides the radiant heat from the sun or clouds, which is usually effective in increasing or maintaining the temperature of the soil, is at these times consumed in evaporating the surface water.

"The law which is followed by the variations of temperature of the air from hour to hour of the day is of very nearly the same character throughout the year, but the range of the variation, whilst only 4·9° on the average for the monsoon months June to September, is as much as 12·0° during the months November to February, and has intermediate values in the other months. The minimum temperature occurs at 6 A.M., and the maximum at 2 P.M., and between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. the variation is of a very simple character, following almost exactly what is called the law of sines: from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. the fall of temperature is continuous, and—except at the earlier hours when the fall is somewhat more rapid—almost uniform. There is, however, one remarkable departure from uniformity in the behaviour of the air thermometer at different seasons in another respect besides range of oscillation—*viz.*, that the rise from the minimum seems to commence immediately after sunrise, and in the dry season quickly acquires a marked acceleration, whilst in the monsoon the acceleration is of slow growth. Thus in the months November to February the rapid rise has not commenced till 7 A.M., whilst in the rest of the year it appears at 6 A.M., and in the months May, June, and July there is even a slight rise of temperature between 5 A.M. and 6 A.M. There is also a corresponding lateness in the summer months in the change of the variation about the time of sunset from the day to the night character, but this is less strongly marked than the difference at sunrise.

Wind.

"The advantage of a proper analysis in simplifying the consideration of meteorological phenomena is specially manifest in the case of the wind; for a complete measure of which two independent elements—the direction and the velocity—have to be observed. The wind at any given

moment is, therefore, regarded as comprised of (1) the normal wind of the year, *plus* (2) the annual inequality for the particular season, *plus* (3) the diurnal inequality for the given hour and *plus* (4) the abnormal wind of the moment. Each of the first three components is then found to be of definite value, and the second and third to be subject to variations of a comparatively simple character, whilst if the attention were directed to the whole composite wind, its changes are of so complicated a character as to make it impossible to infer any but the most general laws of succession of those changes.

Annual variation.

"The direction of the normal wind of the year is west-north-west, and its velocity 6·5 miles per hour. The first noticeable point is that—disregarding that part of the wind which goes through a complete cycle of change in a day—the normal wind *throughout the year* blows from the same side of the direction line which is at right angles to the normal for the whole year—in other words, that the normal always blows from the western side of the direction line through north-north-east and south-south-west; consequently the normal wind oscillates in the course of the year about its mean direction, but never through so large an angle as 90°, and there is never a complete rotation of it. From November to May the velocity of the normal wind remains with little variation at about 7 miles per hour, and commencing with the direction north by east, passes round through north to north-west, that is, by what is called a left-handed direction of rotation, by the latter part of March, and onward to due west, which is the direction during the greater part of the month of May, by the end of June the monsoon has become well established, the normal wind being from the west-south-west and of velocity 17 miles per hour, but during the earlier half of June the frequent squalls from the south-east, which attend the Elephanta storms, and which, it may be inferred from their short duration, are doubtless of local origin, tend markedly to mask the *regular* progression of the normal wind towards the true monsoon

direction and force. From June to September the direction of the normal wind rotates in a right-handed direction, being at the end of September again due west and of velocity 6 miles, and having passed through the maximum velocity of about 18 miles towards the end of July, when the direction was still only a little north of west-south-west, and as the rotation progresses further the strength of the normal wind gradually diminishes. The right-handed rotation continues till near the end of November, the lightest normal wind of the year occurring in the interval, that is, during the early part of October, when the normal velocity has fallen to 4 miles an hour.

Diurnal variation.

"But throughout the comparatively cloudless months October to April the variations of the wind from hour to hour have, in the course of the whole day, a greater range than the extent of the normal winds of those months, and thus the diurnal variation is the most influential in the dry season in determining the actual wind that will blow at any given hour; but in the very cloudy months July and August the case is exactly the opposite, for the diurnal variation has to a large extent vanished, whilst the normal wind is then greatest, and consequently the actual wind blows persistently from nearly the same direction, and with but slight change of force from hour to hour. And in the intervening months May and June and September, as the conditions are intermediate between those of the two periods described, and progressively changing from one to the other, so the actual winds conform to a progressively and suitably varying type. The principal feature of the diurnal variation of the wind is the land and sea breezes, in the directions W.N.W. and E.S.E., with a maximum range of velocity of about 18 miles per hour; this is persistent throughout the year, being traceable even in the monsoon months July and August, when, however, its range has fallen to 4 miles an hour. A satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon is afforded by a modification of Hadley's theory of the Trade Winds, in which for the equatorial hot regions is substituted the

heated continent, and for the cooler regions north and south of the equator the cooler region over the Indian ocean,—these conditions by day producing the sea breeze, and the reverse conditions by night the land breeze. The maximum sea breeze occurs at 4 P.M. and the maximum land breeze at about 7 A.M. in the summer and 8 A.M. in the winter months. A less marked feature of the diurnal variation, having a range of velocity of only 6 miles an hour at its season of maximum, is that of the wind blowing in a direction at right angles to the land and sea breezes ; its maximum velocity from the northward occurs at about 7 P.M. and its maximum from the southward about 1 P.M. ; it has also secondary maxima of smaller force, occurring about 1 A.M. and 6 A.M. from the southward and northward respectively ; and this, like the land and sea breezes feature, has its greatest range during the least cloudy months of the year, and almost vanishes in those months when the cloudiness becomes complete and perpetual.

Abnormal Winds.

"With respect to abnormal winds it may be stated generally that—setting aside the diurnal variation which is of extremely regular occurrence—the probabilities are that in no part of the year will the normal wind ever be completely over-ridden, doubled in strength, or changed in direction so much as 45°, that is to say, more than half the winds which blow lie within these limits ; and if it be remarked how absolutely small the force of the normal wind is from October to May, this implies a very considerable degree of regularity in the recurrence of what is normal as against what is abnormal or irregular. The same inference may not, however, be drawn from the monsoon months when the absolute velocity of the normal wind is much larger, for in these months the variability is also great as compared with the rest of the year. The most remarkable abnormal winds occur in the first half of the month of June, being those which accompany the Elephanta storms at the break of the monsoon; and again in the first half of August the strength of the monsoon

wind seems to be more variable than either before or after that time. Severe wind storms are of so infrequent occurrence that they have generally little influence in increasing the average abnormality of a particular season; they occur chiefly in the months May to November, and in them the characteristics of a cyclone are sometimes well marked but generally only imperfectly so and with irregularities and oscillations that find no explanation in the general theory of cyclones.

Barometric Pressure.

"With only two deviations, which will be mentioned, the variations of the normal barometric pressure during the year follow very closely the law of sines—the maximum pressure occurring about the 1st January and the minimum about the 1st July—the interruptions to this law consisting in an almost complete arrestation of the fall of the barometer from the 25th April to the 13th May, followed by a compensating more rapid fall till near the middle of June; and a very marked reverse oscillation between the middle of June and middle of July, having a maximum at the beginning of July and a range of ·02 inch of mercury. The maximum normal barometric pressure for any day in the year is 29·947 inches, and the minimum 29·637. The diurnal movements of the barometer are very regular, exhibiting a double oscillation in the twenty-four hours with a maximum of + ·056 inch at 9 A.M., a minimum of — ·046 at 4 P.M., a maximum of + ·022 at 10 P.M., and a minimum of — ·029 at 3 A.M., these being all reckoned above or below the normal pressure (29·808) of the year. The night oscillation with turning points at 10 P.M. and 3 A.M. is subject to very little variation throughout the year, but the day oscillation, with maximum at 9 A.M. and minimum at 4 P.M., is extended or contracted at both hours in subjection to an annual period, so that whilst its range for the months from November to April is ·120 inch, it is in the months June to August only ·072 inch, and in July only ·064 inch; in May, September, and October its range is intermediate between the two former values. Storms of any duration

are generally, though not invariably, accompanied by a considerable depression of the barometer, the greatest strength of the storm sometimes coinciding with, but also often following, and rarely preceding to any extent, the upward turn of the barometer: the periods which are most subject to large abnormal movements, particularly depressions of the barometer, are near the beginning and near the end of the monsoon, and these are the periods too when the tendencies northward and southward of the normal wind currents are contending against each other, and when storms accompanied by thunder and lightning almost exclusively occur.

Pressure of Vapour.

"The pressure of vapour, which indicates very nearly the quantity of moisture present in the air, is influenced at Bombay chiefly by the direction of the prevalent wind—winds from the seaward being highly charged with vapour, whilst land winds are comparatively dry, and this is shown as well in the diurnal as in the seasonal changes of vapour pressure. The minimum normal vapour pressure (0·558 inch of mercury) occurs early in February, and the maximum (0·938 inch) in the first half of June: after the latter point has been passed there is little change all through the monsoon till near the middle of October, and then a rapid fall brings down the pressure more than 0·2 inch in forty days: so with the prevailing wind, it is permanently from the seaward during the former period (February to October), and from the land side during the latter period (October to February.) The wind continuing to be from landward till February, there is little variation of vapour pressure, but after February, when it gets to be from the seaward for a greater and greater part of the whole day, the pressure rises at a nearly uniform rate till the maximum is attained in June. As regards the diurnal variation of vapour pressure, it follows, during the months June to September, when the wind blows all but permanently from the same direction, almost exactly the same law as the temperature variation, with a mean range of ·050 inch; but during the remainder of the year the correspondence

between the two phenomena is entirely obliterated by the influence of the land and sea breezes, and the range during the months of November becomes as high as 0·125 inch, whilst the total diurnal range of barometric pressure is only 0·120 in that month."

The above remarks show the typical climate of Bombay, and the departures from the typical character that appear in the weather phenomena of the year 1873 may now be described. The calendar year is here taken as the period of review, as all the tables are compiled for that period.

Rainfall. The days of heavy rainfall during the year 1873 were decidedly numerous, and 19 of the most marked of such days, occurring between the 2nd June and the 25th September, gave an aggregate fall of 48·72 inches. But, since the total rainfall of the year (69·70 inches) was slightly below the average annual fall, there were of necessity continued periods of defective rainfall, one such extending from July 9 to August 22, giving a defect, for itself alone, of 20·84 inches: during this period the nominal fall of the season was reached on only 3 of the 45 days. On the other hand, for five successive days, from June 30. to July 4, more than 2 inches fell every day, and on June 3, August 24, 28, and 30 the respective falls were 4·47, 6·23, 5·86, and 3·28 inches. The monsoon rains commenced on May 28, and although a few hundredths of an inch fell on four later days up to the 5th October, they may be said to have ended on the 25th September. The number of rainy days in the year was 101, including the 16th February, when a sharp shower in the early morning brought down ·05 inch of rain. The total rainfall of the year in the Fort was 82·65 inches, and at Byculla 87·42 inches.

Temperature. The year 1873 was subject to alternations of temperature in excess or defect of the normal temperature of the several seasons, which were greater in a marked degree, and specially in the first two months, than those of the preceding year. In 1872 it was noted that on one day only in the whole year did the mean temperature differ so much as 5° from the

normal temperature of the season, but in 1873 this limit was greatly exceeded on three separate occasions. From January 5 to 10 was a cold period, reaching a maximum of depression of 8° on the 7th : the abnormal winds of the period were northerly, but those immediately preceding and following were from the southward : the vapour pressure was simultaneously depressed : with an interruption of only a single day (the 12th) this depression of temperature continued, with an average amount of 2°, until the 23rd. From February 1 to 16 was a warm period, reaching a maximum of 7° of abnormal temperature on the 3rd, and then falling till the 7th, after which until the 16th the average excess above the normal temperature was 2°. A depression on June 2, 3, and 4, with a maximum of 7° on the 3rd, was evidently caused by heavy rainfall : the barometer was rising steadily from the beginning to the end of the period. Other continued depressions of less extent with their average amounts were as follows—January 19 to 22 of 3°, February 26 to 28 of 3°, April 9 to 15 of 2°, June 10 to 13 of 5°, June 24 and 25 of 4°, June 30 to July 3 of 4°, August 23 to 31 of 3°, September 24 and 25 of 3°, October 31 to November 5 of 2°, December 5 to 11of 2°, and December 26 to 28 of 2° ; and other warm periods, with their average elevations were—March 19 to 27 of 2°, March 30 to April 4 of 3°, and December 13 to 17 of 2°. Besides these there were no persistent elevations or depressions throughout the year, but the temperature oscillated by small amounts, never exceeding 3°, above and below the normal temperature of the season. The gradual fall of temperature from the 21st to 24th August was accompanied by a similar fall of the barometer. Besides the instance already mentioned, that of June 2 to 4, the depressions of temperature on June 10 to 13, June 24, June 30 to July 4, August 23 to 30, and September 24 and 25, as also depressions of short duration on May 28, July 8 and September 6, all periods of heavy rainfall, ceased or moderated when the rain did so; so that the coolness of more than half the number of notably cold periods which occurred during the year is explainable as being due to the cooling influence of rain.

Winds.

With the exception of the period from May 30 to June 10, during long intervals of which strong abnormal winds from the south-east quadrant were blowing continuously, and of the 25th and 30th June and 24th August, the whole year's winds conformed closely to the typical character, the velocity of the abnormal wind of no single day reaching 15 miles an hour. This limit was, however, reached on May 30, June 1, 5, 10, 25 and 30, July 1, and on August 24, and a velocity of 20 miles an hour was exceeded on June 4, 8, and 9. The greatest absolute velocity of the wind at any time in the year was 43 miles an hour, and the time of its occurrence between 3 A.M. and 4 A.M. of the 1st June, the direction at that time being south.

Statistical information.

The values of the meteorological elements for 1873 shown in the first table in the Appendix (IV.—B 1) are the means of observations taken at the hours 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M, 4 P.M., and 10 P.M., corrected for each month by the difference between the means for the typical year of the hours named and of the 24 hours. The extreme values of barometric pressure and pressure of vapour at the hours named are exhibited in a second table in the Appendix (IV.—B 2), as also the absolute extremes of temperature of the air, fall of rain, and velocity of wind.

Weather in Mofussil Districts, Presidency proper.

The rainfall in the districts of the Presidency proper, outside the city of Bombay, appears to have been on the whole rather above than below the average. In Sind the opposite was the case, but there the character of the season is estimated rather according to the inundation than the rainfall. In the Appendix will be found a statement (IV.—B 3) showing the quantity of rain gauged at the different district stations in the Presidency. It will be observed therefrom that in 10 stations in the Presidency proper the fall was above the verage of the five preceding years, and that in eight, exclusive of the city of Bombay, it was below it. In Sind it was below the average in three districts and above it in one; the fall at Karáchi has not been reported.

It must be remembered, however, that the rainfall in different parts of the same district often varies as much as in different districts, and that so far as the crops are concerned the character of the season depends perhaps less on the quantity of rain than on its falling at opportune or inopportune periods. When viewed in this light the season was on the whole perhaps less favourable than would be inferred from the statement of rainfall. In the most northern districts the rainfall was below the average, but in Ahmedábád to a very slight extent. Yet the out-turn of the crops in that district was from 15 to 25 per cent. below the average. In Kaira and the Panch Maháls the rabi crops suffered from the insufficiency of the later rains. In Broach and Surat, on the contrary, the rainfall was not only above the average, but seasonable, and the crops turned out well. In the former collectorate the yield of cotton was ½ or ⅓ above that of the previous year, and better than it has been for many years. In the Konkan districts the season was generally a fair one, but the rain at Tanna, though considerably above the average, was unseasonable, and the crops suffered. In Kolába the rainfall was both plentiful and seasonable. In Ratnágiri and Kánara it was below the average, and the crops were injured by drought, particularly those on high lands in the latter district, during long breaks in August and September. In the Northern Deccan Collectorates the season was on the whole favourable. The rainfall in Khándesh was much above the average, but there were some long and ill-timed breaks, and the early sown young crops also suffered from grass-hoppers, but the rabi crops were good. In Násik the rainfall though below the average was timely, and the crops did well, but towards the end of the year drinking water was scarce. In Ahmadnagar also the season was above the average, though the kharif crops suffered slightly from the want of rain between the middle of July and the end of August, and the rabi crops from want of rain immediately after being sown. Respecting the Central Deccan Collectorates a somewhat less favourable report has been given. In Poona the rainfall

Nature of the season.

Northern Districts.

Konkan Districts.

Northern Deccan Districts.

Central Deccan Districts.

was above the average, but was not seasonable, and the crops, though generally fair, suffered in some places from the want of rain. In Sátára they were, with a few exceptions, good. But in Sholápur the season was not favourable, and it is said that, where the rain was over the average the crops were bad, where it was under the average they were good. The first fall augured well for the early crops, but they afterwards suffered much from drought. Where the rabi crops were sown late, the rain was insufficient. The Southern Marátha Collectorates exhibit the greatest variety. The season at Kaládgi is said to have been an average one, though the rainfall was below the average, and owing to its coming late the kharif crops were only fair. The rabi crops also do not appear to have been very good. In Belgaum the rainfall was above the average, and, except in the eastern talukas, was seasonable for kharif and rice crops, though the latter were afterwards injured by locusts. On the whole, the kharif crops were up to the average, and the rabi crops were good, but the cotton crop was bad. In Dhárwár, on the contrary, the season was exceptionally unfavourable. The rainfall was extremely scanty in some talukas, and in others, though not far below the average, it was not seasonable. The jowari crops were an utter failure. On the black soil there was no grass, and kárbi had, therefore, to be purchased at a high price for working cattle, all the spare cattle being sent to forest talukas. Considerable distress was also experienced from the scarcity of drinking water. In the black soil districts the people have to depend on tanks, as the wells are brackish, and they had to go long distances for water. Special local fund works, in the form of tank evacuations and roads, were proceeded with for the relief of the labouring classes. The distress was fortunately put an end to by an early fall of rain in the month of May.

Southern Marátha Collectorates.

In Sind, as has been already mentioned, the rainfall was below the average, but cultivation there depends principally on the inundation, and it was unfavourable. The season in Karáchi is said to have been the worst that has been known

Season in Sind

for 10 years. The inundation fell suddenly in July; every canal was lowered, and the rice crop in two divisions was left dry. Besides, all the crops in three sub-divisions of Shahbunder and most of those in the rest were destroyed by blight, caterpillars, crabs, and rats. In another division breaches of a canal lowered the water, and floods followed, while other places suffered from want of water. There was, however, no famine, but the scarcity of grass was much felt. In Haidarábád also the inundation was fitful and below the average; rain was scanty; and damage was caused by floods in one taluka, and by rats in another. In Shikárpur the rice-plants were damaged by rain, which was here above the average, though there was a want of river water. In one district of Thar and Parkar, where cultivation depends on the rainfall, there was nothing to complain of, though it was generally below the average and unseasonable. The rabi crops suffered from the early frost in this district, and also in the Upper Sind Frontier.

Prices of produce.

A comparison of the facts above mentioned with the statement of prices of produce given in the Appendix (IV. B 4) shows that the variations in the latter have not been entirely caused by good or bad harvests. It is to be regretted, however, that the table does not furnish the means of accurate comparison even for two years. The prices for 1873-74 are the averages for the whole year, but in many cases it has been necessary to enter those for one month of 1872-73, as given in the last report, and as the prices of a particular time rise or fall according to the actual supply and demand in the market, it may be more misleading than instructive to compare them with the averages of a whole year. It is also to be admitted that the month of December is a period when many kinds of produce would be brought to market in abundance, and the prices of such articles would, therefore, be temporarily lower than they would be for a lengthened period. Taking the figures, however, as they are, it will be observed that prices in the Presidency proper have generally fallen in the year under review as compared with the previous year except at Kolába. It is especially noticeable

where the averages for both years have been given, as in Bombay, Khándesh, Kaládgi, and Dhárwár. Bombay is supplied from many districts, and its market, therefore, probably indicates in the long run the course of prices over a large area. In Khándesh and Kaládgi the season was not above the average, and in Dhárwár it was exceptionally unfavourable, yet in these collectorates the fall in prices is most marked. The season in Kolába is reported to have been very favourable, but the course of prices, if correctly reported, is most surprising and inexplicable. Bajri and jowar are not given for the year under report, but wheat, gram, and rice of the best sort rose considerably, while common rice fell, as also did salt, dall, and ghee, and firewood fell from 9 annas 10 pies to 5 annas 5 pies. It is unnecessary to particularize other collectorates in the Presidency proper, where the prices have been given for one month in 1872-73 only, but the figures given for them also show that on the whole the course of prices was downward, that this was so equally in districts where crops were good and in districts where crops were bad, and that it cannot, therefore, be accounted for by abundant harvests. In Sind the season was so unusually unfavourable and produce so scarce that despite other influences the prices of food-grains generally could not but rise.

Prices of labour.

Wages are less sensitive to temporary influences than the prices of commodities, but in the long run they are regulated by the latter and follow them. The statement in the Appendix (IV.—B 5) shows that wherever they have changed in the Presidency proper during the past two years, they have fallen, with the one exception of Kaládgi, and that only in the case of skilled labour. In Sind wages have risen, but for this again there was an exceptional cause, the demand created by the Indus Valley Railway.

Cause of the fall in prices.

As prices represent the relation between money and all commodities, any general change in that relation must be owing either to causes affecting all commodities simultaneously or to causes affecting money. It has been shown

that good harvests are not the cause of the fall in prices in the Presidency proper, as it has equally taken place where the season was unfavourable, and it may be added that the fall is much more marked if the comparison be made for a series of years instead of two. It has been shown that there was in the Southern Division an increase in the area under cultivation, and the fall in prices has been attributed by some people to this cause. But, on the one hand, it will be observed that the fall in prices is by no means confined to the districts in which the area under cultivation increased, and on the other hand, the general theory is that the exchange value of agricultural produce is in the long run regulated by the cost of producing that which is produced under the most unfavourable circumstances, and consequently that it tends to rise as the margin of cultivation extends. It is true, however, that in a country which does not produce the precious metals, and in which the amount of money in circulation is limited, an increase in the quantity of agricultural produce, whether owing to a better season or to more cultivation, is likely to be attended with a fall in the price or value estimated in money as distinct from the real value. As it has been shown that the fall in prices is not entirely due to causes affecting all commodities, it follows that it must be owing to a change in the currency of the country or in the measure of value. Due allowance must of course be made for special fluctuations in particular places, such as the failure of one article of produce and a good harvest in the case of another; and it is further to be remembered that the improvement of communications is tending to equalize prices, to raise them in one place and to lower them in another. But the general fall which is observable can, under the circumstances explained, be due only to a change in the proportion of money to all commodities and services for which it is exchanged.

Contraction of the circulation shown.

The above explanation may seem inconsistent with a fact which will be noticed under the head of Trade, that there was a larger import of treasure and a smaller export in 1873-74

than in 1872-73. But it is certain that aconsiderable portion of the treasure in this country is manufactured or hoarded, and it will be shown hereafter that, as a matter of fact, the bullion transferred to the Currency Department in the past year was less by 33 lakhs than in the previous year. In addition to this it will appear that the paper currency in circulation at the end of the year was little above half of that in circulation at the end of the preceding year, and has not been so low since 1864. Paper currency is not so good an index of the gross circulation in India as in a more advanced country, and in most districts, perhaps, is not in general use, but it does form no insignificant portion of the circulation, and a fact like that above mentioned is reliable evidence that the quantity of money in circulation has decreased.

Circulation in Sind.

In Sind the course of affairs was almost exactly the reverse. There was an increase in both the imports and the exports of treasure, but in the latter to a somewhat greater extent than in the former. On the other hand, the paper currency, and probably the whole currency in circulation, increased. There was also, however, a special cause for the rise of prices in the unusually unfavourable season.

Consequences of the fall in prices.

The fall in prices which is attributable to a contraction of the circulating medium is not an evil in itself. Wages and the price paid for services in general probably fall in a less proportion than the price of food-grains, for which reason it is a positive advantage to many of the lower classes. All other people with fixed money incomes and claims gain by it. But, on the other hand, all persons with fixed money liabilities lose by it. Debtors who borrowed money when it was plentiful, and its value was therefore low, have now virtually to pay more than they borrowed, and in this category unfortunately many of the ryots of this Presidency have to be ranked. The money assessment payable to Government also represents a larger proportion of the produce than it did some years ago, although that proportion is still generally very small. As trade revives, of which there is a prospect, the proportion of currency to

produce will probably increase, but it is not likely to rise to what it was during the American War period, and, except for the relief of debtors, it is not desirable that it should.

HORTICULTURE.

Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind.

During the year under review experiments were made with European artificial manures at the Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind. The result was not satisfactory. It seems that the method of using them in this country has still to be learned. It was, however, proved that silt from the drains of Poona city is a valuable manure, equal, for one year's crop at least, to dung from oil-cake fed cattle. Some cork-trees were planted about three years ago, and although many have died and a few appear to be struggling for life, one has grown 6½ feet high, is 4 inches in circumference, and appears to be in a perfectly healthy state. This shows that the climate is not unsuitable. The Secretary of State has been requested to arrange for the despatch, under the most favourable conditions, of periodical supplies of cork-tree acorns. Many new ornamental plants have been introduced during the year, the most valuable of which is the Eaogonium Purga, the plant which yields the drug jalap. Researches in paper-making material are in progress. The income from the sale of produce during the year was Rs. 3,522-9-11, and the expenditure was Rs. 12,224-1-2. The cost of the new laboratory building, Rs. 5,586-2-1, was paid from accumulated profits called the Laboratory Fund. A balance belonging to this fund of Rs. 9,163-12-2 is in the Poona Treasury.

Sátára Cinchona Plantation.

The Government cinchona plantation at Lingamalla in the Sátára District can hardly be deemed successful in a financial point of view. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,983-8-6, the average of the 9 preceding years was Rs. 6,504-9-2, and there is as yet no prospect of a proportionate return. The Collector is, however, of opinion that its present condition is not discouraging, though the extremes of heat and moisture must affect its permanent success. There were 13,757 plants in the ground during the year, of which 668 died.

Garden at the Khándesh Model Farm.

There is a garden in connection with the Khándesh Model Farm, but there has been little done in the way of horticultural or arboricultural operations since the drought of 1871. There are now, however, a considerable number of seedlings ready to be planted out, among which are the Australian Eucalyptus Globulus, Baobab, Logwood, and Bassias. English vegetables have also been grown with success, though there is little demand for them.

General experiments.

The Collector of Kaládgi made experiments with various sorts of tobacco and sunflower, but the result has not been reported. The Eucalyptus Globulus was planted at Násik, and is said to be thriving fairly; it was also tried at the Upper Sind Frontier and other places with less success. Seeds of the Baobab were planted in several districts but failed. The experiments made with the seeds of various classes of trees by the Conservators of Forests will be spoken of in the following section.

FORESTS.

Establishments—Redistribution of charges.

During the year under review the charges subordinate to the Conservator of the Northern Division were redistributed. They now consist of 9 circles, each of which is administered by a Deputy or Assistant Conservator, called a District Forest Officer, who has in some cases one or more Assistants under him. The Northern Circle is made up of the Ahmedábád and Kaira Collectorates and the Panch Maháls; the Gujarát Circle, of the Surat and Broach Collectorates and the leased Dangs. The Kolába Collectorate and the Dapuli Taluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate form a third circle; and the Tanna, Sátára, Poona, Násik, Khándesh, and Ahmadnagar Collectorates constitute each a distinct charge. In the Southern Division a Sub-Assistant Conservator with an establishment, costing in all Rs. 275 per mensem, was towards the end of the year entertained for the collectorate of Kaládgi where hitherto little has been done in the way of forest operations. Accordingly there are now 5 sub-

divisions under the Conservator of Forests, S. D., each of which is in charge of a gazetted officer. Kánara is divided into two charges, and each of the Dhárwár, Belgaum, and Kaládgi Collectorates constitutes one. An additional 2nd grade Assistant is employed in selecting and demarcating forest reserves in Belgaum. With the above exceptions there has been no change in the permanent establishments. It appears, however, that in some places in the Regulation Districts the sanctioned staff is occasionally insufficient, and it is then necessary to employ additional hands, whose services are dispensed with when no longer required.

Financial results.

The following comparative statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of forests during the year in the several divisions and collectorates of the Presidency, as contrasted with the figures for the previous year. For Sind the totals only are given, as the details relating to the different collectorates of that province have not yet been furnished :—

	Collectorate.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.	Tanna	70,804	80,989	44,059	57,923
	Kolába	41,564	54,448	25,609	36,744
	Ratnágiri	4,993	4,268	4,437	2,342
	Khándesh	34,840	48,043	19,653	23,214
	Násik	14,117	17,278	14,289	19,517
	Ahmadnagar ...	13,282	12,696	12,213	11,170
	Poona	48,156	44,980	40,372	33,902
	Sátára	11,857	33,884	11,166	13,630
	Sholápur	2,459	3,262	2,130	1,642
	Surat	59,848	63,350	37,945	43,084
	Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kaira	10,008	14,805	16,731	15,901
	Ahmedábád ...	197	354	86	.....
Conservancy, N. D. ...		.....	.....	*	20,540
Total for N. D....		3,12,125	3,78,357	2,28,690	2,79,609

Collectorate.		Receipts.		Expenditure.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Southern Division.	Kánara	4,20,775	4,04,046	2,36,462	1,65,483
	Dhárwár	58,575	52,403	45,219	33,724
	Belgaum	84,284	92,947	47,595	26,396
	Kaládgi	770	1,517	647	640
Conservancy, S. D. ...		.....	.....	*	18,712
Total S. D....		5,64,404	5,50,913	3,29,923	2,44,955
Sind		2,69,876	2,59,415	1,55,036	1,81,892
Grand Total...		11,46,405	11,88,685	7,13,649	7,06,456

General results.

It thus appears that the receipts of 1873-74 exceeded those of 1872-73, while the expenditure was somewhat smaller. The net revenue of the year under review was Rs. 4,82,229, while that of the previous year was Rs. 4,32,756. There was thus an increase in favour of the past year of Rs. 49,473. This notwithstanding, it will presently appear that most of the operations were carried on with a view to the future requirements of the country rather than to present revenue.

Results in the Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the receipts amounted to Rs. 3,78,357, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,79,609, whereas the figures for the previous year were respectively Rs. 3,12,125 and Rs. 2,28,690. There was thus an increase both in the receipts and the expenditure, but to a greater extent in the former than in the latter. The net revenue exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 15,313. The increase in the expenditure is attributed to the fact that more work was done departmentally, and under the head of establishment

* The salaries of the Conservators were during 1872-73 distributed among the different collectorates; for the year under review they are shown separately.

there was an increase of Rs. 8,679 on account of the salaries of 3 young officers who joined the department.

Results in the Southern Division.

The receipts in the Southern Division aggregated Rs. 5,50,913 against Rs. 5,64,404 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 2,44,955 against Rs. 3,29,923. There was here, therefore, a decrease in both receipts and expenditure, and in the latter much more than in the former. The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 71,477. It will be observed that the falling off in the receipts was principally in Kánara, which yields about half the forest revenue of the Regulation Districts. It is attributed to the fact that in Dhárwár, which is mostly supplied from Kánara, the demand for wood and consequently the price fell owing to the unfavourable season.

Results in Sind.

In Sind the receipts were less and the expenditure was greater than in the previous year, and there was a falling off in the net revenue to the extent of Rs. 37,317. The sales of wood, however, considerably increased owing to the larger consumption of steam fuel, the demand for which is steadily rising. The decline in the revenue was to a certain extent only nominal, inasmuch as the recoveries on account of former years was in 1872-73 nearly Rs. 12,000 more than in 1873-74, but the receipts from other sources than the sale of wood were considerably less than in the previous year. The area of land let out for cultivation was reduced, and the revenue on this account fell from Rs. 32,488 in 1872-73 to Rs. 16,777 in the year under report, while owing to the closing of the Shikárpur forests, which was mentioned in last report, the grazing fees were considerably less.

Forest reserves. Northern Division.

The work of selecting and demarcating forest reserves in the Regulation Districts has steadily progressed during the year under review. In the Tanna Collectorate three 1st class reserves aggregating 29½ square miles were selected, as well as several 2nd class reserves, besides which the Deputy Conservator undertook the preliminary demarcation of 9,790 acres of 1st class and 1,048 acres of 2nd class reserves. In the Poona Collectorate the 1st Assistant Col-

lector demarcated 157 square miles, consisting of forests of 3 descriptions, viz., 1, the moist forests on the crest of the Ghats; 2, the dry or teak range on hills farther inland; and, 3, the babool and jambool preserves on the banks of rivers. In Kolába and Khándesh also something was done, but the sudden transfer of officers, one of whom was deputed to the famine districts in Bengal, prevented much progress. In the latter collectorate the private lands in the Transpurna reserve mentioned in last year's report were bought up. In Ahmadnagar a large number of *kurans* (grazing grounds) and hill numbers were selected and transferred to forests, and in the Tanna Collectorate also some *warkas* numbers (*i.e.*, fields of an inferior soil suitable only for inferior grains) were marked off. The boundaries of the 1st and 2nd class reserves in the Chalisgam and Jamner Talukas of the Khándesh Collectorate were laid down, and a fire-path was cut around those in the Panch Mahál.

Southern Division.

Turning to the Southern Division it is observed that 1,395 acres were added to the Deshnur reserve in the Belgaum Collectorate. This reserve has now an area of 22·78 square miles, around which a belt has been made and the sites of cairns selected. Its importance consists in the facts that it is near the towns of Belgaum and Sampgam, and that the neighbouring forests of the Sángli State are being rapidly cleared of wood. In the Bidi Taluka of the same collectorate 101·75 square miles were selected, and the Conservator examined 243 square miles of the large and wild tract which lies between that taluka and the State of Sawant Wári and Goa, and reserved 133 square miles. This will allow 29,470 acres of land set apart by the Survey Department for forests and 16,061 unoccupied numbers in the Bidi Taluka to be released for cultivation. It may here be remarked that in all these operations the requirements and rights of the ryots appear to be duly considered. In the rest of the Southern Division little has been done for various reasons. In the Dhárwár Collectorate the work of selection has been finished in all but one taluka, and the Collector made some selections in it during the year, but

the particulars have not been furnished. Stone pillars were erected around the reserves in other talukas. In Kaládgi an establishment was but recently entertained, as mentioned above, and no operations were carried on during the year. With reference to Kánara, it has hitherto been supposed that forest reserves are unnecessary, as all land not set apart for cultivation is considered forest. The Conservator is, however, now of opinion that the necessity of defining the forests is becoming apparent. The question will be duly considered.

Planting and sowing.

Northern Division.

In each division much attention has been paid to planting and sowing during the year under review, and the results are on the whole encouraging. The total expenditure on this account in the Northern Division was Rs. 15,940. In the Deccan Collectorates 946 acres on the banks of rivers and streams were ploughed and sown with babool seeds, and extensive areas of hilly ground were sown broad-cast with mixed seeds. In Sátára alone 900 acres were fenced with aloe and sown. In Khándesh 1,526 acres of open ground inside the demarcated reserves were planted, the black and deep soil with babool, which is found to grow well in it, while teak and other seeds were sown broad-cast on the hilly soils. A nursery of 14 acres was prepared and sown with teak in the reserve at Dhúlia for providing transplants for the rains of 1874. 23 acres of the Gunadeva plantation at Surat were planted with teak seedlings, and the blanks in the plantations of previous years were also filled up, while 68 acres were prepared to receive transplants. In the Goema plantation 22½ acres were covered with teak seedlings, and 19½ acres prepared for transplants. An experimental plantation for firewood near the railway at Thásra in the Kaira Collectorate is worthy of notice, but it is not yet sufficiently advanced to judge of its prospects. The operations in the Dangs, the Konkan, and Panch Mahâls appear to have been confined to filling up blanks.

Southern Division.

The most important planting operations of the Southern Division were those carried on in Kánara, and the results

are reported to be most satisfactory. 124 acres were cleared, and 186 planted with teak seedings, while many blanks in previous years' plantings were filled up, and the total cost was Rs. 7,915. In the previous year 69 acres were planted, 67 sown, and 126 cleared at a cost of Rs. 9,769. The casuarina plantation at Karwar was also extended, and continued to make progress. In Belgaum and Dhárwár the season was unfavourable. In the former collectorate the operations were almost confined to broadcast sowings, which were only partially successful, as many of the seedlings disappeared and had their roots exposed in the cracks caused by excessive drought. In the Deshnur reserve teak, mango, sandalwood, and matti plants were transplanted from nurseries into blanks, and the results are promising. The road-side babool sowings were also successful, except in the eastern districts. In Dhárwár the operations were stopped for want of rain, but several plants of several kinds were established, and some réboisement was done. In Kaládgi quantities of bamboo seeds were sown broad-cast, but withered owing to the drought. The total expenditure on planting and sowing operations in the Southern Division during the year was Rs. 13,170.

Sind. The operations in Sind appear to have been confined to filling up blank spaces in forests. 2,458 acres were taken in hand. The results are reported to be satisfactory, except that the babool seedlings suffered from frost, especially in Upper Sind.

Other improvements. Much other work was done during the year for the improvement of the forests and reserves. Young plantations were thinned, many reserves were cleared of creepers, and large areas were made available for planting and pasturage by the rooting out of prickly-pear.

Experiments. Experiments with Australian Eucalyptus seeds, some of which were brought from Australia by Major Goodfellow, R.E., V.C., were made by the Conservator of Forests, S. D. They at first failed in the Belgaum nurseries, but there are now a large number of seedlings in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara, and they appear to give some promise. Major

Peyton doubts, however, whether they can thrive under an altitude of 5,000 feet. Similar experiments were made at Násik and on the Saptashring hills, and the Collector reports that at the former place both the blue and red gum species are thriving fairly. If the tree can be naturalized in this country, it will be a matter of much congratulation, as, independently of its other useful qualities, it is said to destroy miasma, and is reported to have entirely changed the climatic condition of one of the most unhealthy parts of the Cape of Good Hope. Himalaya Pine seeds were also tried in the nurseries in the Deccan, but there was no germination.

Forest produce.

The stock of forest produce in hand in the Northern Division at the commencement of the year was valued at Rs. 37,682, and the yield of the year at Rs. 2,27,514. Rs. 2,25,655 were realized by sales and issues. The value of the produce yielded by the forests in the Southern Division is not stated, but from a comparison of the out-turn of the several kinds of wood in each district in the year under report and the previous year the yield of the past year appears to be very much less. It is stated, however, that much wood arrived at the depôts prior to 31st March 1874 which there was not leisure to measure, and which consequently does not appear in the returns. The value of the wood sold in Sind during the year was Rs. 1,81,074, which exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 17,999.

Requirements of surrounding population.

For the supply of towns wood is brought to depôts and sold in some cases by retail, in others by auction. The latter mode is almost universal now in the Southern Division. But ryots who live within forest limits have certain prescriptive rights, and are allowed to take some specified kinds of wood free. In Kánara these privileges are defined by permit rules, which, it has been urged, might with modifications be advantageously introduced elsewhere. Government, however, during the year issued specific orders respecting the privileges of ryots where forests have been reserved, and they may now be defined as follows. First-class reserves cannot be entered without the permission

of the Forest Department. The ryots of villages in which second-class reserves are situated are allowed the privilege of cutting in them *rab*, or brushwood, for manure and firewood. They can also get wood for agricultural implements and for repairing their houses, provided the previous permission of the Forest Department is obtained. It was also ordered that where people have enjoyed grazing rights in forest reserves, they must be scrupulously respected. It may be added that free grants of wood are made to the poorer classes within forest limits, the value of which during the year under review aggregated Rs. 10,739 in the Northern Division and Rs. 4,791 in the Southern Division. On the whole it appears that the wants and requirements of the people in respect to timber have been fairly attended to. Government have strongly impressed on all connected with the Forest Department that their aim should be to conciliate the villagers in forest tracts, and endeavour to secure their co-operation by liberal treatment in respect to their domestic wants, and by giving them employment as much as possible.

Powers of Forest Officers.

In last report the necessity of caution in the matter of a special Forest Act was explained, and His Excellency in Council has not seen reason to change his opinion on the subject, although the need of an Act has been frequently urged. It was further suggested that magisterial powers should be conferred on forest officers with a view to their disposing of petty cases of theft, and that special powers should be delegated to forest officers to arrest without warrant persons who may have obstructed them in the discharge of their public functions. Government, however, did not deem it expedient to adopt either suggestion. It has not been shown that the ordinary provisions of the law are insufficient.

Casualties.

The great danger to the forests in a climate like that of the Bombay Presidency is necessarily from fire. In the Khándesh reserves and in Dhárwár considerable damage resulted from this cause. But it is particularly in the dry climate and

soil of Sind that its effects are of much consequence, and the damage appears to be increasing every year. During the year under report 58 fires occurred, against 36 in 1871-72, and 38 in 1872-73, and 6,953 acres were injured against 1,590 in 1871-72 and 5,139 in 1872-73. These conflagrations are believed to be caused by cattle-owners, and consequently every forest in which a fire occurred was closed against grazing, but this does not appear to have had much effect. The loss from erosion in Sind during the year was 5,897 acres against 10,500 in 1872-73, while the gain in fresh alluvial deposits was 13,225 against 11,561 in the previous year.

Forest offences.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of forest offences. 776 cases were tried in the whole Presidency including Sind, 593 convictions were obtained, being less by 149 than those of the preceding year, and fines aggregating Rs. 6,276 were inflicted.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral wealth discovered.

Hitherto little has been known of the mineral wealth of the Bombay Presidency, and it has been supposed that there is a deficiency of everything of that nature except useful stone for building purposes, of which there are abundant stores. It cannot be said that much information on the subject is yet forthcoming, but during the year under review some discoveries have been made which tend to show that the country may be richer in minerals than has been imagined.

Iron ore.

There are indications of mines of iron ore in several districts, but the resources of the country in this respect have not yet been well investigated. In the report of 1872-73 it was stated that iron ore is mined and smelted at Teagar in the Dhárwár Collectorate, but that the works were not extensive owing to the scarcity of fuel. During the year under review Mr. Burgess, Archæological Surveyor of this Presidency, brought a piece of ore from Kotapur, a village in the same collectorate on the Malprabha River, which was

pronounced by the Chemical Analyzer to Government to be a variety of red hæmatite, and to contain no less than 89·62 per cent. of ferric oxide, corresponding to 62·73 per cent. of metallic iron. Mr. Burgess states that the ore appears to be plentiful, and that he was suprised to find so much smelted in so small a village. It is not improbable that much iron ore still lies hidden in other parts of the Presidency, the discovery of which would add incalculably to the country's wealth.

Gold, graphite, and marble in Dhárwár.

A more surprising discovery made during the year was that of the existence of gold in the Dambal hills of the Dhárwár Collectorate. Mr. Bruce Foote, of the Geological Survey, examined these hills, and got in quartz from one vein a visible piece of the metal which, although the analysis of the ore has not yet been reported, is said to show unmistakeably one source of gold, and may be an indication of smaller particles sufficient to make the ore worth crushing. Major Goodfellow found near Gadak in the same collectorate some ore which was pronounced by Mr. Foote to be graphite, and several very fine beds of marble, both grey and banded greenish grey, which may become very valuable both for lime and as a cheap building stone of great beauty.

Quarriable stones in Kaládgi.

It is reported that in the Bagalkot Taluka of the Kaládgi Collectorate there exist good slates, limestones, and sandstones. The slates are soft and easily worked, and are capitally adapted for building and other purposes; the limestone is highly crystalline, of beautiful texture, and can be worked into richly ornamental marbles, while the softer species can be used for lithographic tables; the sandstones are worked into grind-stones, mill-stones and flags of remarkably durable properties. At Gaddankeri in the same collectorate there is a reef of gypsum (sulphate of lime) of enormous size, from which plaster of Paris might be made. This part of the country appears to be very rich in quarriable stones, and if cheap carriage were procurable they might become an article of valuable export.

Quarries in Ratnágiri.

The only other district of the Presidency containing quarries deserving of mention is that of Ratnágiri. Slate-stone

is found at Achre in the Malwan Taluka, large quantities of which are exported to Bombay. At Ramgad and Asgami in the same taluka there exists a soft saponaceous blue stone, which, as stated in the report of 1871-72, is worked into cups and vessels. These have a good sale locally, but are not now exported.

MANUFACTURES.

Spinning and weaving mills.

The most prominent manufacturing industry now in the Presidency is that of spinning and weaving cotton by steam. In the Appendix (IV.—C) will be found a statement showing the mills actually in work during the year under review, the average number of hands employed, and the quantity of raw cotton converted by them into yarns and piece goods in 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively. It will be observed therefrom that there was a very considerable increase in the amount of work done at these mills during the year under review, the number of pounds of raw cotton used in the past and preceding years being respectively 45,320,969 and 38,581,010. It might have been expected that the import of cotton piece goods would be prejudicially affected by the increase of these home manufactures. Whatever may be the case in the future, that branch of the trade of Bombay did not fall off during the year under review, but on the contrary shows a considerable improvement. This may be in some measure due to the transfer to Bombay of the Calcutta orders, when the prices there had fallen owing to the famine, as explained under the head of Trade, but it is not to be forgotten that anything which tends to lessen the cost of production and the price of an article tends also to increase the demand for it. It is not improbable that the increased consumption of cotton piece-goods may for some time exceed what the mills now at work can supply, and while they operate to cheapen such goods, whether made at home or abroad, the quantity imported may not materially fall off for some time to come.

Increase in the number of mills during

Not only, however, is the quantity of cotton manufactured by existing mills generally increasing, but the number of

the year under review.

mills is rising. No less than 9 joint stock companies for this purpose were registered during the year under review. 6 large mills are likely to be added to those now working before the current year closes, 3 of which are in Bombay, 1 at Jalgam in the Khándesh Collectorate, 1 at Broach, and 1, to which presses are attached, in the Native State of Bhauánagar.

Importance of these manufactures to the country.

The importance of these manufactures has already been alluded to. It is no small matter to save the country the cost of exporting raw produce to a distant place and importing it in a manufactured form, and to lessen the cost of an article in universal use. But this is not the sole nor perhaps the principal advantage of the introduction of manufactures on an extensive scale into a country. It has already been pointed out that in many of the outlying districts in this Presidency there is no lack of agricultural population nor of agriculture. But so long as there is no extensive foreign demand for the produce, and the ryot has no other aim than to satisfy his immediate wants, there is little hope of his standard of comfort being raised, or of the resources of the country being fairly utilized. The establishment of manufactures on an extensive scale in such districts would afford the means of employing the surplus agricultural population, would create a demand for agricultural produce, would thereby stimulate improved methods of agriculture, and would gradually raise the ryot's standard of subsistence. The prospect of such a result is hopeful. It is true that most of the existing mills are in the Presidency town, and that such as are outside these limits are near lines of railway. But the establishment of manufactures must go hand in hand with improved communications, and they have a reciprocal effect on each other. When the beneficial effects of large manufactures become apparent they will be extended to other districts, and in the meantime contiguous places will have some share in the advantage.

Steam ginning factories, and ginfactory.

The number of steam factories for ginning cotton is also rapidly increasing, and employment is thereby given to

a large number of people. Steam ginning is, however, as yet confined to the more thriving towns, and, with the exception of Dhárwár, where there is one factory, to places near a line of railway. It cannot be expected to supplant hand ginning for many years to come. There are 8 factories in Ahmedábád, 24 in Broach, and 15 in Surat. The total number of gins worked by steam during the year was 2,290, being 9 more than in the previous year. In Dhárwár there is, besides the steam ginning factory above mentioned, a factory for the manufacture of gins worked by hand, and several branch factories for the same purpose. These are all under the supervision of the Collector, but cost nothing to Government. It has been represented that most of the 3,000 gins worked by manual power in this district are wanting in repair and thereby doing incalculable damage to the staple of the acclimatized New Orleans cotton introduced at so much expense to Government. A system of licensing the gins so as to ensure their being kept in proper repair has been proposed and is now under consideration.

Cotton presses.

The pressing of cotton is not a manufacture in the strict sense of the term, but the saving in the cost of carrying an article intended for manufacture, and consequently in the cost of the manufactured article which it effects, is so great that it may not inappropriately be mentioned here. As might be expected, little if any unpressed cotton now leaves the port of Bombay for a foreign country. Much raw cotton, however, still comes to Bombay by sea or otherwise, either unpressed or half-pressed. No less than 700,000 were full-pressed in the Presidency town during the year under review. But the practice of pressing cotton at or near the place of its growth is gradually extending, and near lines of railway the practice of half-pressing cotton appears to be dying out. The quantity of this description of cotton carried by the B. B. and C. I. Railway during the latter half of 1873 was less than 1 per cent. of the whole, and there was a decrease of 4 in the total number of half-presses licensed. While many presses, therefore, are still required in Bombay for pressing such cotton as is either unpressed or half-pressed, the establishment

of presses up-country is rapidly progressing. The following statement shows the number of full and half presses at work in various districts during the year under review :—

District.	Full Presses.	Half Presses.
Ahmedábád...	3	105
Kaira	0	20
Surat	1	2
Broach	10	54
Sholápur	5	3
Kánara	6	0
Total...	25	184

There has been a decrease of 14 in the number of presses worked by steam during the year, but this is chiefly confined to Bombay, where some are said to be out of repair and others out of date. It has already been mentioned that pressing is proposed to be combined with manufacturing cotton in the mill at Bhaunágar, and it may be added that an influential company now constructing a mill in Bombay also intends, as appears from the name, to press as well as to manufacture cotton.

Other factories.

The only other factories in the Presidency deserving of mention are a silk factory at Tanna, a dyeing factory at Wassind, tanning factories at Bandora, and brick fields at Kallian. At Uran, Chembur and Bhandup there are liquor distilleries on a larger scale than any in the rest of the Presidency, which supply almost all the liquor consumed in the city of Bombay. All these factories are in the Tanna Collectorate, and have doubtless sprung up in that district owing to its vicinity to the Presidency town.

Textile fabrics.

As stated in last report, textile cotton fabrics are woven by hand in almost every village, and in many places silk cloths or cloths of silk and cotton mixed are also made. These are principally for local consumption, but in some places they are made for export to places where the supply

does not equal the demand. In Násik not only are coarse cotton cloths woven by hand-loom weavers, but a finer sort is also made from English or imported yarn, and textile fabrics of silk are common. In Broach towels, napkins, and table-cloths of an inferior description are made. Silk piece goods and *kinkhob* (silk interwoven with gold tissues) are exported from Ahmedábád. Surat also supplies not only cotton cloth and printed goods, but silk with gold or silver lace and borders. In Kolába cotton and silk for local requirements are manufactured, and in Ratnágiri some inferior *saris* are woven, but the supply is not equal to the demand. In Poona coarse cotton cloths, inferior turbans, and *saris* are made, and there are a few manufactures of the silk cloth called *petamber*. In Belgaum cotton-yarn spinning is carried on extensively, and *dhoters* and *saris* with silk edging are woven. Dhárwár produces coarse cloths, *dhoters*, and *saris*, both plain and of silk and cotton mixed, for export as well as home consumption. Gulutgud in the Kaládgi Collectorate is famous for *saris* and bodices of both cotton and silk. In Sátára, Ahmadnagar, and Sholápur only coarse cloths for common use are made. The printing of cotton appears to be carried on more extensively in Kaira, Surat, Broach, and Khándesh than elsewhere. The Panch Maháls, Tanna, and Kánara are not shown to be concerned in the manufacture of cloth. Turning to Sind, cloths of silk or silk and gold, and boobuck rugs are made in Karáchi, but the manufacture of the latter among the people is dying out, as the only demand is supplied from Muscat or the Karáchi and Haidarábád jails. Coarse cotton cloths are made in almost every village of the Karáchi Collectorate, and coloured cloth and silk with gold, silver, and silk embroideries are manufactured in Haidarábád. In Thar and Parkar superior woollen blankets are made, but Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier appear to have no manufactures, if the coarsest articles for local consumption be excepted.

Other manufactures.

Paper used to be manufactured extensively at Juner in the Poona Collectorate, but now, owing to the introduction of European paper, it is made only in sufficient quantities to

meet the requirements of the district. Country paper for account books and registers is also manufactured in Broach and Khándesh, but the processes are rude. Soap and glass are made at Kapparvanj in the Kaira Collectorate. Oil of various kinds is extracted in large quantities in the Panch Maháls, from which district 25,000 Indian maunds are annually exported. A considerable quantity of oil is also made in Khándesh. The copper and brass pots in use among Natives are made in almost every bazaar, but perhaps more extensively in Násik and Ahmadnagar than in other parts of the Presidency outside the town and island of Bombay.

Manufacture of ornaments.

With regard to ornaments as well as other indigenous manufactures above mentioned, the last report contains a full account of them and of the processes by which they are made. As such manufactures do not change from year to year, they need not be further described here. Surat has still a name for inlaid boxes and ivory ornaments, Poona for small clay-coloured figures descriptive of Hindu castes and trades. Bison horns are worked into cornucopiæ and flower vases in Ratnágiri, while Kánara is famous for its carved sandal-wood, and Haidarábád for its ivory and lacquered work, enamelled gold and silver ornaments, and glazed pottery.

TRADE.

External Trade.

1.—Port of Bombay.

Value of External Trade of Bombay.

There has been a slight increase in the value of the trade of Bombay during the past year. It will be remembered that it had fallen off to a great extent in 1872-73. The total value of the trade for that year was shown to be less by about 8¾ millions sterling than that of the previous year, and less by more than 10¾ millions sterling than the average of the five preceding years. The total value of the trade for the year under review is nearly 44 millions

sterling, or nearly 2¼ millions greater than it was in 1872-73. But it is still far below the trade of 1871-72, or the average of the five years referred to above.

The following table shows the value of the trade in Government stores, treasure, and private merchandise for the past three years :— Proportion of Government Stores, Treasure, and Private Merchandise.

Imports, Exports, and Re-Exports.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Stores .	39,18,330	* 38,05,640	1,07,21,387
Treasure	8,32,28,758	4,53,50,393	4,68,91,300
Private Merchandise.	41,67,02,202	36,76,41,961	38,19,50,103
Total...	50,38,49,290	41,67,97,994	43,95,62,790

The value of the private trade may also be classified as follows :— Private Trade classified.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Re-Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72.	14,81,93,772	23,62,92,795	3,22,15,635	41,67,02,202
1872-73 .	14,18,06,777	19,10,91,394	3,47,43,790	36,76,41,961
1873-74 .	14,86,01,684	19,87,34,985	3,46,13,434	38,19,50,103

It will thus be seen that the value of the private trade has increased by nearly 1½ millions sterling, though it is still below that of 1871-72 and the preceding years.

The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay in 1873-74 between foreign ports, foreign Indian ports, and ports in other Presidencies :— Distribution of Trade.

* This figure is greater than that shown in the Administration Report of 1872-73, the returns for two months of that year not having been received in time.

	Foreign Ports.		Ports in other Presidencies.		Foreign Indian Ports.		Total.
	Merchandise	Treasure.	Merchandise	Treasure.	Merchandise	Treasure.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Imports.....	11,32,60,842	3,39,08,555	2,39,99,300	31,898	1,13,41,542	4,19,650	18,29,61,787
Exports.....	19,03,99,704	....	61,83,419	....	21,51,862	....	19,87,34,985
Re-Exports	1,63,74,644	79,22,574	1,51,20,655	36,95,368	31,18,135	9,13,255	4,71,44,631

The proportions of former years have been maintained, except in the case of imports from ports in other Presidencies, which bear a smaller proportion to the total, and the re-exports to ports in other Presidencies, which are slightly in excess of the re-exports to foreign ports, instead of being as hitherto slightly below them.

Imports.

It was stated in last report that there was in 1872-73 a decrease of over 63 lakhs in the value of the private imports other than treasure. This falling off has been more than met in the present year by an increase of nearly 70 lakhs in the value of imports, which is about 4 lakhs higher than the value of the imports of 1871-72. The largest fluctuations appear in the following articles:—

Increases.

Raw Cotton.—This cotton is chiefly imported from Kacch, the Persian Gulf, and Karáchi; it forms about one-tenth of the cotton trade of Bombay, the remaining nine-tenths being produced in the Presidency or imported by land.

1871-72... ...Rs. 1,13,14,566
1872-73... ... ,, 76,89,028
1873-74... ... ,, 1,05,33,474

Cotton Piece Goods.—The increase (19 per cent.) is greater than might have been expected when the large number of cotton manufactories recently es-

1871-72... ...Rs. 4,11,74,061
1872-73... ... ,, 4,07,23,139
1873-74... ... ,, 4,82,04,147

tablished in India is considered. It is understood that this is owing to the transfer to Bombay of the Calcutta orders when the prices had fallen owing to the famine.

Twist.—The increase of 16 lakhs, or about 29 per cent., is due to the sudden fall in prices at home inducing large orders from India, which were executed at the close of the year under report.

1871-72	...	...Rs. 52,14,669
1872-73	...	... „ 56,33,565
1873-74	....	... „ 72,56,110.

Machinery.—The increase is due to the large increase in the number of mills and consequent demand for cotton machinery.

1871-72	...	...Rs. 13,18,221
1872-73	...	... „ 23,74,694
1873-74	...	... „ 35,54,488

Woollen Piece Goods.—There seems to be a steady increase in this trade, which is chiefly carried on with the United Kingdom. The market for merinos and cloth is glutted.

1871-72	...	...Rs. 17,89,237
1872-73	...	... „ 21,36,681
1873-74	...	... „ 23,51,478

Railway Materials.—The falling off in 1872-73 was attributed to there being less lines of railway under construction. The imports of 1873-74, though higher in value than those of the preceding year, are still far below what they once were. The value of materials for State railways does not appear in these figures, but is shown under "Government Stores".

1871-72...	...	Rs. 24,13,121
1872 73...	...	„ 3,45,427
1873-74...	...	„ 8,41,466

Silk Piece Goods.—The increase is due to larger importations from China.

1871-72...	...	Rs. 26,82,047
1872-73...	...	„ 24,95,499
1873-74...	...	„ 27,19,001

Sugar and Sugar-candy.—In last report the demand of 1872-72 was said to be limited owing to its being the Sinhwasta year, during which the celebration of marriages and other ceremonies among Hin-

1871-72...	...	Rs. 93,29,883
1872-73...	...	„ 56,74,577
1873-74...	...	„ 74,99,963

dus is prohibited. There being no such prohibition during the year under review, the consumption and consequently the imports have increased.

Raw Silk.—There has been an increase of about 16 per cent. in the value of raw silk imported, but the value is still less than it was in 1869-70 and 1870-71.

1871-72...	...	Rs. 59.87,970
1872-73...	...	„ 59.52,557
1873-74...	...	„ 69,95,060

Ivory and Ivory Ware.—The increase is almost entirely due to greater imports of tusks and teeth. There seems to have been a great demand in England and Europe of late years.

1871-72 ...	...	Rs. 14,71,902
1872-73 ...	...	„ 15,53,396
1873-74 ...	...	„ 19,06,470

Fuel.—This fuel is chiefly coal, the value of the imports of which have largely increased. The value of the coke imports has fallen off. The erection of new mills seems to account for the increase.

1871-72 ...	...	Rs. 31,74,222
1872-73 ...	...	„ 34,10,013
1873-74 ...	...	„ 45,27,210

Timber, and Manufactures of Wood.—The increase of about 4 lakhs, or 20 per cent., is chiefly owing to larger imports from Indian ports.

1871-72 ...	...	Rs. 18,15,707
1872-73 ...	...	„ 20,78,897
1873-74 ...	...	„ 24,55,125

Iron.—The value of the import trade in iron, though greater than that of 1872-73, has not yet recovered its former position.

1871-72 ...	...	Rs. 35,12,606
1872-73 ...	...	„ 26,91,026
1873-74 ...	...	„ 29,48,047

Tin.—Tin and iron are the only metals in which there has been an increase of imports.

1871-72 ...	...	Rs. 2,23,512
1872-73 ...	...	„ 2,76,834
1873-74 ...	...	„ 5,05,371

The fluctuations in the items noted above account for an increase of about 194 lakhs, against which must be set a falling off in the value of the following items :—

Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores.—The value of these stores, which for some years had been ranging rather high, has fallen off in the year under report, owing to the prohibitory orders of the Government of India. Decreases.

1871-72	...	Rs. 3,53,724
1872-73	...	... „ 3,55,779
1873-74	...	... „ 2,41,744

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—There has been less importation of aniline dyes from Europe, and the tariff value has been reduced from 8 annas to 4 per ounce.

1871-72	...	Rs. 22,35,680
1872-73	...	... „ 24,15,052
1873-74	...	... „ 20,33,115

Grain and Pulse.—There was little or no import from Calcutta or the eastern ports during the past year. This accounts for the decrease.

1871-72	...	Rs. 91,30,758
1872-73	...	... „ 96,69,639
1873-74	...	... „ 41,45,733

Ale, Beer, and Porter.—There is a decrease as compared with the value of 1872-73, but a slight increase as compared with that of the preceding season.

1871-72	...	Rs. 6,51,022
1872-73	...	... „ 8,30,253
1873-74	...	... „ 6,88,162

Wines and Spirits.—The large imports of 1871-72 were indirectly due to the effect of the firman privilege enjoyed by Portuguese vessels at Surat, and the revocation of that privilege has caused a decrease.

1871-72	...	Rs. 35,63,266
1872-73	...	... „ 30,22,559
1873-74	...	... „ 26,02,296

Lucifer Matches.—It is understood that matches are now manufactured in Bombay.

1871-72	...	Rs. 2,19,534
1872-73	...	... „ 2,93,448
1873-74	...	... „ 1,58,543

Copper.—The remarkable falling off in the value of copper imported referred to in the Administration Report of 1872-73 continues. Copper (Australian cake) to the value of Rs. 83,000 was imported from the United Kingdom in 1872-73, but none was imported during the past year.

1871-72	...	Rs. 19,77,957
1872-73	...	... „ 15,98,901
1873-74	...	... „ 9,07,607

Oils.—It was stated in last report that the market was overstocked, and the imports have, therefore, apparently been checked. This is especially the case as regards cocoanut oil imported from Madras and Ceylon. The imports of dutiable oil have, however, increased, as explained under the head of Customs.

1871-72	...	...Rs. 22,05,851
1872-73	...	... ,, 25,44,741
1873-74	...	... ,, 14,89,271

Paints, &c.—The importations of 1872-73 seem to have been exceptionally large.

1871-72	...	...Rs. 4,64,608
1872-73	...	... ,, 6,24,935
1873-74	...	... ,, 4,32,540

Precious Stones and Pearls.—The importation of pearls from the Persian Gulf and China has fallen off during the year.

1871-72	...	...Rs. 16,07,313
1872-73	...	... ,, 16,37,474
1873-74	...	... ,, 13,13,222

Spices.—The falling off is chiefly in cloves, owing to the destruction of the trees by hurricane in Zanzibar. The market value of cloves has increased in an extraordinary proportion, or nearly five-fold.

1871-72	...	...Rs. 18,98,448
1872-73	...	... ,, 19,22,234
1873-74	...	... ,, 14,59,455

Tea.—The production of Indian tea undoubtedly tends to diminish the value of the imports from China.

1871-72	...	...Rs. 12,49,735
1872-73	...	... ,, 16,00,051
1873-74	...	... ,, 11,37,821

Raw Wool.—The value of the imports has fallen off, the receipts from Karáchi being less than those of previous years in consequence of direct shipments to other countries from that port. Duing the three years named in the margin the imports by sea amounted to Lbs. 5,06,85,850 with a declared value of Rs. 1,58,94,185, and the exports by sea amounted to Lbs. 5,55,26,844 with a declared value of Rs. 2,17,07,133. The difference between imports and exports is due to railway traffic and interportal trade. The

1871-72	...	...Rs. 56,69,861
1872-73	...	... ,, 58,80,372
1873-74	...	... ,, 43,43,952

following table shows the importations of raw wool into the United Kingdom during the last nine years :—

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Bales.	70,307	67,470	68,915	44,573	58,907	54,930	47,010	79,732	54,228

Coffee.—The falling off in imports is in Mocka coffee. It is understood that a large trade is now carried on direct from Hododa and Aden to Europe, and Mocka coffee no longer comes to Bombay as an emporium of the coffee trade in such large quantities as formerly.

1871-72 ... ...Rs. 11,13,440
1872-73 ... ... ,, 5,29,001
1873-74 ... ... ,, 4,83,167

Fruits and Vegetables.—There is a great decrease in the importation from the Malabar Coast of cocoanuts and copra in consequence of inferior crops.

1871-72 ... ...Rs. 52,01,728
1872-73 ... ... ,, 46,25,426
1873-74 ... ... ,, 43,28,819

Exports.

The export private trade has not recovered in value to the same extent as the import trade. There was a falling off in 1872-73 of 4½ millions sterling, or about 20 per cent., as compared with the value of 1871-72; and though there has been during the year under review an increase of about ¾ of a million, the value is still 3¾ millions less than it was three years ago. The following articles exhibit the largest fluctuations :—

Cotton, Raw.—The crop has been good, and though the home prices were not encouraging, the exportations increased. Increases.

1871-72 ... .. Rs. 14,63,07,070
1872-73 ... ... ,, 9,96,88,134
1873-74 ... ... ,, 10,70,18,757

Cotton Piece Goods.—The increase is due to local manufactures.

1871-72 ... ...Rs. 16,70,710
1872-73 ... ... ,, 19,13,364
1873-74 ... ... ,, 25,45,711

Grain and Pulse.—The increase is due chiefly to the abolition of the export duty on wheat, and partly to the demand for grain in the famine districts in Bengal.

1871-72 ...	...Rs.	46,44,004
1872-73 ...	... ,,	34,13,906
1873-74 ...	... ,,	52,49,051

Indigo.—The export of indigo to the Persian Gulf has increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,28,000, and is supposed to be caused by the necessity of dyeing in Persia the larger exportation of grey piece goods. There is also a large quantity shipped from Bombay in the form of samples of Calcutta shipments and sent overland to consignees in Europe.

1871-72 ...	...Rs.	1,56,462
1872-73 ...	... ,,	1,58,214
1873-74 ...	... ,,	2,28,942

Opium.—45,391½ chests have been exported, against 42,463 chests in 1872-73.

1871-72...	...Rs.	5,84,49,455
1872-73...	... ,,	5,81,56,238
1873-74...	... ,,	5,83,69,737

Seeds.—These are almost entirely rated at tariff values. The increase is shown in linseed, owing to excellent crops and low prices. The trade is chiefly with the United Kingdom and North America.

1871-72...	... Rs.	20,55,329
1872-73...	... ,,	9,74,465
1873-74...	... ,,	41,17,843

Silk Piece Goods.—The imports having increased by upwards of 2 lakhs, there is a corresponding increase of about one lakh in the exports.

1871-72 ...	... Rs.	3,90,886
1872-73 ...	... ,,	3,68,381
1873-74 ...	... ,,	4,84,974

Tobacco.—The tobacco is chiefly produced in Gujarát and shipped to the Red Sea and Aden.

1871-72 ...	...Rs.	5,86,640
1872-73 ...	... ,,	4,91,590
1873-74 ...	... ,,	5,83,012

Against the increase shown in the above items must be set a falling off in the following articles:—

Decreases.

Coffee.—The great falling off in the exports of coffee during the last two years is accounted for by deficient crops. The value of the exportation from the Madras ports had fallen from 138 lakhs in 1871-72 to

1871-72 ...	...Rs.	9,61,809
1872-73 ...	... ,,	4,55,255
1873-74 ...	... ,,	2,19,333

113 lakhs in 1872-73, and the shipments from Cochin to Europe had fallen from 63,000 cwts. to 31,000 cwts. The importations to the United Kingdom are reported as follows:—

Ports.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Mocha	759	763	457
East Indian	11,502	11,117	6,677
Ceylon	37,967	31,368	40,612

Cotton Twist.—The exportation of cotton piece goods having increased, the demand for twist has fallen, especially in Calcutta. The exports to foreign ports have increased. The railway traffic affects these exportations as regards Indian ports.

1871-72 ... ...Rs. 24,89,352
1872-73 ... ... ,, 36,12,205
1873-74 ... ... ,, 33,46,078

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—The falling off has been in gall-nuts and myrabolams. The demand in London and other places was very limited.

1871-72 ... ...Rs. 7,02,803
1872-73 ... ,, 8,24,163
1873-74 ... ... ,, 5,27,451

Hides and Skins.—The great demand for hides and skins in London, which caused the extraordinary rise in the exports of last year, no longer exists, and the exports have been reduced again to the dimension of 1871-72, which, however, was in excess of previous years. The supply from the Persian Gulf was much the same as in 1872-73, viz., Rs. 1,59,000.

1871-72... ... Rs. 17,11,616
1872-73... ... ,, 40,28,577
1873-74... ... ,, 17,15,918

Horns.—The decrease is due to the same cause as that of hides and skins.

1871-72 ... ...Rs. 2,55,404
1872-73 ... ... ,, 3,64,192
1873-74 ... ... ,, 2,39,762

Naval Stores.—The exports of coir yarn from Bombay and other Indian ports, especially Cochin, have been very large and the home markets were glutted. The exports of 1873-74 though less than those of 1872-73 are still in excess of those of 1871-72 and the preceding season.

1871-72	.. Rs.	3,55,377
1872-73	... ,,	6,62,196
1873-74	... ,,	4,34,562

Oils.—The exports have decreased in consequence of the falling off explained under the head of imports.

1871-72	...Rs.	8,69,786
1872-73	... ,,	7,46,380
1873-74	.. ,,	5,73,730

Spices.—A large quantity of pepper is shipped direct from Cochin to the United Kingdom, and the demand for cardamoms has fallen off.

1871-72	...Rs.	11,61,511
1872-73	... ,,	10,34,948
1873-74	... ,,	8,07,495

Raw Wool.—The decrease is due to the diminished supplies from Sind, referred to under the head of imports.

1871-72	...Rs.	79,30,581
1872-73	... ,,	72,47,507
1873-74	... ,,	65,29,045

Wool—Manufactures of Shawls.—The home demand was very limited, owing partly to Indian shawls having gone out of fashion and partly to the glut caused by the large exportations of 1871-72.

1871-72	...Rs.	5,91,883
1872-73	... ,,	11,72,050
1873-74	... ,,	8,02,370

Re-Exports.

The value of the re-export trade of the year under review was nearly the same as that of 1872-73. Against an increase in the value of the re-exports of ivory, iron, tin, and raw silk, must be set a decrease in the value of the re-exports of cotton piece goods and twist, of drugs, gums, liquors, and copper.

General.

Cotton.

The tabular statement at page 387 of last year's Administration Report is printed here with the figures for 1873-74 added. The value of this table is, however, affected by the fact that there is no duty on raw cotton, and

that the declared values are not, therefore, subjected to revision and correction like dutiable articles :—

Years.	Total Quantity of Cotton, Raw, exported from Bombay to Foreign External Ports.		Of which was exported to the United Kingdom.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
1863-64 ...	40,50,79,508	27,91,21,172	38,63,50,796	26,54,17,230
1864-65 ...	38,05,23,707	30,37,04,827	35,95,60,504	28,81,49,087
1865-66 ...	52,70,65,714	25,53,41,751	50,50,57,882	24,56,12,290
1866-67 ...	27,69,13,646	11,99,96,631	26,16,47,596	11,34,29,344
1867-68 ...	44,54,94,788	15,55,71,474	39,22,52,587	13,74,69,780
1868-69 ...	49,31,44,134	14,97,20,619	39,80,78,285	12,07,79,846
1869-70 ...	38,46,91,169	14,19,77,010	31,13,64,293	11,48,66,529
1870-71 ...	43,30,61,674	15,62,10,658	35,47,76,644	13,02,08,431
1871-72 ...	53,34,59,670	14,62,66,548	37,81,15,994	10,36,72,821
1872-73 ...	32,02,04,354	9,96,77,226	23,35,43,804	7,28,71,958
1873-74 ...	39,09,10,558	10,69,80,943	28,89,87,048	7,95,65,278

Another tabular statement will be found in the Appendix (IV.—D 1) showing the exports from the whole of India during 1873-74. It will be perceived that out of 504 millions of pounds exported, 391 millions were sent *from* the port of Bombay, and 367 millions were sent to the United Kingdom.

Wheat.

The following table shows the great impetus given to the trade in wheat by the abolition of the export duty. More wheat was exported in 1873-74 than in the five years preceding, and the figures for the three months of 1874-75 that have passed promise an even larger trade in the current year. The trade has increased at one bound from an average of five lakhs to upwards of 25 lakhs, and this has

resulted from the judicious sacrifice of a revenue which for five years had averaged only Rs. 19,630 a year :—

Years.	Weight.	Declared Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.
1868-69	46,219	2,43,527
1869-70	47,124	2,39,993
1871-72	61,915	3,33,978
1871-72	1,61,746	8,21,024
1872-73	96,624	5,07,299
1873-74	4,52,944	25,42,029
April, May and June 1874	1,74,564	9,24,534

Other grains.

It is remarkable that there is a decrease of £552,000 in the value of the *imports* of all sorts of grain into Bombay and an increase of nearly £184,000 in the value of the exports; and that notwithstanding this enormous diminution in the supply of food grains for local use, amounting in value to nearly three-quarters of a million, the prices in the interior have shown a steady tendency to fall, and reached at the end of the year under report a lower figure than has been observed since the commencement of the American War.

Years.	Weight.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	96,69,639	34,13,906
1873-74 ...	41,45,733	52,49,051
	55,23,906	18,35,145

Rice.

The following table shows the quantity and value of rice imported from Bengal, from Burmah, and from other ports, during 1873-74 and the four years preceding. From this statement it will be noticed that the importations from Bengal fell off to one-half, and those from Burmah to one-seventh, of the former average. On the other hand it may be stated that the exportation of rice from Bombay fell off from an average of 5,94,282 cwts. in the preceding four years to

13,16,774 cwts. in 1873-74. Rice has not been exported to a larger extent from Bombay to Bengal in the famine year than in the other years noticed :—

Years.	From Bengal.		From Burmah.		From other Ports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	10,02,907	56,72,613	3,94,049	16,02,468	3,61,843	19,19,691
1870-71 ...	16,57,635	93,53,819	2,00,063	9,34,319	1,55,091	7,69,051
1871-72 ...	14,45,352	76,25,566	62,552	2,61,948	47,762	2,47,622
1872-73 ...	14,39,417	75,01,197	1,35,280	5,79,784	45,651	1,80,562
Average for 4 years ...	13,86,328		1,97,986		1,52,587	
1873-74 ...	6,32,677	31,50,824	29,754	1,37,329	45,039	1,64,241

The transactions in treasure during the year may be summarized as follows :— Treasure.

1873-74.	Imported.	Re-Exported.	Total.
	£	£	£
Gold ...	10,175,490	2,339,595	12,515,085
Silver ...	24,184,613	10,191,602	34,376,215
Total ...	34,360,103	12,531,197	46,891,300

There has been an excess of imports over exports to the extent of about 2¼ millions, made up by ¾ million of gold and 1½ millions of silver. As compared with the previous year there has been a large decrease in the imports of gold and exports of silver and an increase in the exports of gold and imports of silver On the whole there is a larger import of treasure and a smaller export; the excess of imports over exports having been £1,201,948 in 1872-73 and £2,182,891 in 1873-74, as the following tables show :—

1.—*Gold.*

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
	£	£
1871-72	19,609,348	1,154,521
1872-73	13,459,405	824,065
1873-74	10,175,490	2,339,595

2.—*Silver.*

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
	£	£
1871-72	49,279,641	13,185,248
1872-73	15,225,534	15,841,389
1873-74	24,184,613	10,191,602

3.—*Total Gold and Silver.*

Years.	Imported.	Exported.	Rest or excess of Imports.
	£	£	£
1871-72 ...	68,888,989	14,339,769	54,549,220
1872-73 ...	28,684,939	16,665,454	12,019,485
1873-74 ...	34,360,103	12,531,197	21,828,906

Balance of trade.

Including the value of Government stores and private merchandise the exports have largely preponderated, and the following statement shows for the last five years the excess in the value of exports, together with the excess in the imports over exports of treasure as a set-off, and the net result. The details will be found in the Appendix (IV.—D 2):—

Years.	Excess in Value of Exports and Re-exports over Imports for all Government Stores and Private Merchandise.	Excess in Value of Imports over Exports for Treasure only.	Net Result, being excess in value of Exports over Imports.
1869-70	$8\frac{1}{3}$ Millions.	$7\frac{1}{8}$ Millions.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ Millions.
1870-71	$11\frac{1}{4}$,,	2 ,,	$9\frac{1}{4}$,,
1871-72	$11\frac{3}{4}$,,	$5\frac{1}{2}$,,	$6\frac{1}{4}$,,
1872-73	8 ,,	$1\frac{1}{4}$,,	$6\frac{1}{4}$,,
1873-74	8 ,,	$2\frac{1}{4}$,,	$5\frac{7}{8}$,,

The following statement shows the value of the export trade from, and import trade to, different countries. It will be seen that the exports to all the principal places out of India exceed in value the imports from those places; whereas in regard to foreign ports in India and ports in the other Presidencies the imports exceed the exports:— Value of Export and Import Trade to and from different countries.

Names of Ports.	Exports to	Imports from
	Rs.	Rs.
Great Britain	9,68,87,674	7,79,50,478
China	6,16,91,294	1,21,00,607
North America	8,60,612	3,39,541
France	1,02,93,464	92,564
Rest of Europe	1,82,88,226	1,34,23,984
Arabian and Persian Gulf	1,02,84,714	53,72,650
Other places beyond India	86,53,690	87,46,858
Total ...	20,69,59,674	11,80,26,682
Ports in other Presidencies	2,13,67,536	2,40,61,874
Foreign Ports within the Presidency .	52,69,997	1,13,41,542
Grand Total ...	23,35,97,207	*15,34,30,098

It is interesting to compare the facts above mentioned with the rates of exchange which prevailed during the year under review and the previous year. The following statements, for which Government are indebted to the courtesy of the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, show the weekly rate of exchange for 60 days' sight bank bills on England, and the rate of exchange by each China steamer for similar bills for 100 dollars on Hongkong, during the two years:— Exchange between Bombay and other countries.

* This includes Government stores imported during February and March 1873.

Exchange with England.

1872-73.

	1872.	
April	8	1/11¼
	15	1/11⅜
	22	1/11⅜
	29	1/10⅞
May	6	1/10¾
	13	1/10¾
	20	1/10¾
	27	1/10⅝
	31	1/11
June	7	1/11
	14	1/11 1/16
	21	1/10¾
	28	1/10⅞
July	5	1/10⅞
	12	1/10⅞
	19	1/10⅞
	26	1/10⅞
August	2	1/11
	23	1/11 15/16
	30	1/11
Sept.	6	1/11 1/16
	13	1/11¼
	20	1/11 1/16
	30	1/11⅛
October	7	1/11

	1872.	
October	14	1/11¼
	21	1/11½
	28	1/11 5/16
Nov.	4	1/11⅜
	11	1/11⅜
	18	1/11½
	25	1/11⅜
Dec.	2	1/11⅜
	9	1/11 5/16
	16	1/11⅜
	23	1/11⅜
	30	1/11⅛

	1873.	
January	6	1/11⅛
	13	1/11
	20	1/11 1/32
	27	1/11 1/16
Feb.	3	1/11 1/32
	17	1/11 1/16
	24	1/11 1/32
March	3	1/11 1/16
	17	1/11⅛

Average for the year 1/11 3/32

1873-74.

	1873.	
April	7	1/11 3/16
	14	1/11⅛
	21	1/11 1/16
May	5	1/11
	30	1/10¾
June	6	1/10 1/16
	20	1/10⅞
	27	1/10⅞
July	4	1/10¾
	18	1/10 31/32
	25	1/10 15/16
August	1	1/10½
	8	1/10 29/32
	15	1/10 15/16
	29	1/10½
Sept.	5	1/10 15/16
	12	1/10 29/32
	26	1/10 15/16
October	6	1/10⅝
	13	1/10 29/32
	20	1/10 29/32
	27	1/10 15/16

	1873.	
Nov.	3	1/10 5/16
	10	1/10 5/16
	17	1/10¼
	24	1/10 3/16
Dec.	1	1/10 1/16
	8	1/10
	15	1/10
	22	1/10⅛
	29	1/10 1/32

	1874.	
January	5	1/10⅜
	12	1/10 9/16
	19	1/11 5/16
	26	1/11⅜
Feb.	2	1/11 7/16
	16	1/11⅜
	23	1/11⅛
March	2	1/10 14/32
	9	1/11 1/16
	16	1/11 5/16
	23	1/11½
	30	1/11½

Average for the year 1/10 23/32

Exchange with China.

1872-73.

	1872.	
April	3	Rs. 220 per $ 100
	17	222
	22	223½
	29	227
May	3	228
June	1	229
	18	227½
July	4	225½
August	2	225
Sept.	6	226
	13	227
October	7	226
	28	225
Nov.	18	220
	25	219
Dec.	2	219½
	9	221
	30	222

	1873.	
January	6	Rs. 222½ per $ 100
	14	223
	27	223½
Feb.	3	224
March	24	226

Average for the year Rs. 224 per $ 100.

1873-74.

	1873.	
April	1	Rs. 226 per $ 100
	28	227
May	17	229
	27	231
June	25	230
July	22	228
August	11	227
	29	224½
Sept.	12	223½
October	15	225
	29	225½
Nov.	15	223½
Dec.	3	224½
	5	225
	22	224
	27	223

	1874.	
January	5	Rs. 222½ per $ 100
	8	222
	10	221
	13	220
	14	218½
	16	217½
	21	219
	27	218
	28	217
Feb.	2	219
	6	220
	10	219½
	16	218½
	26	221
March	6	220½
	12	218
	16	218½
	23	217
	25	218½
	27	218
	30	218½

Average for the year Rs. 222 per $ 100.

It is to be observed that as London is the great monetary centre of Europe, and almost all commercial transactions with the western world are financed for through it, the rates of exchange with England are affected by the whole of the trade of Bombay with European countries and America. China is the principal of the other countries with which Bombay trades, and so the rates of exchange with England and China together may be regarded as an index of the balance of trade between Bombay and the rest of the world.

Comparison of the exchange with the movements of treasure.

The fact that the exchange with England is unfavourable to Bombay, notwithstanding a very large excess of exports to Europe and America over imports from these countries, is generally explained by the effect of the home drafts on India for other than mercantile purposes. Assuming that the total value of these drafts in 1873-74 did not materially differ from the value in 1872-73, the comparatively larger increase of private imports than of private exports during the year under review was a reason for the exchange becoming more unfavourable to Bombay. But it is somewhat surprising that notwithstanding this fact there was a larger import of treasure and a smaller export in 1873-74 than in 1872-73. Indeed it seems inconsistent with the theory of the exchange being an index of the movements of treasure, that treasure should under the circumstances come from Europe at all, and yet this is the case to a considerable extent, though much has naturally come from China. A full explanation cannot be attempted here, but it may be pointed out that on the one hand many imports come to Bombay which are ultimately intended for other places, and that on the other hand many money transactions are doubtless carried on through Bombay on account of trade between other places, and notably that which takes place directly between Karáchi and other countries, which will hereafter be shown to be considerable. And it may be added that the large decrease in the imports of gold and exports of silver and increase in the exports of gold and imports of silver, in conjunction with the other facts above alluded to, seem to point to the conclusion of which there is other evidence, that the value of silver in compari-

son with gold is depreciated. If this be so, the exchange with England, where gold is the measure of value, is nominally more unfavourable to Bombay than it is in reality.

Course of trade during 25 years.

Two tables in the Appendix (IV.—D 3 and 4) illustrate the course of trade in Bombay during the last quarter of century, or from 1849-50 to 1873-74. The first exhibits the value of the exports and imports, exclusive of treasure, for each of the 25 years, together with the value of 19 principal articles of trade *with external ports only* (9 being imports and 10 exports), and is arranged in periods of five years, the average of each quinquennial period being given. The second shows the number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels, steamers, and Native craft entered at Bombay, arranged in the same manner; and, to admit of a comparison with the Calcutta shipping, the figures for that port are added.

Proportion of Exports to Imports during 25 years.

As regards the first table, it is to be noticed that the proportion of exports to imports has increased during the last 25 years—the value of the exports during each period bearing the following ratio to Rs. 100 worth of imports:—1st period, Rs. 127; 2nd period, Rs. 131; 3rd period, Rs. 167; 4th period, Rs. 166; 5th period, Rs. 161. The period of 25 years under review opens with a trade (import and export) valued at 1,249 lakhs or 12½ millions. It reached a climax in 1864-65, when the value was 6,392 lakhs, or nearly 64 millions. It is now 3,868 lakhs, or 38¾ millions. The average of each quinquennial period is as follows:—

1st period ...	1849-50 to	1853-54 ...	13⅛	Millions.
2nd „ ...	1854-55 „	1858-59 ...	19⅛	„
3rd „ ...	1859-60 „	1863-64 ...	38	„
4th „ ...	1864-65 „	1868-69 ...	49½	„
5th „ ...	1869-70 „	1873-74 ...	41	„

Fluctuations in principal articles of Export and Import during 25 years.

The following table presents clearly the fluctuations in the value of the principal items of export and import during the period selected. It is a summary of a portion of the longer statement in the Appendix (IV.—D 3):—

Years.	Imports (from Foreign Ports).									Exports (of Indian Produce to Foreign Ports).								
	Cotton Piece Goods.	Twist.	Spirits.	Wines.	Metals.	Silk.	Sugar.	Tea.	Woollen Piece Goods.	Cotton.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Twist.	Grain.	Hides and Skins.	Opium.	Wool.	Oils.	Seeds.	Spice.
	Lks.	Lks	Lks	Lks	Lks	Lks	Lks	Lks	Lks	Lks	Lks	Lks	Lks	Lks	Lks	Lks	L.	Lks	L
1849-50 to 1853-54.	152½	28½	4¾	7⅛	44	2¼	25¾	4	6¾	259	3	..	3¾	¼	275½	7	1	5⅝	..
1854-55 to 1858-59.	200¾	29¼	7¾	8¾	56½	30¾	19¾	8½	8¾	341	4¾	..	8¾	2½	367	24½	6	4¾	..
1859-60 to 1863-64.	372¾	42	13	11¼	136½	38	28¼	8¾	14¾	1,285	3½	1	6	2¾	617½	55¾	3	52½	..
1864-65 to 1868-69.	509	68	14½	13¾	154¾	50¼	51	11¼	26½	1,961	4	5¾	9	1¼	521½	59¾	1½	14½	2
1869-70 to 1873-74.	433¾	66	16	13¼	94½	71½	57	12	20	1,302½	8½	9	25½	17½	582	61½	4	16	5
Year 1873-74...	478	69	13	12	59½	69¼	52¼	11	23¼	1,070	14½	12½	36½	17	583½	65¾	4	38¼	4

Articles tending to increase and decrease respectively.

It will be observed that the value of certain articles of trade show a decided tendency to increase. These are :—

Imports.	Exports.
Spirits and Wines. Tea. Sugar. Silk.	Cotton Piece Goods. Twist. Grain. Hides and Skins. Wool. Spices.

There are other articles, the value of the trade in which rose steadily during the first three and four quinquennial periods, but has now a tendency to fall. These are :—

Imports.	Exports.
Cotton Piece Good. Twist. Metals. Woollen Piece Goods.	Cotton. Oil.

Tonnage.

The statement of tonnage at the ports of Bombay and Calcutta (IV.—D 4) shows that, with occasional variations, these two ports have kept pace with each other in a remarkable manner :—

Average Tonnage.

Periods.	Bombay.	Calcutta.
1st Period	3,87,000	4,04,000
2nd ,, ...	6,19,000	6,23,000
3rd ,, ...	7,36,000	7,22,000
4th ,, ...	8,90,000	8,20,000
5th ,, ...	9,48,000	9,13,000

The advance in the proportion borne by the number of steamers to the number of sailing vessels, especially in Bombay, is very remarkable :—

Periods.	Bombay.			Calcutta.		
	No. of Sailing Vessels.	No. of Steamers.	Proportion of Steamers to 100 Ships.	No. of Sailing Vessels.	No. of Steamers.	Proportion of Steamers to 100 Ships.
1st Period	308	36	12	656	57	9
2nd ,, ...	459	61	14	860	79	9
3rd ,, ...	529	95	18	809	114	14
4th ,, ...	629	235	37	728	186	26
5th ,, ...	410	431	105	609	286	47

The number of Native craft entered at the Port of Bombay is its most remarkable feature, and distinguishes it from Calcutta, where the Native craft forms a very insignificant item, representing far less than 1 per cent. of the total tonnage of the port. The following figures show the state of the Native craft of Bombay for each of the five periods :—

Native Craft.

Periods.	Number.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage of each Vessel.
1st Period	4,561	1,88,700	41 Tons
2nd „	6,062	2,32,057	39 „
3rd „	6,840	2,66,716	39 „
4th „	5,676	2,27,416	40 „
5th „	5,532	2,55,435	46 „

These figures, it should be remembered, do not include the number or tonnage of Native craft engaged in interportal trade within the limits of the Presidency, but only show the number and tonnage of Native craft entering from ports beyond the Bombay Presidency, such as the Malabar Coast, the Persian Gulf, Aden, Zanzibar, Kachh, Káthiáwár, Sind, &c.

2.—Continental Ports.

Nature of the trade.

There are altogether 83 ports on the Bombay coast, some of which are accessible during the fair season to large vessels. As yet, however, they are principally used as distributing channels for the various articles of European manufacture imported into Bombay, and as centres for the collection of cotton and other Indian produce which they transmit to Bombay for shipment thence to all parts of the world. A considerable interportal trade is also carried on, and grain, cotton seeds, and other articles are exported to Goa and foreign ports in Káthiáwár; while cocoanuts, betelnuts, catechu, dates, dried fruits, &c., are imported from Quilon, Goa, Zanzibar, Muscat, and the Persian Gulf.

Value of the trade.

About 90,000 vessels were entered inwards at the different outports during the year, and about the same number cleared outwards from them. The declared value of the trade carried by these vessels was Rs. 8,70,00,000. The following table shows the total value of the export and import trade

for each division for the year 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74 :—

Years.	Northern Division.		Southern Division.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ...	80,10,342	1,88,62,934	2,31,25,248	4,06,92,166	3,11,35,590	5,95,55,100
1872-73 ...	86,85,249	1,14,79,467	2,56,71,220	4,05,03,511	3,43,56,469	5,19,82,978
Average of 1871-72 and 1872-73 ...	83,47,795½	1,51,71,200½	2,43,98,234	4,05,97,838½	3,27,46,029½	5,57,69,039
1873-74 ...	54,85,491	1,37,01,049	2,07,23,007	4,70,66,547	2,62,08,498	6,07,67,596
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	64,68,708½	.....	49,98,557
Decrease ...	28,62,304½	14,70,151½	36,75,227	.....	65,37,531½	.....

Causes of decrease in the Northern Division.

The decrease in the value of both exports and imports for the Northern Division is due to the fall in the prices of commodities, which has affected all local trade. The B. B. and C. I. Railway, which runs parallel with the coast throughout its length, has also a prejudicial effect on the coasting trade; but during the year under review there was a decrease, as will be hereafter shown, in the goods traffic carried by it. As regards individual ports, the greatest falling off is in the cotton trade of Gogo and Dholera, which is affected both by the recent extensions of the railway to Viramgám and Wadwán, and by the attractions offered by the neighbouring foreign port of Bhauánagar. There is an increase in the trade of the ports of Bulsar and Billimora, which are competing, and apparently successfully, with Surat.

Cause of increase in exports and decrease in imports in the Southern Division.

The trade of the Konkan and Kánara ports has not been affected to any great extent by railway extensions. A general increase is observable in the value of the export trade of these ports during 1873-74, due chiefly to the increase in the exports of grain to Goa and of cotton to Bombay. The falling off in the value of the imports is due to the ordinary fluctuations of trade.

3.—Sind Ports.

The declared value of the whole sea-borne trade, exclusive of Government stores, of the Province of Sind for the year under review as contrasted with that of the preceding year shows an increase of Rs. 29,45,288. The details are exhibited in the following statement :— Declared value of the whole trade.

	1873-74.	1872-73.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise	1,50,68,479	1,63,27,363	.....	12,58,884
State Railway Material.	17,38,334	74,924	16,63,410	.....
Treasure	4,68,597	3,71,708	96,889	.....
Total Imports...	1,72,75,410	1,67,73,995	Net 5,01,415	.....
Exports.				
Merchandise	2,12,89,660	1,98,25,767	14,63,893	.....
Treasure	10,69,778	89,798	9,79,980	.....
Total Exports...	2,23,59,438	1,99,15,565	24,43,873	.....
Total Merchandise ...	3,63,58,139	3,61,53,130	2,05,009	.....
„ State Railway Material' ...	17,38,334	74,924	16,63,410	.....
„ Treasure	15,38,375	4,61,506	10,76,869	.....
Grand Total..	3,96,34,848	3,66,89,560	29,45,288	.....

It thus appears that there was a decrease of Rs. 12,58,884 in the value of imports of merchandise, and an increase of Rs. 14,63,893 in the value of exports of merchandise, and that there is thus a net increase of Rs. 2,05,009 in the total value of merchandise imported and exported. The value of imports of state railway material imported for the indus valley railway increased from Rs. 74,924 in 1872-73 to Rs. 17,38,334 in 1873-74, and there was an increase of Rs. 96,889 in the imports, and of Rs. 9,79,980 in the exports, of treasure. The latter increase is attributed to larger exports on account of Government.

Countries with which the trade is carried on.

In the Appendix (IV.—D 5) will be found a statement showing the value of the imports from and exports to each country trading with Sind for the year under review and the preceding year. It will be observed therefrom that while most of the trade, and particularly the import trade, takes place with Bombay, a considerable trade is carried on direct with the United Kingdom and other places in Europe, and the Persian Gulf, as well as with other ports in India.

Imports.

Decrease in the imports of merchandise.

The table above given shows that the increase in the total value of imports amounting to Rs. 5,01,415 is due to the larger imports of state railway material and treasure. The imports of private merchandise, as already mentioned, show a decrease of Rs. 12,58,884.

Articles in which there was a decrease.

In the imports of cotton piece goods both from the United Kingdom and from Bombay there was a decrease to the extent of Rs. 8,21,660. Grain and pulse fell off owing to the famine in Bengal. The declared value of the imports of coçoanuts also fell from Rs. 3,64,326 in 1872-73 to Rs. 2,45,105 in 1873-74 the imports of previous years having overstocked the market. The imports of hides and skins are not one-fifth of what they were in 1872-73, though they are in excess of those of previous years. They are sent to Karáchi from Bombay during the rains for the purpose of being cured in the drier climate of Sind before being exported to foreign ports. There were likewise less imports of machinery for the purpose of navigation and manufacture; and iron, spelter, and steel also were imported to a less extent, while copper shows but a slight improvement. The imports of spices fell off considerably, as previous years' imports had overstocked the market and low prices prevailed.

Articles showing increase.

There has been, on the other hand, an increase of Rs. 1,01,360 in the imports of coal, considerable quantities of which were brought from Australia and Calcutta for the first time. Gunny-bags and cloth, timber, ale, beer and porter

are other articles of which the imports have considerably increased. Other articles do not call for remark.

Exports.

Increase in the value of Exports.

The declared value of merchandise exported in the year under review has been shown to exceed that of the previous year by Rs. 14,63,893. The increase is in exports to foreign ports, amounting to upwards of half a million sterling; in the exports to Indian ports there has been a falling off to the extent of Rs. 42,23,599.

Increase and decrease in the principal articles of Export.

The exports of raw cotton were less by Rs. 5,51,939 in the year under review than in the previous year. The shipments to the United Kingdom fell off by nearly one-half owing to the low rates ruling in the Europe market. The exports to China exceed those of the previous year by about $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The exports of hides and skins have fallen from Rs. 13,39,540 in 1872-73 to Rs. 5,16,387 in 1873-74. The large exports of the former year were due to enhanced rates and to excessive mortality amongst cattle from scarcity of pasture and water. The quantity of raw wool exported to Bombay in the year under review fell short of that of the preceding year by over one-third, but the quantity shipped direct to the United Kingdom has more than doubled, owing to the large tonnage available by the Suez Canal. The total exports of this staple in 1873-74 as contrasted with those of the preceding year exhibit a decrease in quantity amounting to Lbs. 725,178, but an increase in the declared value of Rs. 59,945. The increase in value is said to be due to the superior quality of the wool exported to the United Kingdom during the year under review, and to its having been for the most part properly washed and cleaned, whereas in 1872-73 a large quantity of unwashed wool was exported. The declared value of exports of grain and pulse is greater than that of the preceding year by Rs. 10,09,640. The increase is entirely in wheat shipped and despatched by steamers through the Suez Canal. The shipments of this product during the year under review are the largest on record, and exceed in value the total exports of wheat during the pre-

ceding five years by Rs. 16,52,161, and the exports of the preceding year by Rs. 28,98,932. The exports of other sorts of grain to foreign ports fell off largely, and those of all grain and pulse to Indian ports were little more than a third of those of the previous year. The markets for food stuffs in Bombay, Gujarát, Kacch, and Káthiáwár were not favourable. The exports of oil seeds have increased four-fold, which is attributed to a more sufficient and seasonable rainfall. They have been principally sent to ports in Europe and Bombay; the exports to Kacch and Gujarát have fallen off.

General.

Number and tonnage of vessels.

The total number and tonnage of sailing vessels and steamers entered and cleared at the ports in Sind during the year under review as compared with those of the preceding year were as follows :—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1873-74 ...	1,484	1,77,197¾	1,503	1,77,755
1872-73 ...	2,194	1,70,194¼	2,213	1,73,073¾

Thus the total number of vessels entered and cleared in 1873-74 has fallen off by 710 each, which is owing to the smaller number of Native craft trading to and from the ports in Sind. The tonnage is in excess of the preceding year by 7,003¼ tons in arrivals and 4,681¼ tons in departures. This increase is due to the greater number of steamers of larger burthen trading with Karáchi *viâ.* the Suez Canal, and to the running of bi-weekly mail steamers between Karáchi and Bombay for 8½ months of the year instead of the one weekly mail steamer.

The following figures exhibit the number and tonnage of steam vessels running *viâ* the Suez Canal, entered and cleared at Karáchi, during the past two years:— Number and Tonnage of Canal steamers.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1873-74 ...	10	8,301½	33	29,671
1872-73 ...	5	4,390	6	5,390
Increase ...	5	3,911½	27	24,281

4.—Aden.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of Aden during the year under review amounted to Rs. 26,90,820. The import trade from the interior of Arabia will be noticed separately. Value of sea-borne trade.

The value of the imports by sea was Rs. 1,61,55,490; in 1872-73 it was Rs. 1,28,08,948. There was thus an increase of nearly 25 per cent. The following are the articles in which there was a marked increase:— Value of Imports by sea.

	Increase. Rs.
Animals, living	28,346
Coffee, clean	6,44,644
Cotton, raw	22,701
„ Piece Goods	10,70,749
„ Twist	1,10,089
Coals	6,60,670
Ivory	39,945
Liquor	25,916
Metal, wrought	47,777
„ unwrought	37,637
Shells	1,06,201
Spices	65,052
Sugar	89,950
Tobacco	75,165

Value of Exports.

The export trade in 1873-74 including specie amounted to Rs. 1,00,35,330, against Rs. 77,46,330 in 1872-73. There was thus an increase of Rs. 22,89,000. In the following articles there was a marked increase:—

	Increase. Rs.
Coffee	6,99,184
Cotton Piece Goods	2,93,502
Drugs and Medicines	23,845
Fruits and Vegetables...	52,615
Gum	42,122
Ivory	56,351
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	45,273
Shells	1,45,609
Treasures	8,58,776

Causes affecting the trade of the year.

Among the causes which influenced the imports and exports of the past year, the presence of Turkish troops in Yemen may be noticed. A considerable demand for articles of food and clothing was created thereby. The establishment of a monthly mail steamer to Zanzibar is developing a trade to and from the East African Coast, and the effect of the opening of the Suez Canal on the trade at Aden as elsewhere in India is annually becoming more apparent. In last report it was said that as the Turkish power in Yemen becomes consolidated, the coffee trade at Aden will cease to exist, as that port is not the natural outlet of the coffee country. During the year under review, however, this anticipation has not in any degree been realized, for, as above shown, both the imports and exports of coffee have largely increased.

Shipping.

An increase is again noticed during the year under review in the number and tonnage of vessels visiting Aden. Fewer square-rigged vessels entered the port than in the previous year, but steamers and Native Craft show a marked increase. The following statement shows the number and tonnage of

vessels which arrived during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively :—

Years.	Steamers.		Square-rigged Vessels.		Native Craft.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1872-73 ...	631	762,521	71	63,292	919	35,921
1873-74 ...	708	902,252	51	50,168	1,154	48,845

Of the 708 steamers 512 were British, and all the rest, except one Japanese and one Peruvian, were from other countries in Europe. The square-rigged vessels were principally coal ships, 47 being British, 2 Arab, 1 Turkish, and 1 American.

Internal Trade.

No record of Internal Trade.

Generally speaking no record is kept of the internal trade of the Presidency, and accordingly no satisfactory account can be given of it. Such information, however, as is forthcoming may here be collated, and from it some general inferences may be drawn.

Goods traffic on the guaranteed Railways.

It will be hereafter shown that there was during the year 1873 a net increase in the merchandise traffic receipts on the G. I. P. Railway of Rs. 3,54,793, and that the greater part of the increase is due to the larger receipts of the latter half of the year, and therefore belongs to the year under report. The article in which the principal increase is shown is cotton, whereas the quantity of grain and piece-goods carried fell off considerably. On the B. B. and C. I. Railway there was a considerable decrease in the goods traffic earnings, and this was principally in the receipts on account of cotton. It is to be remarked, however, that this railway has to compete with the sea, and the goods traffic receipts on it do not, therefore, furnish the means of guaging with any accuracy the state of trade in the districts through which it runs. The statistics do not show between what places the goods were carried, nor does it appear

what was carried to and from Bombay. There can be little doubt, however, that the traffic on the G. I. P. Railway was mainly affected by the increased imports by sea into Bombay, and that these were not carried to the same extent into the districts through which the B. B. and C. I. Railway runs.

Trade with Foreign States within the Presidency.

Land customs are collected on goods passing between Goa and the Belgaum and North Kánara Collectorates and the Sawant Wári State, on the traffic between Hubsan and the Kolába district, and on that between Damaun and the districts of Tanna and Surat. Salt, cocoanuts, copra, and betelnuts are imported, particularly from Goa, and grain and other articles are exported, but there is no accurate record of the quantities. The land customs have fallen off in the year under review, and this may be partly owing to an unfavourable season in Goa affecting the trade with that place, but it is believed that a good deal of smuggling is carried on.

Trade between different districts.

Respecting the trade between different districts nothing but general facts can be stated. Some districts export manufactures and surplus produce, or produce for which they are especially suited, to other districts where there is a demand for them. Oil, grain, timber, and maura are produced in the Panch Mahál to a larger extent than the people of the district require. Broach, as has already been mentioned, exports cloth, towels, napkins, and table-cloths. In Tanna there is a considerable trade in rice and timber. Khándesh supplies country-made cloth to other places. At Násik there used to be a considerable trade in finer cotton cloth made from imported yarns, but it has fallen off owing to the competition with English and Bombay made cloth. Fine cloth, especially silk with woven borders of gold and silver thread, is exported from Yeola in the Násik Collectorate to Bombay, Khándesh, and other places. There is in the same district a large and growing trade in wood and cereals, particularly wheat and bajri, which has been developed by the G. I. P. Railway, and sheep are supplied to Bombay. Sátára also exports jowari, bajri, tobacco, chillies, and cotton, and imports salt, cloth, and cocoanuts. Cotton is the chief export

from Dhárwár and Belgaum. That produced in the former district is sent by the ports of Karwar and Coompta to Bombay. At Karwar it is pressed, and occasionally sent direct to Europe. Some of the garden produce of Kánara, particularly areca-nuts, pepper, and cardamoms, is sent to Bombay; paddy is exported to Calicut and Mysore, whence clean rice of the better description is brought. Kánara has also an extensive trade in timber, gall-nuts, catechu, and salted fish, and, as mentioned above, salt is imported from Goa.

Internal trade of Sind.

With regard to the internal trade of Sind, the only facts worth recording are that in Thar and Parkar there is a considerable trade in bullocks, ghee, raw hides, and bajri; that grain is sent in large quantities to Marwar; and that arrangements for rendering the Narra, Mitrau, and Thar canals available for navigation are under consideration. The principal exports from the Upper Sind Frontier are wheat, linseed, wool, and skins. 1,20,000 maunds of wheat were sent to Karáchi during the year under review.

Local trade.

Local trade is principally carried on at fairs and markets, which are numerous in almost every district. Some of the largest of them are religious gatherings, but are naturally taken advantage of by dealers and others for buying and selling wares. Others are expressly got up for the purpose of trade. The largest is that annually held at Mahiji in the Khándesh District. It was not so well attended during the year under review as usual, though better than in the preceding year. In 1874 goods of the value of Rs. 11,48,554 changed hands, against Rs. 10,29,963 in 1873. The other fairs are of less mercantile importance, and are not worthy of special mention.

Slackness of internal trade.

The internal trade of the year is almost universally reported to have been exceptionally dull. In some places there were special reasons for a falling off in the demand, but generally the low prices, which have been so frequently referred to in this report, seem to have caused a depression in all branches of industry; the nominal earnings at least

of the trading and manufacturing classes as well as of the labouring classes have diminished, and this has naturally caused a curtailment of the demand.

Trade of Aden with the interior of Arabia.

The trade of Aden by land with the interior of Arabia remains to be noticed. Of this there are accurate statistics. Goods of the value of Rs. 14,37,697 were during the year under review imported into Aden by camels, of which an average of 627 arrived daily. The principal articles brought were coffee, fruits and vegetables, wood and charcoal, fodder, grain, and water. Merchandise of the total value of Rs. 8,14,241 passed into Arabia from Aden. In the previous year the value was Rs. 5,94,546. There was thus an increase of Rs. 2,19,695 in favour of the year under review, which may be accounted for by the presence of the Turkish troops in Yemen.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Grants and outlay.

The total sum at disposal from all sources was 113 lakhs, of which 102¾ lakhs were spent, leaving an unexpended balance of nearly 10¼ lakhs. The precise details will be found in the following tabular statement:—

Works.	Grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial, Ordinary ...	20,21,660	19,10,613	1,11,047	.....
Do. Agricultural ...	18,51,802	16,22,011	2,29,791	.....
Provincial Funds ...	33,45,010	30,11,491	3,33,519	.....
Contributions	8,32,913	7,57,769	75,144	.....
Local Funds	11,43,782	8,97,588	2,46,194	.....
Total...	91,95,167	81,99,472	9,95,695	.....
Establishment.				
Imperial, Ordinary ...	5,08,000	4,70,164	37,836	.....
Do. Agricultural...	5,96,198	5,62,242	33,956	.....
Provincial Funds ...	8,33,720	8,94,245	.....	60,525
Contributions	4,638	7,408	.....	2,770
Local Funds ...	1,68,824	1,34,098	34,726	.....
Total...	21,11,380	20,68,157	1,06,518	63,295
Grand Total...	1,13,06,547	1,02,67,629	11,02,213	63,295

The cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 20,60,749, which gives a percentage of 27·69 on the outlay exclusive of contributions, of 25·22 including contributions. In the Appendix will be found a more detailed statement (IV.—E 1) showing the expenditure from all funds under the different service heads, and a second statement (IV.—E 2) showing the details of the provincial expenditure.

Military Works.

Aden. The project for providing a water-supply to the camp at Aden by damming the Kussuf Valley has been mentioned in the account of the settlement given in a previous chapter. When completed it will not only increase the water-supply, but will save the expenditure necessary to repair roads and buildings, which on two occasions, in 1859 and 1860, cost about Rs. 90,000. The cost is estimated at Rs. 2,39,400. The second artillery barrack in camp which was mentioned in last report as being in progress has been completed, and handed over for occupation. An upper-storied barrack for the battery at Steamer Point was commenced and completed, and a canteen for the garrison battery taken in hand.

Belgaum. Five of the new infantry barracks at Belgaum were completed, and handed over to the military authorities for occupation. The two remaining barracks are in progress, and are expected to be completed during the current year. The artillery barracks were all but completed.

Poona and Kirki. Harness rooms and a workshop have been constructed for the Royal Artillery at Kirki. In the Ghorepuri barracks doors, half glaze and half panels, were substituted for plank doors; lavatories were added, which will conduce very much to the cleanliness and comfort of the men.

Deoláli. The paving of the barracks at Deoláli was completed during the year; the quarters of the Commanding Officer, Medical Officer, and Adjutant, and the canteen, library, serjeants' mess and coffee shop were also finished. The hospital is still in progress, though nearly completed.

Ahmedábád. Solitary cells and a lavatory were provided during the year for the Royal Artillery at Ahmedábád, as well as harness and store-rooms. A gymnasium shed for the European troops is under construction.

Jacobabád. At Jacobabád the accommodation for one regiment of the Sind Horse was completed. The protective works, which consist of strengthening the banks of canals and constructing masonry regulating heads to branches in the vicinity of the cantonment, may be mentioned under this head. The estimated cost of the works was Rs. 35,692, and Rs. 17,161 were expended upon them during the year under review. It was through these works that Jacobabád was saved during the flood of 1874, which seriously threatened its destruction. The immense injury which is caused every year to kharif crops in the Frontier Districts and the northern portion of Shikárpur, and the number of villages destroyed by the Indus floods have been brought prominently to the notice of Government; and since the floods of 1874 have demonstrated the absolute necessity of some extensive works for their protection, the construction of a large embankment has been sanctioned.

Civil Buildings.

Revenue Buildings. A treasury and police court building is under construction in the camp at Aden, and is rapidly approaching completion. New mamlatdárs' kutcheries are in progress at Ratnágiri, Mahim, Kalwán, Chándor, Bhosáwal and Juner; and kutcheries have been completed at the following places:—Jalgam, Ahmod, Kálol, Viramgám, and Tasgám. Improvements were made to several kutcheries and Collector's offices. The registration offices at Dhárwár, Kalol, and Ahmedábád were completed. Additional buildings for the Salt Department were commenced at Khárágora and Ahmedábád.

Post Offices. A portion of the tiled flooring of the new Bombay Post Office which remained unfinished at the end of the previous year was completed, and excepting the iron porches the building is finished. The stables are approaching completion. Post-office buildings have been completed at Coompta, Athni,

Hungund, Bagalkot, and Poona, and some additional accommodation has been provided in the old post office at the latter place.

The new Telegraph Office building at Bombay was nearly finished. Offices were completed at Bhosáwal, Ahmedábád, and Baroda, and signallers' quarters provided at Ganesh Khind. Telegraph Offices.

The additional accommodation at the Mint, *i.e.* the pre-melting, cutting, and burning rooms, approached completion. The Native General Hospital was all but completed at the end of the year. Civil hospitals were constructed at Kaira, Jacobabád, and Umarkot, and a similar building is under construction in Kánara. Dispensaries were constructed and in progress at Hallial and Gokak respectively. A dead-house was added to the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, and two wards to the Lunatic Asylum at Haidarábád (Sind). The house for the Civil Surgeon at Godra was completed. The ground-floor of the new Sailors' Home, which was mentioned in last report as being under construction, was completed during the year under report, and the upper floor is in progress. The General Mews were commenced; the building erected is only one side of the quadrangle, which form they will assume when the work is completed. Fittings in the new Secretariat building for the offices allotted to the Collector of Bombay and the Accountant General were added. General works.

The Church of St. Peter at Mazagon was enlarged at a cost of Rs. 15,000, a portion of the amount being met by contributions. The Belgaum Church was supplied with a new pulpit and altar furniture. Ecclesiastical

The University Senate Hall was completed. The cost was Rs. 3,73,000, including Sir Kavasji Jehanghir's donation of one lakh. The Library was nearly completed, the work which remained being half of the ground-floor, the stuccoed ceilings, laying down the Minton tiles, &c. The Clock-tower was raised to a total height of 84 ft. The new Elphinstone High School made good progress. The Dhárwár High School was completed, and the Training College requires little more to be done. The Rájárám High School Educational.

at Kolhápur, erected at the cost of the Kolhápur State, was under construction. School-houses were either completed or in progress at several talukas in Belgaum, Kaládgi, Poona, Sholápur, Northern Konkan, Surat, Broach, Kaira, Ahmedábád, and Karáchi.

Judicial.

The High Court building at Bombay was raised 10 feet above the 1st floor, and the work is progressing satisfactorily. Court-houses were under construction at Coompta, Gadak, and Chiplun. Additions and improvements were made to the House of Correction and its apothecary's quarters, and also to the Common Jail. The new jail at Karwar was completed, its cost being Rs. 1,30,000. The Yerauda Central Jail was approaching completion at the end of the year, as also was the jail hospital at Shikárpur. Police lines were under construction at five places in the Sátára Districts. The lines at Ahmadnagar were in progress and nearly completed at the end of the year. The police lines at Indápur were finished. At Haidarábád two blocks of lines including stabling were completed.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Municipal.

The Bombay esplanade between the main road and the Queen's Road was drained, the sidings on the Cotton Green re-arranged, a side and foot path constructed along the sea face of the Back Bay Reclamation, and the reclamation at Sonapore and at Colaba was in progress. The Pandharpur water-supply project was completed at a cost of 2 lakhs. The water is distributed by means of stand-pipes and closed cisterns with pressure cocks, and it is delivered throughout the city and neighbouring villages of Gopálpur. The first portion of the sewage scheme for Pandharpur has been completed, but a project is under consideration to connect the sewage scheme with the water-supply.. Bunds were erected at Kotri and Ghoteki to check the overflow of water.

Harbour improvements.

A baggage shed with lost-luggage office and a men's kitchen were fitted up at the Carnac Bunder. At Karwar the slope along the sea-shore was pitched and secured. The masonry wall in front of the Dutch Bunder at Surat was in

progress. At Dholera a portion of the Khom Bunder was reconstructed, and some improvements made to it. The sea wall at Gogo was likewise attended to. At the Karáchi Harbour Works the Chinna Creek final stoppage was completed in July, and the diversion of water established. The entrance channel has been dredged, and the east slope of the north approach of the Napier Mole Bridge completed. The Manora break-water, which was completed during the previous year, stood the moonson of 1873 very satisfactorily, and required but slight repairs. The shelter afforded by it has so far proved ample. Vessels drawing above 20 feet have entered the harbour, and attention has been drawn to the necessity of more anchorage room, for which further dredging will be required.

At the Prongs Lighthouse the landing stair was completed, signal gallery and lantern erected, furnishings put in, and the erection of the apparatus commenced.

(*a*).—ROADS.

In the city of Bombay roads have been constructed from near the "Cooperage" to the Colaba main road, from the Wellington Fountain to near the "Cooperage", and from the latter place to the Band-stand. Bombay.

In Kánara the metalling of the Arbail Ghat was completed. The road from Hallial to Belgaum was finished, and opened for traffic. The bridges at Agsur and Sankotta have been completed. The bridge over the Tattihalla nullah near Hallial was in progress, and that over the same stream near Tergam almost finished. Kánara.

The drainage of the road from Tenai to the Goa frontier in the Dhárwár Collectorate has been completed. The following bridges were constructed in the same district:—one at Nalaudi on the Bellari Karwar road; one at Budrápur on the same line, both screw pile; and a third at Lingamat. The Sawarkop bridge was in progress. Dhárwár.

In the Belgaum Collectorate the provision of parapet walls over the Párpuli Ghat road was approaching completion at Belgaum.

the end of the year. Improvements were made to the road from Vingorla bazaar to the bunder, Bijápur to Kolhápur, and Bail Hangal to Kittur and Saundatti. The Gotor bridge was in progress, and two masonry bridges were constructed, one over the Hegud nullah, and the other at Marihal.

Kolhápur. The work of embanking the Kolhápur and Gaib Khind road was completed, as well as the improvements to the Kolhápur and Ambah Ghat road. As mentioned in the account of the administration of the Kolhápur State, work was in progress on several other roads at the cost of the Kolhápur State. The Panchganga bridge was completed.

Ratnágiri. The work on the Chiplun road in Ratnágiri was in progress; the improvements to the Khed-Poladpur road were completed, as well as the bridges and drains on the Deoghar and Phonda Ghat road.

Sátára. In the Sátára Collectorate the Mahábleshwur Ghat road has been opened for traffic to Ambenulla; the Quorna bridge on the line has been nearly completed. The metalling of the Kumbharli Ghat was in progress. The drainage of the Kurar-Tasgám road has been completed, as well as the provision of a flying bridge over the Bhima River at Takli.

Sholápur. In the Sholápur Collectorate the road from the Bársi Road station to Pandharpur was in progress.

Poona. The approaches to the new bridge on the Goas River in the Poona Collectorate have been completed. A road has been made over the Malsej Ghat, 14 miles in length, and another, 17 miles in length, has been made from the Poona City in a westerly direction to Pour. A very useful road has been made connecting the old and new roads from Poona to Sátára, rendering it easy for carts to pass the rough country at the foot of Purandhar. The new bridge over the Muta at the Sangam was in progress.

Northern Konkan. A road from Khansatwádi to Mhet was under construction, and the first portion (the Khansatwádi Ghat) has been opened for traffic. The upper portion of the Mhet Ghat has been finished, and the lower portion was approaching completion at the end of the year.

In Khándesh the Kajgám to Parola road has progressed satisfactorily during the year. Khándesh.

The works on the road from Broach to Ahmod are in progress; as also the road from Anklesar to Hansot. Surat and Broach.

A road from the town of Sanund to the railway station at Ahmedábád was commenced. Ahmedábád.

In Kaira the improvements to the roads from Thasra to Páli and from Simlaj to Thasra were in progress, as also the completion of a metalled road of the section of the Anand-Godra line between Thasra and Páli. The works on the Godra-Dohad line are approaching completion. The road from Kalol to Jambughora has been completed. An experimental mile of train near the Neriad railway station is under construction, the cost being met from local funds. Kaira.

In the Karáchi Collectorate a bridge was constructed over the Narra, and two others are under construction at Pingári and Kharu Phitta. Karáchi.

Small bridges are under construction on the Ahmedábád—Haidarábád road. Haidarábád.

(*b*).—RAILWAYS.

The railway undertakings under this Government in 1873-74 were the same as in 1872-73 :— Railways under the control of this Government.

Gauge.		Miles.
3′ 3″	State Lines, Southern Marátha Country	469 under survey.
3′ 3″	Native State Line, Viráwul to Junagarh	66¼ under survey.
5′ 6″	Great Indian Peninsula Railway (guaranteed).	1,273
5′ 6″	Do. Mopáni branch (coal line).	12¼
5′ 6″	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway (guaranteed)	389
5′ 6″	Patri Salt Line (State Railway light rail). ...	22
5′ 6″	Anand Dákor (opened this year)	16½
2′ 6″	Miagam Dhaboi (Native State Railway) ...	21

Branches of the G. I P. Railway not under this Government.

The following branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are not under the control of this Government :—

	Miles.
5′ 6″ Jalam to Khamgam	8
5′ 6″ Badnera to Amráoti	5½
5′ 6″ Wardha to Hinganghat and Warora ...	69

The two former are under the Resident, Haidarábád, but are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The latter has been opened for traffic this year. It is under the administration of the Central Province, but is to be worked under arrangement with the G. I. P. Railway.

5′ 6″ Wádi to Haidarábád ... ... 116.

This railway is the property of H. H. the Nizam. It will be worked, when open, by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

3′ 3″ Khandwa to Indor, 96 miles—Holkar's State Railway. About 40 miles of this line are already open for traffic.

Engineering works.

The principal engineering works carried on this year or completed were—

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

(1). The Dakor Branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(2). Consolidation of iron bridges.

(3). Bombay (Colaba) Terminus and line across the Esplanade, and also erection of passenger station at Church Gate Street near the Fort.

(4). Lowering the embankments at the Kolak and Umbika Rivers, and making weirs to allow floods to pass over the line.

(5). Laying of sidings on the Ran at Khárágora for the Salt Department, and erecting chokies for police.

(6). Laying of goods sidings on the Gun Carriage premises for the landing and despatch of the Company's own material, engine-shed and turn-table.

(7). Deepening half the Apollo Basin in connection with the above.

(8). Erection of light coal sheds at Parell, Golwad, Amroli, Baroda, Ahmedábád, and Viramgám.

(9). Finishing up many works in connection with the Patri Line, the salt depôts at Khárágora, Ahmedábád, and Broach.

(10). Sanction of the Government of India has been received for the water-supply at Lilápur.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Konkan and South-East Line.

(1). Re-construction of the Umra Bridge.

(2). Completion of Kistna Viaduct.

(3). Additional station and bungalow accommodation.

North-East Line.

(4) Miscellaneous works.

(5) Re-construction.

B. B. & C. I. Railway. Dakor Branch

The Dakor Branch was commenced by the B. B. and C. I. Railway as part of their guaranteed undertaking in November last, and was completed and opened in the short space of five months. The line is laid with pot sleepers and 60 lbs. rails on the standard gauge. Its cost has probably not exceeded £4,000 a mile, exclusive of rolling stock. It traverses a thickly populated district, rich in cultivation and cattle. There is also a Hindu temple at Dakor, which attracts large numbers of pilgrims, and the passenger traffic is already most promising, although the railway has only been open a very short time. Applications for extensions of this branch to Thasra and Páli and Kapparvanj have been made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway as part of their own guaranteed undertaking, but Government have not acceded as yet to the surveys being undertaken.

Consolidation of iron bridges.

Many of the iron bridges on the Baroda Railway, notably those over the two Bassein creeks, were badly constructed in the first instance, and remedial measures have from time to time been adopted to remove inherent defects and strengthen weak points in the original design; piles have in some instances been screwed deeper, in others extra piles and

covering girders have been added; cross bracings have been strengthened, and steel clamps applied to secure the pile joints, &c. Application has recently been made to the Government of India for sanction to extend the strengthening measures, which have as yet only been carried out to certain of the worst piers of the Bassein bridges, to all the other piers. The principal feature in the proposal is adding a fourth pier of iron piles, and in some cases a fifth, and putting a continuous iron girder to connect the head of the piles to make them strong enough to bear the roadway and even the trains, though the piles of a single pier might be removed. The weight of the train loads is in this way much more evenly distributed over the foundations, and enables repairs and re-screwing of piers to be easily effected without stoppage of the traffic. The maintenance of the bridges is no light charge, for the bolts and other small portions soon dissolve away, and divers have continually to be on the alert to renew them. The expense of the bridges is, however, considerably increased by these additions to the piers without any prospect of returns in proportion. It is not to be understood that Government recommended these additions to the bridges without strong representations on the part of the Railway Company for the necessity of them. The Bombay Government in passing on the estimates to the Government of India for sanction stated that they did so, rather than that by refusing sanction they should incur any responsibility for the future failure of works which were inherently defective.

Colaba Terminus.

The B. B. and C. I. Line has now been extended to Colaba, where a station has been built to accommodate the local traffic. In connection with this extension a pretty station has been built in the Swiss cottage style at Church Gate Street, the principal thoroughfare of the Fort. An overbridge is under construction near the Cooperage, on the new road from the Fort to Colaba, along the sea-face of the reclamation in Back Bay. Sidings have been extended from the Colaba station across the Colaba high road on to the Gun Carriage premises for use in the store-yard of the B. B. and C. I.

Railway Company. The cost of these works has been estimated at Rs. 6,40,727. Already there is a good passenger traffic over this length, as many as 24 trains a day appearing in the time table.

Siding at Kháragora.

The laying of sidings on the Ran at Khárágora has been executed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the Salt Department, under the direction of the Consulting Engineer. They have been laid chiefly with old material taken at a valuation from the Back Bay Reclamation Works. The sidings are very extensive, and are designed to admit of the salt from the pans being loaded direct into the railway trucks. The Ran is covered with the floods in the rains, and it has not been thought worth while to embank or ballast the sidings: they have consequently to be adjusted every working season.

Gun Carriage Siding.

The Gun Carriage sidings have been laid for a double line so as to run across the Colaba road down to the wall of the basin. Materials can thus be loaded at once into the trucks and despatched up-country. The other works connected with the B. B. and C. I. Railway mentioned above do not call for particular notice.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Konkan and South-East Line.

Kistna Viaduct.

The viaduct over the Kistna was opened for traffic in October. Owing to an unusually early monsoon the work of getting in the foundations for the cylinders was very much interrupted, and when floods in the river prevented any further use of boats and rendered the causeway unfit for railway traffic, there were still two spans wanting in the viaduct, and a pier, the founds of which were laid, had still to be erected. By means of rope communication, however, from pier 29 to 31, the cylinders of pier 30 were completed; and on these piers standards were erected, on which a suspension bridge was formed. The compression beams were put together by aid of the suspension bridge, and the struts and ties by a hanging platform from the beam; the bridge was thus finished and the line opened for traffic some two or three months earlier than it otherwise would have been, had work been suspended during the monsoon. The viaduct is designed for a double line of rails, of which only a single line is carried out, and consists of 36 103-feet Warren girder-

spans supported on concrete piers about 60 feet above the river bed. The work was commenced in January 1871 and completed in October 1873. The total cost up to 31st March last was Rs. 12,92,387.

North-East Line.

The North-East Line was flooded during the monsoon in two places near the 286th mile, and the mail train narrowly escaped a bad accident. In consequence of the deficient waterway thus brought to light, 3 5-feet culverts have been replaced by 3 10-feet girder openings.

MISCELLANEOUS. Sabarmati to Disa Extension.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company submitted in October a plan and estimate for the first 37 miles of the Sabarmati to Disa Extension from Ahmedábád to Masana, to cost Rs. 51,349 a mile for 5′ 6″ gauge, which was sent to the Government of India. The country over this portion is favourable, and within some miles of the proposed line on either side is in the plains, and does not offer any obstacle to the location in any direction desired. The plans, however, were referred by the Government of India to Mr. Collet, who has now been engaged for many months in surveying various alternative lines, and nothing has been done as yet to push on this much-desired railway from the Bombay end. The Bombay Government have strongly expressed their opinion that the line should have been constructed on the 5′ 6″ gauge to the Ganges valley, forming a junction with the East Indian. It thus would form a through line of great importance to the interests and commerce of Bombay and the Punjab and North-West. It is understood, however, that the districts to be surveyed have begun to be opened up with a narrow gauge from the other end tending to feed the East Indian. The despatch from the Bombay Government to the Government of India in reply to a communication, forwarding a report of Mr. Collet's for any remarks the Bombay Government might desire to make, is of such importance to this Presidency that an extract or two may be here quoted:—

"3. His Excellency is of opinion that it is very greatly to be regretted that the line from Ahmedábád to Agra was not projected throughout on the standard gauge of 5′ 6″. It is one of the main arterial lines of India, and forms a side of

the great triangle whose angles are at Bombay, Allahabad, and Agra. It is difficult to over-rate the importance to Bombay of connecting Ahmedábád with Agra by rail, as at present the trade of the place is very greatly hampered by the high G. I. P. tariff—a tariff which is forced on that Company by the difficulties of their line as regards curves, gradients, and Ghat inclines, and consequent high cost of haulage.

"The circumstances are such that the difference between a standard gauge line with lighter rails and a metre gauge would not be very great. The Consulting Engineer calculates this difference at from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 a mile."

Agreements. Agreements have been executed with the Chiefs of Wadwán, Laktar, Bagana, and Patri, who have ceded to Government the jurisdiction over the territory assigned by them for the railway. The 2nd article of the agreement provides that all railway employés committing offences within the Native States, and beyond the limits of the railway line, shall be apprehended and dealt with by the constituted authorities in the respective States under advice of the officers of the Political Agency.

Telegraphs. The Government of India have sanctioned the erection of a third wire on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at a cost of Rs. 62,213 for working on the Block system. The transfer of the telegraph on this line to Government has at last been agreed to by the Railway Board. No similar arrangement has yet been concluded for the G. I. P. It is calculated that considerable economy in first cost and maintenance will result from the amalgamation of the Railway and Government telegraphs, and endeavours are being made to effect it. No telegraph has been erected on the Dabhoi or Dakor branches.

Coal. After a short suspension of operations the Narbadda Coal Company recommenced to supply coal from the 1st of March 1873. The deliveries during the year amounted to

10,461 tons. The quantity consumed on the whole railway for the year was 70,000 tons. Thus the Company did not supply above $\frac{1}{7}$th of the whole. Government have endeavoured to encourage the use of native coal on the portions of the G. I. P. Railway nearest to the sources of supply. Sanctoria coal has been experimented on by the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. R. D. Sanders, who gave the relative value, weight for weight, of English, Sanctoria, and Maupáni coal as 1·0, ·75, and ·62. Accordingly the G. I. P. Company have been instructed to arrange to work the eastern portion of their railway with Sanctoria coal. The distance to which this can profitably be used depends of course on the rate for carriage over the East Indian and Jabalpur branch. More than a year ago the E. I. Railway offered to deliver coal at Jabalpur at $\frac{1}{5}$th of a pie a maund, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ pies a ton a mile. The prospects from the Warda coal field are so good that Government, after making a railway 18 miles long to Hinganghat, have recommended sanction to an extension to Warda expressly for working the coal there, which it is confidently expected may supply the working of the G. I. P. as far down as Khandwa on the north-east line, and Kalian on the main line. Intimation of the sanction of this by the Secretary of State was received by the Bombay Government in April last.

The Karwar Railway.

The subject of the Karwar Railway has been brought up in connection with surveys for extensions to Bellari. It is estimated that the whole line from Karwar *vid* Kopal to Bellari might be made for Rs. 72,000 a mile. The Madras Railway have recently applied to be conceded an extension of their line to Gadak, having regard to which the Bombay Government expressed their opinion, that "though it was abundantly clear that a railway from Bellari to Gadak would not serve this part of the country so well or earn so large a revenue as a railway from Bellari or even from Gadak to Karwar would do, yet they would rather see such a line constructed than none at all, feeling sure that sooner or later it would be found necessary to continue it to Karwar, and to carry out the original proposal." A rather novel offer has been made

by Messrs. Nicol & Co. of Bombay to guarantee Government against loss of interest on the capital expended in the Karwar Railway, which is now under reference to the Government of India.

In the Appendix (IV.—F) will be found a statement showing in detail the traffic receipts, expenditure, and other statistics of the two guaranteed railways for the years 1872* and 1873. In the following remarks the prominent statistical facts connected with each are spoken of. Statistics.

In the years 1872 and 1873 the general financial results of the G. I. P. Railway were as follows :— Financial results of the G. I. P. Railway.

	1872.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts	1,87,28,265	1,88,51,120
Expenditure	1,20,32,009	1,20,81,128
Net Profits...	66,96,256	67,69,992

It will be seen that the gross receipts in 1873 exceeded those in 1872 by Rs. 1,22,855; of this excess only Rs. 18,043 were contributed in the first half year, the balance Rs. 1,04,812 being gained in the latter six months. The increase is due entirely to higher receipts from the goods traffic, the receipts from coaching traffic having fallen off by more than 1¼ lakhs. This loss may be partially attributed to the abnormally large receipts under this head in 1872, owing to the Viceroy's visit to Bombay in November of that year. Receipts.

The following statement exhibits the receipts from passenger traffic for the last 4 years, and shows very forcibly the advantage of low fares. There has been a positive falling off of over 5½ lakhs in the receipts of the three upper classes Passenger traffic.

* The calendar year is taken as the period of review, as the accounts of Indian railways are made up for the calendar year.

since the year 1870, when the line was opened to Jabalpur, while in the lowest class there has been a gain of 8 lakhs :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	2,99,931	3,25,235	3,50,882	3,06,104
2nd do.	3,19,157	3,33,969	3,45,316	3,19,646
3rd do.	18,45,427	16,46,341	16,01,800	12,79,978
Total...	24,64,515	23,05,545	22,97,998	19,05,728
4th Class	12,91,558	16,51,626	18,03,647	20,99,397
Grand Total...	37,56,073	39,57,171	41,01,645	40,05,125

Merchandise Traffic.

The net increase in public merchandise traffic receipts is Rs. 3,54,793, contributed as follows :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
On the G. I. P. Railway	6,87,548	.....
Through Traffic with the E. Indian & S. P. D. Lines.	.....	4,07,717
Do. B. B. & C. I. do....	.....	1,917
Do. Madras do....	76,829	.....
Total...	7,64,427	4,09,634
Deduct Decrease...	4,09,634	
Net Increase...	3,54,793	

The principal increases and decreases on the G. I P. Line are as follows :—

	Increase.		Decrease.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cotton	8,27,091	Cocoanuts ...	1,26,976
Linseed	2,20,466	Grain... ...	2,87,294
Teel Seed	1,58,289	Piece Goods...	1,16,953
Total...	12,05,636		5,31,223

The balance is distributed generally amongst the other descriptions of goods. In the through traffic with the Madras Line the articles producing the increase are chiefly metals and hardware, *inwards*, and food grains and hides, *outwards*. The decrease in the traffic with the E. Indian and Punjab Lines is due almost entirely to the altered movements in grain. As regards the Baroda Railway, the principal exports are food grains and sugar; the imports, salt and tobacco. The practice of half-pressing cotton would appear to be rapidly dying out, the quantity of this description carried in the latter half-year of 1873 having decreased to less than 1 per cent. of the whole; on the other hand the establishment of presses up-country is rapidly progressing, and as the Company's rates for full-pressed bales are much lower than for unpressed docras, the receipts are proportionately affected, but there is no loss on this account, as the working expenses are at the same time lessened.

Goods and passenger traffic compared.

It appears, not only from the above facts but from the results of 10 years' operations, that the passenger traffic does not keep pace with that of the goods. In this respect the G. I. P. Railway does not differ from other Indian railways but it is much to be doubted whether the 3rd class fares, which are shown above to be most remunerative ones, have been lowered sufficiently to meet the circumstances of a population mostly poor and agricultural.

Expenses.

The total working expenses for 1873 exceed those for 1872 by Rs. 49,119, the increase occurring in the latter six months; the percentage of expenses to gross receipts is, however, slightly less, being 64·08 against 64·24 in 1872. The working expenses are still very high, which is largely due to insufficient locomotive shop accommodation, and to the large European element employed on high salaries. There is, however, some appearance of a reduction, as they have only increased ·41 per cent. during the year, while the traffic has increased ·65 per cent.

Branches from the G. I. P. Railway.

The Berár State Railways to Amráoti, 6 miles, and to Khangaon, 8 miles, were worked by the Company during the year. The actual cost of working was charged by the

Company, and the lines were maintained by the Berár Government. The receipts for the first half-year on the Amráoti Branch were Rs. 20,778 and on the Khangaon Rs. 17,678, the working expenses, including maintenance, being 83·83 and 86·48 per cent. respectively of the gross receipts; during the monsoon the Amráoti Line was closed for 3 months, while the Khangaon Branch was only open for 21 days in December.

B B. & C. I. Railway. General financial results.

The general financial results of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the years 1872 and 1873 were as follows:—

	1872.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts	56,49,315	55,89,798
Expenditure	33,87,867	33,10,942
Net Profits	22,61,448	22,78,856
Percentage of Expenditure to Earnings...	59·97	59·23

Receipts.

The passenger traffic earnings have risen from Rs. 19,26,521 in 1872 to Rs. 21,03,291 in 1873, an increase mainly obtained by a judicious extension of the suburban traffic in and around Bombay. The opening of the new terminus station at Colaba and the consequent extension of the line to that point have also proved satisfactory, and an experimental issue of third-class season and daily return tickets made for the first time in 1873 bids fair to be productive of the happiest results. A decrease in the cotton receipts accounts principally for a falling off in the goods traffic earnings, but vigorous measures have been and are being taken to draw all this description of traffic to the line. The new mart at Wadwán has already done much, and arrangements have been made for the cartage of cotton in connection with the railway from various districts in Káthiáwár. The Patri branch line up to the Government salt-works at Khárágora promises to be a most valuable addition to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The full effect has not as yet been felt, owing to the Government arrange-

ments for storage of salt, &c., being incomplete, but an increase of Rs. 91,987 in the receipts for carriage of salt during the past year over those of 1872 may perhaps fairly be attributed to it.

Expenditure.

The decrease in expenditure compared with that of 1872, notwithstanding the additional length of line worked, may be attributed in a great measure to the large outlay rendered necessary in 1872 by the flood damages.

Dhaboi Branch.

On the Dhaboi branch all working expenses are re-imbursed by the Gaikawár to the Company, who also get 12½ per cent. with a minimum of Rs. 250 per mensem on the expenditure for superintendence. The line was opened on the 10th March 1873, but the net profits up to the end of the year amounted only to Rs. 262, a result mainly attributable to the prohibitively high duties imposed by the Baroda State. As far, however, as this year has run, a decided improvement in the earnings generally has taken place.

Tariff of Railway Charges.

The average rates in pies of all merchandise goods per ton will, for the year under review, compare as under with the rates in 1872 :—

	G. I. P.		B. B. & C. I. R.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Special	6·77	6·6	9·0	9·0
1st	10·03	10·4	12·9	12·0
2nd	17·9	20·7	15·8	14·9
3rd	27·4	29·8	20·5	20·3
4th	34·0	35·0	32·0	30·2
5th	48·5	53·1	42·9	42·2
Average...	15·4	16·0	14·5	13·9

Interchange of traffic.

The returns of traffic interchanged with E. I. and Madras Railways show a falling off of *outward* traffic from E. I. Railway to the G. I. P., which amounted to 36,946 tons

against 55,253 in the former year. This is accounted for by a decreased quantity of food grains and cotton being sent from Cawnpur. The inward traffic to E. I. Railway from the G. I. P. shows an increase, the figures being 16,331 tons against 8,210. This is due to an increased quantity of grain being sent to Mirzapur. Inward traffic to Madras has remained about the same, 9,730 tons. The outward, however, shows a large increase, being 26,272 tons against 6,720, which is almost entirely due to a large item of 21,268 tons from Eroda, consisting of Nizam's State Railway material brought from the Great Southern India Railway.

Accidents.

Accidents on Indian railways, owing to the lines not yet being worked up to their full economical capacity, owe their origin mainly to neglect of rules and fallibility of human agency, and in this respect the great mass of the casualties requires to be viewed in a different light from those occurring on English lines. There are few disastrous collisions and little loss of life on Indian railways. Although the accident returns show 16 and 3 collisions on the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway respectively, they have only resulted in the death of 5 passengers. The following table shows the number, causes, and result of accidents which occurred during the years 1872 and 1873 respectively:—

Mean Mileage open.	Railway.		Classification of Accidents.						Passengers.		Servants.		Other Persons.		Total.		Number of Passengers carried.	Average Number of Servants employed.
			Collision.	Getting off proper Lines.	Fire.	Running over Cattle.	Other Causes.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
1,269	G. I. P. Railway.	1872.	14	23	11	72	30	450	1	12	24	57	13	3	38	72	3,326,825	24,862
1,279		1873.	16	26	8	40	24	114	2	17	14	40	8	7	24	64	3,333,714	23,511
323	B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1872.	4	13	..	27	..	44	..	1	19	7	7	...	26	8	2,972,939	7,004
403¾		1873.	2	10	..	22	4	39	2	11	8	14	5	3	15	28	3,175,445	7,231

This shows a decrease both in the number of accidents and in the number of persons killed and injured. The accidents which were fatal arose in one case from a collision owing to a station-master giving clear line to two trains on a single line; in another from a train getting off the line at a culvert, the approaches to which had been washed away; in a third case a lorry was run into by a ballast-train engine owing to a breach of the standing rules respecting lorries. One passenger was killed in trying to get into a train, and another trying to get out of a train in motion.

(*c*).—Canals.

Indus Conservancy.

There are no navigable canals in this Presidency, but, as in last report, a brief account may be given of the conservancy of the Indus. It has been observed under the head of Forests that the loss from erosion in that department was less than during the previous year, but in other respects the destruction does not appear to have been less, and is said to be observable in every portion of the river from Multan to the sea. The river was never very high, but it was exceedingly vacillating, and the course of the channel frequently changed. The danger to navigation was thereby increased, and necessitated a constant watch. The number of trees imbedded in the river do not appear to have been so large as during the previous year, 2,261 having been removed in 1873-74 against 2,469 in 1872-73; but they are said to have been, as a rule, larger, and required greater efforts to remove them. 2,400 lbs. of powder were expended in blasting operations against 1,350 lbs. in the previous year. In other places hard masses of clay, brushwood, sand, and small trees were mixed up together, and would have seriously injured any vessels which struck on them. They were all removed by small charges of powder. 4 wrecks were removed against 2 in the previous year.

Financial results.

The expenditure of the Indus Conservancy Department has not been reported. The total income amounted to Rs. 49,210-7-0 against Rs. 51,836 in the previous year, thus

again showing a falling off. Of the total amount, Rs. 29,995 were derived from registry fees and Rs. 19,215-7-0 from other sources. There is a falling off under the former head of Rs. 1,224, which is attributed to dullness of trade. It has been shown that there was a considerable increase of exports from Sind during the year under review; but it is in the traffic from the North-West Provinces that the deficiency arises.

(*d*).—TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph Lines in the Bombay Division.

On the 31st March 1874 the Bombay Division of the Government Telegraph Department was composed of the following lines:—

From Bombay to Disa.

From Ahmedábád to Wadwán.

From Wadwán to Dholera.

From Wadwán to Rájkot.

From railway station Viramgám to Khárághora. (This line is used by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.)

From Bombay to Kalian.

From Kalian to Bhosáwal, with loop lines to Násik and Máligám, from the railway stations Nášik Road and Munmár respectively.

From Máligám to Dhulia.

From Parell Railway Station a loop line to Government House, Parell.

From Bombay (Church Gate Street) to the Lighthouse, Colaba.

From Bombay (Church Gate Street) to Government House, Malabar Point.

From Marine Lines Railway Station to Colaba Railway Station.

From Kalian to Poona, with a loop to Matheran from Railway Station Narell, and another loop from Kirki to Ganesh Khind.

From Poona *viá* Sholápur to Raichor.

From Sháhábád *viá* Waddi to Haidarábád, Deccan.

From Poona to Ahmadnagar.
From Poona *viâ* Sátára and Kolhápur to Belgaum.
From Sátára to Mahábleshwar.

The total length of the above lines was 1,566·35 miles, and the total of miles of wire 4,425·95.

Telegraph Offices.

There were 23 telegraph offices open in the Bombay Division during the year, viz. :—

Ahmedábád.	Kolhápur.
Ahmadnagar.	Limri.
Baroda.	Mahábleshwar (from April to June 1873, and from October to March 1874).
Belgaum.	Máligám.
Bombay.	Matheran (during October and hot season only).
Broach.	Násik.
Byculla.	Poona.
Deoláli.	Rájkot.
Dholera.	Sátára.
Dhulia.	Sholápur.
His Excellency the Governor's office was opened at Parell or Ganesh Khind as required.	Surat.
	Wadwán.

The office at Limri was opened to the public on the 1st April 1873, and was the only new office opened in the division during the year.

Fire at Surat.

A destructive fire occurred in the Surat office on the 19th February, on which occasion the whole of the instruments, office fittings, and records of the office were completely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the result of an accident. The loss to the department was considerable, but the amount is not yet definitely known.

Efficiency of lines.

There were no interruptions to communication of an unusual character, and generally the lines were in a state of efficiency.

Want of statistics explained.

These telegraph lines are not under the control of this Government, and no statistics of the year's operations have been received. The Superintendent of the Bombay Division regrets he cannot furnish a statement of the receipts at various offices, as the requisite information is not now supplied to him.

Indo-European Telegraph.

From a report on the working of the Persian Gulf section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, a copy of which has been furnished to this Government by the Deputy Director, it appears that the various branches and stations in the Gulf were maintained in a state of efficiency during the year. The cables worked satisfactorily, and were kept in repair by H. M.'s S. "Amberwitch", which, as mentioned under the head of Marine, was employed in connection with the Indo-European Telegraph during the year, except during a short time she was undergoing repairs. The land-line between Karáchi and Jask was also kept in good order notwithstanding the difficulties of the country and the climate, and the malicious propensities of the inhabitants, who often injure the insulators and poles.

Financial results.

The number of messages transmitted during the year was 29,527, including 1,144 on Her Majesty's service. During the previous year the number was 20,199. The gross receipts, which include payments to other administrations for onward transmission, amounted to Rs. 13,11,371 against Rs. 9,09,118-13-2 in 1872-73, and the net revenue credited to Government was Rs. 5,56,252 against Rs. 4,09,920-3-2. These figures not only show an improvement on the preceding year, but compare favourably with any year since the opening of the duplicate route *viâ* the Red Sea. The increase is attributed to the interruption on the latter line, and to the introduction of 10-words' messages, which promises to be productive of the happiest results. The actual expenditure in India during the year was Rs. 3,06,141. There was thus a surplus in favour of the Persian Gulf section of Rs. 2,50,111.

(*e*).—Post Office.

Information confined to the District Post.

The internal administration of the Imperial Post is neither under the control nor the cognizance of this Government, and the Post Master General is not allowed to submit a copy of his whole annual report without orders. For this reason the only information available under this section is that

which concerns the working of the District Post, which is under the control of this Government, and respecting which an extract from his report has been submitted by the Post Master General. It has been shown in previous years that the Imperial Post and the District Post are so intimately connected with each other that no review of the latter can be complete without some account of the former, but the following statement will give some idea of the strength of the District Post and of what has been done by it during the past year.

District Post Office and Post Line.

At the close of the year there was only one District Post Office open, viz., that at Jambughora in the Panch Mahâls, and the only District Post line is that between Halol and Jambughora.

Rural messengers.

There were 488 District Post rural messengers in employment at the close of the year 1872-73, and 54 additional rural messengers were sanctioned by this Government in April 1873. The total number of District Post rural messengers employed during the past year was thus 542.

Working of the District Posts.

In the Appendix will be found a statement (IV.—G.) showing the number of covers sent for delivery by the District Post establishment in each collectorate during the year and the number undelivered. The following is an abstract of it:

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Total number of Covers sent for delivery.....	822,421	910,247	87,826	....	10·67
Total number received back undelivered	52,610	63,749	11,139	....	21·17
Total number received for despatch	171,954	288,048	116,094	....	67·51

It thus appears that 87,826 more letters were sent for delivery than in the previous year, and that 93 per cent. of correspondence was delivered by the District Post Agency, and 7 per cent. returned undelivered, a percentage somewhat higher than that of the previous year, which was 6·40;

but it is stated that under this latter head are included covers returned by rural messengers for re-direction or re-issue, many of which are subsequently disposed of. His Excellency in Council is nevertheless of opinion that in some districts the percentage of undelivered covers is far too high, and that there is still room for improvement in this respect. In the correspondence posted, *i.e.*, brought by rural messengers for despatch, there was an increase of 116,094 covers, or 67·51 per cent. This result is satisfactory, and is attributable partly to the employment of more rural messengers, but also to the better performance of work by the superior class of rural messengers obtainable for the lately increased rates of pay.

Financial results.

Owing to the intimate connection between the Imperial and District Posts above spoken of, accurate accounts cannot be kept of the value of District Post correspondence, and owing to the discontinuance, under the New Manual, of value returns, and the non-entry of paid correspondence in chullans, it has not been practicable to prepare a return of the value of the correspondence treated in the District Post. But the value during the past year is estimated at Rs. 63,776-10-0 against an expenditure of Rs. 79,645, showing an excess of expenditure over estimated receipts of Rs. 15,868-6-0. In the previous year the estimated receipts were Rs. 59,711-2-0, and the expenditure Rs. 64,088. There was thus an increase during the year under report of Rs. 4,065-8-0 in receipts and of Rs. 15,557 in expenditure.

Cause of increase in expenditure.

The increase in expenditure is owing to the employment of 54 additional rural messengers and to the rate of pay being raised from Rs. 7 and 8, for which efficient men could not be obtained, to Rs. 9 and 10, at which rates a superior class of men is being gradually attracted to the service. There is still a saving of Rs. 180 per month in the District Post Grant.

Revision of Supervising Agency.

The supervising agency was revised last year by the creation of two additional first grade Sub-Inspectors and the abolition of one second grade Sub-Inspector, the clerk

to the Inspector of the Konkan Division having been made a second grade Sub-Inspector. The following shows the establishment for the two years :—

In 1872-73.

7	First Grade Sub-Inspectors at	Rs.	75...100	per mensem.
6	Second do. do.	„	50... 70	„

In 1873-74.

9	First Grade Sub-Inspectors at	„	75... 95	„
5	Second do. do.	„	50... 70	„

IRRIGATION.

Grants and outlay.

The grant for Imperial agricultural works was 18½ lakhs, and the outlay, as shown in Appendix (IV.—E 1), was about 16¼ lakhs. There was a saving of 4¼ lakhs on the Extraordinary, and an excess of 2¾ lakhs on the Ordinary, grant, which is due to the expenditure on the Jamda Canal, debited in previous years to Loan Funds, being adjusted by debit to Ordinary, and also to the adjustment under Ordinary of the outlay on the Nawab Alli Mahommed Canal in Sind, for which provision was made in the Civil Budget. The remainder of the saving under Extraordinary is due to grants for the Ekruk Canal, Muta Canal, and Tools and Plant not being utilized to the extent provided. The principal works on which the expenditure took place are mentioned below.

1.—*Presidency Proper.*

DHA'RWA'R. Old Tanks.

Improvements to three of the old tanks in Dhárwár were executed at a cost of Rs. 1,395, of which Rs. 203 were contributed by the ryots. Seven old tanks were repaired, and surveys for repairs to two others taken in hand, the total outlay being Rs. 2,831, of which Rs. 280 were contributed by the ryots.

Madak Tank.

The proposal, referred to in the last report, to reduce the rate for the irrigation of cold-weather crops from the Madak

Tank was sanctioned, and the Right Bank Canal was extended for a length of two miles at a cost of Rs. 2,692. The area irrigated was larger than in the previous year.

KALA'DGI. Bankeri Tank.

The project for the Bankeri Tank, which has been referred to in the annual reports for the past three or four years, has now been abandoned. The district is much in want of irrigation works, as the average rainfall in the Badami Taluka is only 14½ inches, and the present area irrigated only 504 acres out of a total of 391,319 acres, but the project was condemned on account of the heavy compensation that would have to be paid for land submerged, which was estimated at Rs. 62,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,75,000, exclusive of establishment charges.

BELGAUM. Gokak Canal.

The plans and estimates for the Gokak Canal have been revised in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India. The canal, as now designed, has a carrying capacity of 430 cubic feet a second, is 40 miles long, and commands an area of 66,835 acres. The estimate amounts to Rs. 9,62,307, or to Rs. 12,03,000 if 25 per cent. for establishment, tools and plant, &c., be included. The water-supply will suffice for an area of 38,200 acres, which with moderate rates will give a net return of 9 per cent. on the whole outlay. The estimate includes the cost of distributing channels.

SA'TA'RA. Krishna Canal.

In last report the Krishna Canal was reported complete, with the exception of modules and distributing channels. These works are being carried out as they are required, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,049 was incurred on them during the year, the balance of the expenditure being for land compensation. The area irrigated by the work was not so large as in the previous year. The falling off was principally in irrigation for the cold-weather crop, and was due to an unusually good rainfall during the months of September, October, and November. There was a falling off also in the area of perennial irrigation, which is attributed to the difficulty of obtaining manure. An experiment is being

made with a view of supplying this want by the introduction of artificial manures, and an expenditure of Rs. 244 was incurred during the year in purchasing guano. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 9,958, or Rs. 775 less than in the previous year. The expenditure on maintenance was Rs. 3,437.

Gondauli Canal.

The Gondauli Canal is also complete and in operation. An expenditure of Rs. 269 was incurred during the year in giving it two additional escapes to pass cross drainage. The area irrigated was in excess of that of the previous year, and the revenue amounted to Rs. 736. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 476.

Mahini Tank.

All the works connected with the Mahini Tank reservoir have been completed, with the exception of the coping to the waste weir. Owing to the limited amount available for ordinary works, the canal could not be proceeded with, and a portion of the allotment had to be re-appropriated to cover unavoidable expenditure on other works. The tank partially filled, and the canal works, which are now in progress, are expected to be ready in time to allow of the water being used for irrigation next cold weather.

Yerla Canals.

The Yerla canals are in operation, but are not entirely complete, the tail portions having been omitted owing to the water-supply not proving so reliable at all seasons as was anticipated. It is proposed to increase the supply for these and many other existing works by the construction of a reservoir of moderate size, and a project has been drawn up with that object. An expenditure of Rs. 2,693 was incurred during the year in settlement of claims for compensation for land taken up for the works. The revenue from the work during the year was Rs. 901, and the expenditure on repairs Rs. 878.

Chikli and Rewári Canals

The Chikli and Rewári Canals were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,010. The revenue was Rs. 2,345, slightly less than in the previous year. The decrease was on the Rewári Canal, and was owing to the favourable rainfall.

Mhusáwad Tank.

Plans and estimates for the Mhusáwad Tank have been drawn up. It is situated in the eastern districts of the Sátára Collectorate. The rainfall of the district is one of the lightest and most uncertain in the Presidency. The average assessment of 5 villages, comprising an area of 31,710 acres, of which only 642 acres are now irrigated, is Re. 0-2-8 per acre only, that of 1st class soil being Re. 0-15-0. The area of land directly under command of the canal is 100,000 acres. The works proposed consist of a reservoir formed by an earthen dam, situated 12 miles below the village of Mhusáwad, with a canal 28 miles long, which is to be carried on to the water-shed, and to command the whole area between the Bhima and Mann rivers in the vicinity of the large town of Pandharpur. The area of irrigation is estimated at 29,000 acres, and the net revenue at about Rs. 1,00,000, which would give a return of 5·3 per cent. on the whole outlay, which including 25 per cent. for tools and plant and establishment is estimated at Rs. 18,80,000.

Nehr Tank.

The survey for a reservoir on the Yerla River has been completed. It is situated on the upper portion of the Yerla River, the area of the catchment basin being 50·39 miles. The dam, as designed, is of earth, 4,395 feet long and maximum height 63 feet. The contents of the tank are 222 millions of cubic feet, and during an average season it will fill 3 times. It is calculated that it will furnish a supply of water for an area of 5,390 acres, the water being distributed by means of existing channels, of which there are a large number, and by the Yerla Canals recently constructed by Government. It is estimated with moderate rates to yield a revenue of Rs. 17,840, which, after deducting working expenses, would give a net return of 6 per cent. on the estimated cost, which amounts to Rs. 2,48,419, including compensation and cost of establishment.

SHOLA'PUR. Ekruk Tank.

The perennial canal of the Ekruk Tank has been opened up to the end of the 24th mile. The works executed during the year were unimportant, being simple passages for cross drainage and permanent crossings for two of the

canals across the waste-weir channels at the tank. Some further expenditure was incurred on repairs in connection with the damage done by the extraordinary flood of the previous year. The total expenditure on repairs amounted to Rs. 16,390, of which Rs. 107,40 were for special repairs. An expenditure of Rs. 450 was incurred in tree planting on the canal banks, the trees being watered and taken care of by the chokedars employed to clear the canals of silt and weeds. The revenue from the work amounted to Rs. 2,409, or Rs. 780 more than that of the previous year. The rainfall, though not so large as in the previous year, was favourable, and there was but little demand for irrigation.

POONA. Muta Reservoir and Canal

The dam across the Muta River has been raised throughout to a height of 92 feet above the river-bed, and over the sluices to the full height, to admit of the erection of the gear for raising the sluices. The waste weir has been completed to a level of 72 feet above the river-bed, and the wing wall in connection with it, to prevent flood water from eroding the ground in the rear of the dam, has been completed. The turbine and canal sluices, for both Right and Left Bank Canals, have been finished. The canal has been completed up to Poona with all the masonry works, except some of the escapes which have not yet been raised to the level of full supply. The portion of the canal beyond Poona, including the second tunnel through part of the cantonment, is in progress. Piping arrangements for distributing the water in the city, cantonment, and station of Poona are in progress. The water was admitted to the tanks and nullas in the camp in November, and has since been distributed by pipes over the greater part of the cantonment and civil station. The water has been laid on to a large number of houses, and the question of the levy of a water-rate on houses is under consideration. In February the canal was opened for irrigation. The water has been made use of both for old gardens and newly terraced land, the former paying readily Rs. 18 and the latter Rs. 9 per acre for perennial irrigation. Water has also been taken for ordinary crops requiring 4 months' irrigation. The new gardens are promising well, and on

the whole the prospects are good as far as the canal has been carried. The wells situated below the canal have benefited greatly, the spring level having been raised several feet—an indirect benefit acknowledged by the ryots, and for which, in the opinion of the Irrigation Department, the work ought to get credit by an enhancement of the land revenue. The canal has been planted with trees for a length of 8 miles, on which an expenditure of Rs. 1,187 was incurred during the year. The short outlay was due to a revision of the plans and estimates for the canal beyond Poona not being ready in time to admit of the work being proceeded with.

Nira Project. The plans and estimates for the Nira project are ready. Further action was suspended pending an investigation of the results of other works already undertaken. The work comprises a reservoir situated on one of the Ghat tributaries of the Nira River, with a canal starting from Vir and extending to the Bhima valley beyond the town of Indápur. Its length is 129 miles, and maximum carrying capacity 945 cubic feet per second. It commands an area of 437 square miles (279,680 acres), in an extremely dry tract of country, between the Nira and Bhima rivers, where the rainfall is more scant and uncertain than in other parts of the Deccan, and remissions have been frequent. It is considered that this project is one of the first new works that ought to be undertaken. The work will furnish water for an area of 105,529 acres, and good drinking water for man and beast to a large number of villages. The direct revenue with very low rates—Rs. 8, 4, 2, and 1—is estimated at Rs. 4,93,481, and the net return at 7·6 per cent. on the outlay, Rs. 54,70,000, which includes 25 per cent. for establishment and tools and plant.

Ahmadnagar Lakh Canal. The Lakh Canal is complete, with the exception of modules and distributing channels, which are in progress. For the reason mentioned in last report—the small population and poverty and apathy of the cultivators—the progress of irrigation is very slow. The area irrigated

during the year under report was less than in the previous year, the revenue being only Rs. 636. The fall of rain was abundant. The value of the work is, however, shown in a year of deficient rainfall like that of 1871-72, when an area of 728 acres, principally of the ordinary staples of the district, was irrigated, and the crops, which would otherwise have totally failed, were saved. The expenditure on repairs during the year 1873-74 was Rs. 3,217. The canal banks have been planted with fruit and other trees.

Bhátodi Tank

The completion of the dam forming the Bhátodi Tank has been deferred, pending the completion of the waste-weir channel, which was the only work in progress during the year. The tank already affords a supply of water, which is being made use of for irrigation. The revenue from the work during the year was Rs. 496, and the expenditure on repairs Rs. 615.

Wojar Canal.

The weir and head-works and canal up to the 4th mile have been completed, and the work is now in operation.

NA'SIK.
Palkir Canal.

The necessary repairs to the weir on the Palkir Canal were effected, and the canal has been opened, and the water made use of for irrigation. The work appears to be very popular among the ryots, and it is expected that a considerable area will be irrigated next season.

Maintenance and repair of existing works in Khándesh and Násik.

Some very extensive repairs to the old works in Khándesh and Násik, rendered necessary by the flood of 1872, were undertaken during the year. The number repaired was very large, as all had suffered more or less. The expenditure from Imperial Funds was Rs. 27,534, in addition to which repairs to the earthwork and clearances of silt were executed from the Patphalla Fund subscribed by the villagers themselves.

KHANDESH.
Jamda Canal.

The Jamda Canal is complete and in operation. The revenue from the work was Rs. 2,667, and the expenditure on repairs Rs. 3,065. The year was one of favourable rainfall, and the area of irrigation was restricted in consequence.

It has also been represented that the people have not yet recovered from the heavy losses they sustained in 1872, when the heaviest flood which has ever been known in Khándesh destroyed their crops and houses, and the canal has felt the effect of their poverty.

Mukti Reservoir. The main dam of the Mukti reservoir has been raised three feet, and the outlet arrangements have been completed. All that remains to be done is to complete the waste-weir arrangement, which is deferred, until the works have been brought into operation, and the full supply of water is required.

SURAT. Tapti Canal. Complete revised plans and estimates for the Tapti Canal project were submitted to the Government of India for sanction during the year; but additional information has been called for respecting famines which have occurred in Gujarát, and also respecting the arrangements to be entered into with His Highness the Gaikawár, a portion of whose territory is traversed by the canal.

AHMEDA'BA'D Hathmati Canal. This work is complete with the exception of distributing channels and modules, which are in progress. The canal was opened in June, and Government granted the water free for the first year. Applications were made for water for an area of 1,657 acres, principally for cold-weather crops. The actual area irrigated was only 847 acres, owing to the unwillingness the people expressed to make even minor distributing channels. This difficulty is gradually being overcome, and in many cases the people who at first refused to make their field channels have since made them. It appears probable that the number of distributing channels Government will have to make will be larger than was at first anticipated; but there has been a large saving on other portions of the work, and no excess on the estimate is anticipated.

Khari Sluices. The Khari sluices, which command an irrigable area of 10,000 acres, were maintained at a cost of Rs. 411 during the year, and a new sluice was built for the village of Naika at

a cost of Rs. 1,742. One sluice was widened at a cost of Rs. 797, and two new sluices were commenced. The outlay on them was Rs. 1,359.

Sabarmati Canal.

Plans and estimates for the Sabarmati Canal have been prepared. The project as designed comprises a canal 25 miles long on the right bank of the Sabarmati River, with head-works at the large town of Ahmedábád. The canal commands an area of 100,000 acres, and has a carrying capacity of 420 cubic feet a second. The area it would irrigate is estimated at 26,500 acres, and the net revenue at Rs. 2,65,000, including mill power, or 15·4 per cent. on the capital, Rs. 17,20,000. It is proposed to make the canal navigable so as to connect the large town of Dholka (which is at present isolated owing to the absence of roads) with the railway and Ahmedábád. In explanation of the large return it should be stated that the district in question is a very populous one, the soil rich and the produce of irrigated lands very valuable.

2.—*Sind.*

Larger expenditure in Sind accounted for.

The expenditure on irrigation in Sind is necessarily very much larger than in the Presidency proper. The rainfall in that province is totally insufficient for purposes of agriculture, and the value of land, therefore, entirely depends on an artificial supply of water. Without irrigation the country is a barren desert; with it it yields luxuriant crops. It is clear, therefore, that in a province so circumstanced private individuals can do little without the assistance of Government, and of late years it has been found necessary to expend large sums on increasing the water-supply by the construction of new canals and the improvement of old ones. The maintenance of these irrigation works requires a large annual expenditure, particularly as breaches are constantly caused by the floods in the Indus.

Connection between Irrigation and the Land Revenue System.

Under the circumstances above mentioned it seems necessary that the land revenue system should be regulated principally according to the supply of water furnished at the expense of Government. The system introduced by the Settlement Department is that areas of land are assessed and

allotted to cultivation on the assumption that a large proportion of the allotment will be left fallow. But it has not been found feasible to regulate the distribution of water, or to ensure the cultivator taking only so much water as will suffice for the irrigation of that portion of land which the revenue officers contemplated would alone be cultivated. The cultivators who hold land near the heads of the canals have taken advantage of the increase of water to irrigate the whole or nearly the whole of their holdings; and while they are wasting the supply, so that the cultivators at the tails of the canals obtain no advantage from the increase of water, the Government is not benefited by the increased demand for water. The feasibility of distributing the water by measurement has been discussed, but it is deemed impossible to carry out such an arrangement in so large a tract of country, where the canals depend on the character of the inundation, which varies considerably from year to year. If the assessment were paid on the area actually irrigated in each year, the cultivator would have a direct interest in regulating his use of the water, while Government would secure a return for their outlay on canal works proportionate to the water supplied. If this system, however, were adopted, there would be difficulties attending the inspection of fields, and the principle of an unvarying demand, which is followed in other parts of the Presidency, would be sacrificed. The subject is still engaging the careful consideration of Government.

Principal Works.

The principal irrigation works carried out in Sind during the year under review are mentioned below.

KARA'CHI COLLECTORATE.

Manchar Lake drainage

The Manchar Lake drainage works were continued. The dredge commenced work at the Arul outlet, and considerably deepened the channel. It was afterwards moved up to the Manchar end of the Arul, where it has been at work ever since. The punts have been converted from tank into saddle-backed punts, by which arrangement they can be more easily emptied. Until the river Indus returns to its former course the dredge will be required to aid the Arul in draining the lake.

The four sluices in the Western Narra were completed and ready for use last inundation at a cost of Rs. 23,815. Sluices in the Western Narra.

The outlay for the maintenance of canals in the Karáchi Collectorate amounted to Rs. 85,702. The inundation of 1873 was a very bad one. The river acted injuriously upon the heads of two principal canals, the Buggaur and the Kulri. Arrangements have been made for an improved supply entering them next inundation, supposing the river not to alter its course at all in their favour. Maintenance of Canal.

In connection with the scheme for the improvement of canals in the Shahadpur Taluka a new head was given to the Maruk Canal, and it was completed nearly up to the Gunjbahr. The main portion of the project may be said to be finished, and very favourable results are anticipated. HAIDA'RABA'D RORI CANAL DIVISION. Improvemnts to canals in Shahadpur Táluka.

The total outlay for the maintenance of canals in the Haidarábád Rori Division amounted to Rs. 89,841. The clearances have been well executed, and the canals are in good order. Maintenance of canals.

The new head to the Sanhi Guni and the opening of that canal as far as the 12th mile have been completed, and provision has been made for the escape of the tail waters. New heads to the Ghar Lohari and Ghar Kaddan have also been completed. Some progress has been made with the regulating sluices to the Sherewah, Ghar Lohari, and Ghar Kaddan. FULAILI DIVISION.

To ensure an equal distribution of the water among the three canals which form the tails of the Guni, a triple sluice is being constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,385. The expenditure is Rs. 7,523, and the work will be finished before the coming inundation. Regulating Sluices.

The total outlay for the maintenance of canals in the Fulaili Division amounted to Rs. 1,10,305. There is a very large consumption of water in this division, and the canals in the Mohbat Dhera Taluka particularly work under considerable disadvantages. The canals in the Haidarábád Maintenance of canals.

Taluka may be said to have been fully cleared; those in the other talukas have been cleared for the purpose of immediate requirements. The line of bunds near Hajipur had to be reconstructed in parts and repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,862, and a new bund, between the Mir and Wassin Canals, had to be constructed, at a cost of Rs. 2,973, to protect low lands from the Indus floods. Bed stones, laid to a proper gradient with the level, have been fixed in the Imam Husri, Alibahr, Pirwah, Imam Janobi, and Sanhi Guni, with tally stones upon the banks of these and several other canals, at a cost of Rs. 3,280.

SHIKA'RPUR. GHAR DIVISION.

Improvements to the Kakkolwah Canal.

The object of the Kakkolwah improvement was to increase the irrigating capacity of the canal, and lessen the liability to breaching, by regulating its section throughout its length according to requirements, and opening out the tail into a natural depression, constructing and restoring embankments in low places, and providing masonry heads to all karias in low or dangerous ground. All this has been completed at a cost of Rs. 12,189.

Maintenance of canals.

The total outlay for the maintenance of canals in the Ghar Division amounted to Rs. 61,448. Here the canals flow at a high level, and a large establishment is required to regulate the water-supply and prevent breaches in the canal banks and bunds. Last inundation three breaches occurred in the Western Narra, two of which were closed almost immediately, but it was considered advisable to leave the third open. With the exception of one in the Nassirwah, no other breaches of any size or importance occurred on Government canals. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 32,730 out of the total outlay of Rs. 61,448. The balance, Rs. 28,718, was expended in repairing breaches caused by the Julli flood, removing obstructions in the bed of the upper part of the Ghar, opening the mouth of the Nasrat, clearing the Kaduwah and Shah-jo-kur, the Kudan, and giving the Wahurwah a new head.

BIGA'RI DIVISION.

The enlargement of the Bigári Canal, from the 16th to the 33rd mile, was nearly completed. The north bank from

the 68th mile to Khari Garhi has been raised. On the Sir Canal the north-bank regulator has been raised and strengthened. The Sind Hollow floods again caused considerable damage, breaching the southern bank of the Bigári in many places. It is stated that this canal and its extension into the Sir will never work securely and satisfactorily, until these injurious floods from the Indus are shut out by a regular system of embankments located beyond the limits of the erosive action of the river. Bigári and Sir Canals.

The Abad Mehláni Bund was necessitated by the erosive action of the river, which swept away the former bund in 1872 and reproduced the Lakki flood, which had not occurred for several years. The new bund stood the inundation of 1873 and prevented overflow. It has two masonry sluices in it for irrigating purposes, and cost Rs. 6,515. Abad Mehláni Bund.

The total outlay for the maintenance of canals in the Bigári Division amounted to Rs. 56,627, of which a sum of Rs. 23,101 was expended on the Bigári which, as above explained, received much damage from flood water. The balance of Rs. 33,526 was expended on simple clearances and repairs to bunds, which need no special remarks. Maintenance of canals.

The new Rahuja mouth worked well; but, owing to the dund from which the new mouth derives its supply having silted up considerably, there was a scarcity of water towards the end of the season. This will be provided against in future by maintaining a channel through the bar, and when this fails, by opening the main regulator at Sakhar, the canal from its head to the junction with the Rahuja channel, about 4 miles, being cleared for this pupose. The scouring channel past the head regulator has been carried on as rapidly as possible, and although there is no prospect of its being completed in one season, still the work has been arranged so as to give a clear run for the water, by which means its effect towards preventing the accumulation of silt in front of the regulating gates may be fairly ascertained. Some slight additions and alterations have been made in the sluice gates to facilitate their working. The spoil banks Sakhar Canal.

of the canal, where injured by the Jalli flood or otherwise weak, have been strengthened.

Jalli Bund. The Jalli Bund has been raised and strengthened at a cost of Rs. 26,034, of which the sum of Rs. 15,962 was expended in the year. A large breach occurred in one of the hollows opposite Aladadáni, and it could not be closed during the inundation of 1873. Substantial repairs have since been effected. Nine masonry heads or regulators have been constructed in this bund for irrigation purposes.

Maintenance. The outlay for the maintenance of canals in the Bigári Division was abnormally high, amounting to Rs. 54,333. In addition to several breaches caused by the Lakki floods in 1872 and the Jalli flood in 1872 and 1873, which increased the deposit of silt in the bed of the Sakhar Canal, and injured its banks in several places, the clearance of the upper 4 miles of the main canal was taken in hand during the past year. Nothing had been done to this section since it silted up in 1871. The sluice-gates have been thoroughly overhauled and made as water-tight as possible. The bar of silt in the dund has been cut through to give a timely supply to the Rahuja mouth of the canal.

JACOBABA'D. Desert Canal. The foundations of the regulating bridge at Kasmor have been laid. The old spoil banks of the Maksudáwah are being removed to the position necessary for the formation of the new canal. This work extends over 22 miles. Two diversions to improve the line and gradient have been commenced, and the bed of the old canal has been lowered from 1 to 3 feet for a distance of 30½ miles to adjust it to the gradients of the new canal, and it has been widened for the same length from 2 to 10 feet. Water was admitted in June, and work could not be resumed till December. For this reason the expenditure has only been Rs. 66,573 against an allotment of Rs. 1,07,052. The estimated amount is Rs. 9,57,388.

Maintenance of canals. The ordinary clearances and repairs of the branches on the right bank of the Bigári Canal have been executed at a

cost of Rs. 22,816 under the immediate superintendence of the Political Superintendent, Frontier Upper Sind. The Sind Hollow floods cause these clearances and repairs to be much heavier than they otherwise would be.

THAR AND PARKAR: EASTERN NARRA DIVISION. Mitrau Canal.

The Mitrau Canal is now almost completed. The expenditure of Rs. 20,824 was incurred during the year in making masonry flooring to bridges, ghats for travellers and cattle, heads to karias, and finishing the 1st class chowkey at the 79th mile. The canal is now in excellent working order and the revenue is annually increasing.

Jallab Bund.

The Jallab Bund, which forms part of the reservoir from which the Mitrau Canal draws its supply, has been raised and strengthened at a cost of Rs. 25,402; a little work still remains to be executed, the estimated amount being Rs. 26,930. In 1872 this bund was seriously breached in several places. In 1873 only one breach occurred which was soon closed.

Clearance and maintenance, Mitrau Canal.

The clearances of the Mitrau Canal have been effected at a cost of Rs. 5,972 and the expenditure on maintenance has been Rs. 9,980. The maximum supply admitted into the canal was 1,835 cubic feet per second, or 135 cubic feet per second more than last year. The greatest depth at the head, outside the regulator at Bakhora, was 13·50 feet against 14·50 in 1872. Two breaches had, however, to be made in the Makki Bund to relieve the pressure against the Jallab Bund.

Clearance and maintenance, Thar Canals.

The clearances of the Thar canals have been effected at a cost of Rs. 3,069, and the expenditure on maintenance has been Rs. 5,018. The maximum supply admitted into the canal was 740 cubic feet per second, or 306 cubic feet per second less than last year. This was principally owing to the presence of weeds in the bed of the Narra at the head of the canal and in the upper two miles of the canal itself, which owing to the water not drying up could not be properly cleared.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General financial results.

The financial results in several departments have been shown in previous sections, and those in others will be separately shown below; but for the sake of convenience the general financial transactions of all departments during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year are here shown together as they appear on the Accountant General's books:—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Actuals for 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Imperial	9,51,28,170	9,49,90,343	.....	1,37,827	
Provincial Services (Net Receipts)...	14,19,494	15,37,743	1,18,249	...	
Military Department ...	21,60,069	22,08,316	48,247	...	
Public Works do. ...	2,59,596	2,82,458	22,862	...	
Do. Irrigation do. ...	24,271	64,615	40,344	...	
Telegraph do. ...	8,33,104	8,42,351	9,247	...	
Total ...	9,98,24,704	9,99,25,826	2,38,949	1,37,827	1,01,122

Expenditure.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Actuals for 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Imperial	4,31,00,355	4,18,30,205	...	12,70,150	
Provincial Services (*minus* Imperial allotment) ...	1,91,518	21,94,463	20,02,945	...	
Military Department ...	2,53,95,130	2,46,34,704	...	7,60,426	
Public Works do. ...	87,77,593	80,51,351	...	7,26,242	
Irrigation do. ...	24,04,320	21,84,253	...	2,20,067	
Telegraph do. ...	15,27,853	14,43,336	...	84,517	
Total ...	8,13,96,769	8,03,38,312	20,02,945	30,61,402	10,58,457
Surplus ...	1,84,27,935	1,95,87,514	11,59,579		
Total ...	9,98,24,704	9,99,25,826			

It will be observed from the above tables that the surplus of the years 1873-74 was more by Rs. 11,59,579 than that

of the former years. This improvement is the result of a net increase of Rs. 1,01,123 in the revenue, and a net decrease of Rs. 10,58,456 in the expenditure for 1873-74 as compared with 1872-73.

The opening and closing balances of 1873-74, including those of the Military and Public Works Departments, were as follows :— Balances.

On 1st April 1873, Rs. 4,30,31,200.
On 31st March 1874, Rs. 2,58,03,610.

The distribution and the amount of balances at the close of the last and five previous years are shown in the subjoined table :—

	Cash.						Mint.	Grand Total.
	General Treasury.	Revenue Treasuries.	General and Political Treasuries.	Military.	Public Works.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69 ..	27,88,135	1,55,45,050	15,47,482	10,53,190	3,36,746	2,12,70,603	2,32,714	2,15,03,317
1869-70 ..	1,29,33,794	1,97,14,803	11,93,317	7,77,796	95,001	3,47,14,711	2,78,371	3,49,93,082
1870-71 ..	97,01,924	2,17,83,406	15,67,522	11,06,061	34,337	3,41,83,250	3,37,549	3,45,20,799
1871-72 ..	4,32,67,670	1,62,48,997	13,47,846	7,01,685	83,157	6,16,49,355	10,70,447	6,27,19,802
1872-73 ..	2,19,08,978	1,83,15,784	12,17,497	7,18,835	4,52,625	4,26,76,719	3,54,481	4,30,31,200
1873-74 ..	79,21,054	1,38,76,352	10,09,711	4,44,906	24,274	2,32,76,297	25,27,313	2,58,03,610

The closing balance of the year under review exhibits a reduction of Rs. 1,72,27,590 as compared with that of 1872-73. This was caused by large remittances to Calcutta and Patna in order to strenghten the treasuries in the famine districts.

(*a*).—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The principal sources of Imperial revenue will be separately treated below in the order prescribed by the Government of India, but it will be convenient to show in the first instance the general results of transactions in connection with Impe- General results in connection with Imperial Services.

rial services as they appear on the Accountant General's books, and other matters of a financial nature which do not fall properly under any of the subdivisions prescribed. It is necessary, however, to explain at the outset that in many cases the figures given by the Accountant General do not tally with those given in other departmental reports. One reason is that the former show the actual collections within the official year ending on 31st March, while the land revenue year ends on 31st July, the excise statements are made out for the same period, and the departmental reports are not so strictly confined to actual collections within the fixed dates. Other reasons will be given hereafter, but it is impossible in a report of this nature to give a detailed account of all the discrepancies.

1.—General Financial Results.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The actual receipts and expenditure under the major heads of Imperial services for the past two years are contrasted in the following statement:—

Heads of Revenue.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	3,75,10,504	3,68,34,611	...	6,75,893
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States.	9,23,370	9,40,728	17,358	...
III. Forests	11,46,404	11,88,089	41,685	..
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs	41,87,467	38,80,697	...	3,06,770
V. Assessed Taxes	11,00,980	62,536	...	10,38,444
VI. Customs	66,78,259	72,42,297	5,64,038	...
VII. Salt	68,50,134	73,47,771	4,97,637	...
VIII. Opium	2,61,48,979	2,74,18,954	12,69,975	...
IX. Stamps	52,73,829	50,09,521	...	2,64,308
X. Mint	3,86,519	3,85,025	...	1,494
XI. Post Office	14,50,548	14,19,913	...	30,635
XII. Law and Justice	2,96,770	3,53,384	56,614	...
XIV. Marine	6,44,757	7,88,818	1,44,061	...
XV. Interest	10,32,092	5,38,459	...	4,93,663
XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	12,01,022	12,00,016	...	1,006
XVII. Miscellaneous	2,96,536	3,79,524	82,988	...
Total ...	9,51,28,170	9,49,90,343	26,74,356	28,12,183

Heads of Expenditure.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	9,60,356	9,71,920	11,564	...
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	7,70,250	7,88,545	18,295	...
4. Land Revenue	64,90,302	64,41,074	...	49,228
5. Forests	7,11,476	7,10,274	...	8,202
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs .	4,51,503	32,099	...	4,19,404
7. Assessed Taxes	44,391	9,246	...	35,145
8. Customs	8,19,865	7,99,315	...	20,550
9. Salt	4,09,152	4,57,001	47,849	...
10. Opium	36,365	35,553	...	812
11. Stamps	1,73,449	1,55,101	...	18,348
12. Mint	3,00,978	2,48,702	...	52,276
13. Post Office	13,20,040	16,17,720	2,97,680	...
15. Administration	15,89,024	16,62,592	73,568	...
16. Minor Departments	2,53,862	1,83,383	...	70,479
17. Law and Justice	40,89,319	40,50,035	...	39,284
18. Marine	15,71,749	16,41,157	69,408	..
19. Ecclesiastical	3,05,861	3,13,624	7,763	...
20. Medical Services	2,83,047	2,79,707	...	3,340
21. Political Agencies	12,08,097	8,68,261	...	3,39,836
22. Allowances and Assignments.	74,98,943	73,63,813	...	1,35,130
24. Superannuation	12,44,988	12,76,885	31,897	..
25. Loss by Exchange	18,89,204	18,22,931	...	66,273
26. Miscellaneous	1,38,872	2,23,354	84,482	...
27. Allotments for Provincial Services	1,05,32,262	98,77,913	...	6,54,349
Total ...	4,31,00,355	4,18,30,205	6,42,506	19,12,656

The subjoined abstracts exhibit the receipts and expenditure under Debt and Remittance heads :— Debt and Remittances.

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts 1873-74.	Expenditure 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous Loans	4,77,555	5,77,142
Service Funds	11,88,202	10,10,520
Provincial Services	1,14,79,528	1,21,66,669
Local Funds	55,52,494	61,28,537
Marine Funds	3,47,528	3,14,879
Deposits	49,76,190	56,77,278
Savings Bank Deposits	54,19,925	32,37,667
Overland Money Orders payable	6,92,687	6,09,206
Local Bill Remittances	1,17,21,003	1,20,25,925
Local Cash Remittances	9,68,78,410	9,73,96,014
Miscellaneous Debt Account Advances, Recoverable, &c.	28,73,935	28,69,344
Mint Certificates	1,65,65,778	1,65,68,428
Revenue Account of the Bombay Port Trust Fund.	3,31,754	3,31,754

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts 1873-74.	Expenditure 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Account Current with London...	25,12,921	2,52,61,317
Do. India	4,21,71,633	4,08,91,238
Do. Oudh	1,38,360	70,570
Do. Central Provinces ...	6,85,044	37,10,448
Do. British Burmah ...	670	1,08,535
Do. Bengal	38,148	1,12,554
Do. N. W. Provinces ...	4,17,762	11,37,771
Do. Punjab	31,58,879	37,96,517
Do. Madras	40,76,650	44,43,537
Public Works Department	71,97,679	1,18,54,221
Telegraph Department, ...	13,07,460	17,78,241
Military Departments, Bengal	2,95,656	2,45,289
Do. Madras	14,419	19,077
Do. Bombay	26,76,172	2,39,47,761
Supply Bills payable other Governments ...	1,74,100	1,37,05,966
Remittance Transfer Receipts payable other Governments	6,29,586	25,80,044
Money Orders payable other Governments ...	8,99,364	12,00,196
Total...	22,48,97,492	29,38,06,436

Miscellaneous Loans.

Under the head of Miscellaneous Loans are recorded transactions in connection with the different loans to the Bombay and district municipalities and private individuals under the Local Public Works Loan Act and the Capital Account of Loan to the Bombay Port Trust. The chief receipts were Rs. 2,22,275 paid into the General Treasury during the year under review by the Bombay Municipality in liquidation of the loans noted in the margin, and Rs. 1,06,707 received to the credit of the Capital Account of the loan to the Bombay Port Trust on account of the sale proceeds of stores, &c., belonging to the Port Trust.

Bombay Municipality.

Vehar Water Works	Rs.	33,158
15 Lakhs Loan of 1869	„	1,42,981
Do. 1872	„	46,136
	Rs.	2,22,275

District Municipalites.

The repayments on account of loans to district municipalities amounted to Rs. 31,711, of which Rs. 26,711 were received from the Pandharpur and Rs. 5,000 from the Broach Municipalities.

The chief receipt under the head of Loans to Native States and Private Individuals was Rs. 40,563 recovered from the Talukdári estates in Gujarát. Loans to Native States and Private Individuals.

The expenditure consists of the following loans:— Expenditure.

To the Talukdárs in Gujarát ...	Rs.	2,92,298
Bombay Port Trust	,,	77,288

Municipalities and Local Funds.

Pandharpur	Rs.	11,941	
Broach	,,	16,000	
Kánara	,,	18,500	
Shikárpur	,,	30,000	
Bhivandi	,,	15,000	
			91,441
Native States and Private Individuals...			63,032
			5,24,059

The last item of Rs. 63,032 contains the large loan of Rs. 53,082 made to the Pant Sachev of Bhor in 1873-74.

The subjoined memo. gives the details of transactions connected with Service Funds, which require no comment:— Service Funds.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Civil Annuity Fund	5,22,023	6,54,457
Provident do.	6,04,892	3,69,771
Uncovenanted Family Fund ...	32,861	...
Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund	28,426	16,293
	11,88,202	10,40,521

The total gross payments on account of the drawings of the R. H. the Secretary of State amounted to Rs. 2,68,62,391. If the loss by exchange, amounting to Rs. 18,20,546, which is debited to "loss by exchange", be deducted, there remain Rs. 2,50,41,845 to be charged under this head. Remittances from and to other Governments. Account Current, London.

Cash remittances aggregating Rs. 1,33,60,455, as shown below, were received during the year from other Governments and provinces:— Other Governments and Provinces.

India.

The Currency Department ...Rs.	37,00,000	
Remittances in Bombay Circle notes ... ... ,,	18,33,190	
His Highness Tukuji Holkar on account of Railway Loan ... ,,	11,00,000	
Remittance from Mauritius ... ,,	4,00,000	
		70,33,190

Central Provinces.

Currency Department ... ... ,,	3,23,080	
Remittance in Bombay Circle notes ... ... ,,	2,50,000	
		5,73,080

Madras.

Currency Department ... ... ,,	22,29,000	
Bills ... ... ,,	16,58,500	
		38,87,500
North-West Provinces in Bombay Circle notes ... ... ,,		4,12,770
Punjab Circle notes ... ... ,,		14,53,915
Total Rupees...		1,33,60,455

On the other hand Rs. 3,32,73,580 were sent to the following Governments during the year :—

India.

Currency Department ... ...Rs.	20,00,000	
Specie ... ... ,,	1,67,17,030	
Currency notes.... ... ... ,,	1,05,000	
Bills ... ... ,,	83,84,550	
		2,72,06,580
Oudh		37,000
Central Provinces		7,00,000
North-West Provinces		10,22,000
Punjab		2,08,000
Madras		41,00,000
Total Rupees...		3,32,73,580

From the preceding two paras. it will be seen that the supply to other Indian Governments exceeded the amount of aid received from them by Rs. 1,99,13,025. This unusual supply was specially made to strengthen the Treasuries of the famine-stricken districts.

2.—Monetary Arrangements.

(1).—*Mint.*

Receipts and Expenditure.

A reference to the tables in pp. 406-7 will show that there was little difference between the Mint receipts of 1873-74 and those of 1872-73, but the expenditure for the year under review was less by Rs. 52,276 than that of the previous year. The decrease is accounted for by fewer local purchases of stores, and less employment of extra labour.

Mint Certificates and new Coin.

The subjoined statement shows the Mint certificates paid and new coin received into the Bombay General Treasury during the year under report as contrasted with the transactions for the preceding 5 years :—

Years.	Mint Certificates issued.	New Coin paid into the General Treasury.
	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	3,68,81,121	3,79,08,000
1869-70	3,51,76,600	3,64,81,908
1870-71	67,56,576	75,93,722
1871-72	2,39,33,865	2,40,02,019
1872-73	1,53,21,211	1,67,81,417
1873-74	1,65,63,778	1,48,17,973

So much bullion was received during the last three months of the year that the Mint could not keep pace with the payment of certificates. The amount of these certificates exceeded by Rs. 17,45,805 the new coin received into the General Treasury. This sudden and extensive importation was owing to the low prices of silver and urgent commercial demand for money in Bombay, which probably arose from the limited accommodation allowed by the New Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal, which had then to meet unusual demands for money from the Government of India in connec-

tion with the late famine in Bengal. In the early part of the year, when the importation of bullion was slack, the Mint worked up small silver coin to the extent noted in the margin. These coins were specially required to meet large demands received from other Governments and provinces. The total payment of new coins into the General Treasury and the Currency Department amounted to Rs. 1,57,91,032.

Half Rupees	11,47,720
Quarter do.	...12,85,638
Eighth do.	...11,67,643
	36,01,001

(2).—*Paper Currency.*

Bombay Circle.

Number and value of notes received and issued.

The number of notes received and issued in 1873-74 was greater than that of 1872-73 by 1,90,390 pieces, and their value exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 5,19,34,800, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Years.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
1873-74	2,499,934	30,30,94,675
1872-73	2,309,895	25,11,59,875
Increase in 1873-74	190,039	5,19,34,800

Receipts and payments in coin.

The receipts and payments in coin were—

In 1873-74 ... Rs. 8,52,19,005
In 1872-73 ... „ 7,38,68,635

or more by Rs. 1,13,50,370 in 1873-74.

Value of Bombay Circle notes in circulation.

The value of Bombay Circle notes in circulation at the close of each month during the year 1873-74 was as follows :—

		Rupees.
April	1873 ...	3,90,24,415
May	„	3,75,09,640
June	„	3,36,71,875
July	„	3,31,66,930
August	„	3,39,69,160
September	„	3,45,31,185

			Rupees.
October	1873	... ...	3,36,72,160
November	„	... ...	3,22,85,715
December	„	... ...	2,77,66,590
January	1874	... ...	2,79,98,290
February	„	... ...	2,53,39,390
March	„	... ...	2,41,13,120

The gross circulation stood at Rs. 4,19,89,455 on 31st March 1873, and at the close of the year under review represented a value of Rs. 2,41,13,120 only. The decline has been steady throughout the year, if slight increases at the end of August and September 1873 and January 1874 be excepted. The circulation has not been so low since 7th April 1864.

Causes of decline.

The causes of this decline in the gross circulation are two —less bullion transferred to the Currency Department and a large decrease in the amount of notes of this circle withdrawn by other offices of issue. With regard to the former cause it may be mentioned that the bullion transferred to the Currency Department was less by 33 lakhs than in the previous year; with regard to the latter that the average amount held by other offices averaged 17 lakhs in the past against 61 in the previous year. The chief cause of this reduction in foreign holdings has no doubt been the famine in Bengal. 2¼ crore of rupees were paid in coin to the Bank of Bengal, besides 17 lakhs placed in reserve on account of Calcutta circulation in exchange for Bombay notes presented through the same agency.

Notes cancelled.

During the year, 7,51,750 notes were cancelled, which is an increase of 92,800 pieces as compared with 1872-73.

Notes paid on indemnity bonds.

Half and mutilated notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,810 were paid on indemnity bonds during the year.

Small silver coin.

The amount of small silver coin paid to the public during the year was—

Half rupees	... ...	2,12,845
Quarter do.	... ...	2,36,425
One-eighth do.	... ...	2,14,520

No receipts in gold.

There have been no receipts in gold during the year, the market value of the sovereign and the mohur being higher

than that at which the Currency Department is authorized to receive them.

Forged notes. During the year 1873-74 one forged note for Rs. 1,000 was presented at the counter of the Bombay Currency Department, and the bearer was made over with the note to the police. Three other notes, 2 of Rs. 100 each and 1 of Rs. 50, were forwarded for inspection by local banks and firms.

Composition of the currency. The composition of currency used in trade during the month of March 1874 shows the following percentages:—

	Specie.	Notes.	Bills.
Bank ...	4·43	45·88	49·69
Merchant...	0·61	30·08	69·31

The subject of establishing currency agencies is still before the local Government.

Transactions in notes at the several treasuries. The following statement shows the transactions in notes in the several treasuries under this Presidency, including Sind, viz. :—

Division.	District.	Opening Balance.	Total Receipts.	Total Issues.	Remaining in Store.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ..	Collector's Treasury ...	2,695	2,32,555	2,34,235	1,015
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.	Ahmadnagar	34,845	2,70,590	2,58,080	47,355
	Belgaum	56,010	3,40,680	3,80,170	16,520
	Kánara	40,960	3,54,275	3,63,500	31,735
	Dhárwár	52,655	1,18,745	1,52,335	19,065
	Kaládgi	23,465	1,07,540	1,26,985	4,020
	Poona	25,000	15,06,770	15,11,770	20,000
	Ratnagiri	59,070	2,64,965	2,66,040	57,995
	Sátára	92,115	4,31,000	4,55,040	68,075
	Násik	44,455	3,98,365	4,08,105	34,715
	Sholápur	23,580	1,21,365	1,25,195	19,759
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.	Ahmedabád	76,205	3,87,105	4,19,365	43,945
	Khándesh (Dhulia) ...	3,97,030	4,08,730	7,00,730	1,05,031
	Kaira	47,440	1,84,250	1,99,145	32,545
	Súrat	77,260	6,02,880	5,57,145	1,22,995
	Tanna	1,39,670	10,93,955	11,50,395	83,230
	Broach	64,135	2,32,140	2,55,095	41,180
Commissioner in Sind.	Karáchi...	3,55,000	58,27,290	60,14,930	1,67,360
	Shikárpur	14,350	5,36,040	5,03,835	46,555
	Haidarábád	33,150	4,54,845	4,45,790	42,205
Political Agent.	Káthiáwár (Rájkot) ...	11,185	1,84,520	1,68,931	26,775
	Kacch (Bhuj)	17,720	22,475	20,235	19,960
Political Resident.	Aden	255	43,255	38,895	4,615
	Baroda	3,855	52,875	52,270	4,460
	Total ...	16,92,105	1,41,77,210	1,48,08,215	10,61,100

Sind Circle.

In the Sind Circle of Issue the average circulation during the year was Rs. 24,79,367 in value against the average of the past year of Rs. 20,30,310, showing an increase of Rs. 4,49,057. The highest circulation was Rs. 54,17,365 during the month of June 1873 against Rs. 52,15,090 in the month of July 1872. The circulation at the commencement of the year was Rs. 45,54,275, and at the close of the year Rs. 32,98,480. The lowest circulation was in the month of January 1874, being Rs. 31,71,635. Circulation in Sind during the year.

Of the value of notes (Rs. 32,98,480) in circulation on 31st March 1874, Rs. 2,35,930 were held by the treasuries in Sind and Rs. 11,31,420 by other offices of issue, leaving Rs. 19,31,130 actually in the hands of the public. Circulation how distributed.

The following statement shows the transactions of the Karáchi Office of Issue with the public as contrasted with those of the previous year, viz., 1872-73 :— Transactions at Karáchi Office.

Notes issued.		Notes received.	
1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
54,97,550	47,31,020	50,60,735	59,86,815
Decrease	7,66,530	...	...
Increase	...	...	9,26,080

The increase and decrease are attributable to the stagnation of trade, the exchange of notes for cash for supplementing local treasuries, remittances to meet the requirements of the Indus Valley State Railway, and a remittance of 8 lakhs of rupees in coin made to the Bombay Currency Office in exchange for a like amount of notes of the Sind Circle cancelled. Causes of increase and decrease.

In this circle of issue the three lower denominations of notes, viz. Rs. 5, 10, and 20, appear, as regards the number of pieces, to have the greatest circulation. From this it may Notes which have greatest circulation.

be inferred that notes of the smaller denominations are best suited as a medium for retail business. Those of the larger denominations are probably used for purposes of remittance.

Coin reserve. The coin reserve of this circle at the commencement of the year was Rs. 16,26,000 and at the close Rs. 3,66,000, showing a reduction of 12,600,00, which is due mainly to a remittance of 8 lakhs made to Bombay in exchange for Sind notes cancelled there, and the balance went to supplement the Sind Treasuries of Haidarábád and Shikárpur and the exchange operations with the public.

Government securities. From the 27,00,106 rupees' worth of Government securities held on 1st April 1873, 7 lakhs' worth were transferred to Nagpur Circle, leaving a balance of 20,00,106 at the close of the year.

Notes cancelled, paid on indemnity bonds or lost. The notes cancelled during the year were 28,884 pieces. During the year under report half and mutilated notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,755 were paid to the public on indemnity bonds. 48 pieces, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,750, of different denominations were reported as lost during the year.

Forged notes. No forged notes or notes of a suspicious nature were presented for encashment during the year.

Transactions in gold. No transactions in gold took place in the course of the year under report.

Small silver coin. Rs. 1,620 worth of small silver coin were received, and Rs. 1,701 issued during the year.

Composition of currency. The following are the percentages of the composition of currency employed by the banks, merchants, and traders, viz. :—

	Specie.	Notes.	Bills, &c.
Banks and merchants ...	63·52	20·31	16·17
Traders	13·85	47·27	38·88

The dealings in notes among traders appear to be higher than among the banks and merchants, but the returns received are supposed to be untrustworthy.

The following statement shows the transactions in notes in the Huzur and Taluka Treasuries contrasted with the previous year :— Transactions at different treasuries.

	Karáchi.		Haidarábád.		Shikárpur.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from public in payment of Government dues.	1,78,130	12,60,275	3,520	4,565	11,340	45,850
Ditto in exchange for silver	84,420	13,32,205	2,62,840	2,30,685	2,93,010	5,12,760
Ditto for other Notes ...	12,425	3,18,735	...	100	1,060	1,300
Total Receipts...	2,74,975	29,11,215	2,66,360	2,35,350	3,05,410	5,59,910
Issues to public in payment of Government dues ...	24,135	21,80,435	28,675	1,30,255	27,180	23,845
Ditto in exchange for silver	2,33,390	13,86,635	4,17,375	2,61,590	5,44,250	6,61,290
Ditto for other Notes ...	6,580	14,08,000	155	735	5,300	1,300
Total Issues...	2,64,105	49,75,070	4,46,205	3,92,580	5,76,730	6,86,435

It appears from the above statement that there is an increase in the receipts of notes from the public in payment of Government dues, both in the Haidarábád and Shikárpur Treasuries, and also a decrease in the Haidarábád Treasury and an increase in the Shikárpur Treasury of notes in exchange for silver. The table does not furnish the means of instituting a comparison between the Karáchi receipts of the year under review and those of the previous year, as the figures for 1872-73 show the transactions of the subordinate treasuries only, while those of 1873-74 show the transactions at both the Huzur and subordinate treasuries. The same remark applies to the Karáchi issues. Increases and decreases.

The following statement shows the number of notes supplied to the Huzur Treasuries as contrasted with the number supplied in the previous year :— Notes supplied to the Huzur Treasuries.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	22,00,000	25,00,000
Haidarábád	1,62,000	1,53,000
Shikárpur	1,77,500	2,05,500
Total.....	25,39,500	28,58,500

(3).—*Deposit and Remittance Transactions.*

Government Savings Bank.

The amount deposited in the Savings Bank during 1873-74 exceeded the amount of withdrawals by Rs. 21,82,259. The result as compared with that of 1872-73 is an increase of Rs. 9,36,283, which is attributable to numerous deposits of the mercantile community in consequence of stagnation in trade and the high price of Government paper.

Overland Money Orders.

A comparison of the transactions under the head of Overland Money Orders for the last two years is given below :—

Years.	Receipts.	Payments.
	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	2,22,156	3,03,286
1873-74	6,92,687	6,09,006
Increase...	4,70,531	3,05,720

This shows a large increase in receipts and payments as compared with those of 1872-73, but as the new system came into operation only from October 1872 the transactions for 1872-73 were for part of the year only, while those for 1873-74 relate to the entire year.

Money Order Agencies (Inland).

The following statement gives a comparative view of the transactions relating to Money Order Offices (Inland) in this Presidency for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 :—

Years.	Total number of Orders issued.	Value of Orders issued.	Commission realized.	Total number of Orders paid.	Value of Orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs		Rs.
1872-73	29,350	16,20,771	17,656	30,404	19,44,062
1873-74	26,920	13,29,484	14,665	26,040	15,43,659
Decrease...	2,430	2,91,287	2,991	4,364	4,00,403

The decrease in the amount of issues and payments of money orders during the year under report is accounted for by the closing of the Money Order Agencies named in the margin, extensive use of currency notes for remittance purposes, favourable rates of Native hundis and bank bills. Since the establishment of the Zanzibar Mail Service Bombay merchants instead of remitting money to their constituents at Zanzibar by means of money orders send specie from Aden, repaying their bankers there by Government bills or Native hundis drawn on Bombay. In the early part of the year 1873-74 the work hitherto performed by the Money Order Agents was transferred to the Huzur Treasury establishment of each district, and consequently the Agencies referred to in the foregoing para. had to be closed.

Chiplun.	Mhow.
Disa.	Nandgám.
Hubli.	Rájapur.
Igatpuri.	Vingurla.
Máligám.	

Local Bills and Cash Remittances.

In consequence of urgent demands for money from the Government of India during the year under review, large withdrawals from District Treasuries, aggregating Rs. 1,92,34,000, were effected, as particularized in the margin.

	Rs.		Rs.
Ahmedábád...	8,00,000	Násik ...	4,50,000
Belgaum ...	6,27,000	Ratnágiri ...	4,03,000
Broach ...	25,50,000	Surat ...	28,86,000
Dhárwár ...	21,61,000	Tanna ...	21,17,000
Kánara ...	9,35,000	Káthiáwár ...	7,67,000
Kaira ...	20,62,000		
Khándesh ...	34,76,000		1,92,34,000

Requisitions from District Treasuries.

Requisitions for currency notes from the District Treasures noted in the margin, aggregating Rs. 26,74,575, were complied with from the Bombay General Treasury, notwithstanding the heavy remittances to Bengal and the Government of India.

	Rs.		Rs.
Kaira ...	2,71,625	Ahmadnagar...	84,750
Kaládgi ...	1,20,500	Dhárwár ...	49,500
Ratnágiri ...	91,500	Khándesh ...	40,000
Násik ...	2,49,500	Baroda ...	8,000
Poona ...	8,05,000	Broach ...	20,000
Sholápur ...	63,500	Ahmedábád ...	62,000
Sátára ...	2,68,000	Aden ...	37,000
Belgaum ...	2,47,500	Kacch ...	8,700
Kánara ...	1,60,500		
Káthiáwár ...	87,000		26,74,575

LAND REVENUE.

Land Revenue year taken as the period for comparison.

In the last Administration Report it was pointed out that within the financial year ending the 31st March portions of both the *kharif* and *rabi* revenue of two seasons are collected. Then, however, the actual collections within the financial years 1871-72 and 1872-73 were compared, and the increases and decreases were accounted for according to the general state of the districts and the nature of the seasons. But in carrying out this system it is impossible to explain with any accuracy the difference in the results of the two years; and as the actual collections of land revenue within the financial year have already been shown, it is deemed advisable to compare here the results of the land revenue years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

Gross Land Revenue, Revenue to be realized, and Collections.

In the Appendix will be found a statement (V.—A 1) showing the gross land revenue, the revenue to be realized, and the actual realizations in the two years, in each district of the Presidency. The following abstract shows the general results in the several divisions:—

Divisions.	Gross Land Revenue.		Revenue to be realized by Government.		Realizations up to 31st July.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division ...	1,78,04,657 7 10	1,76,44,049 13 6	1,49,51,957 14 5	1,45,50,139 3 11	1,48,17,868 8 4	1,44,51,215 15 0
Southern Division ...	1,44,13,603 3 3	1,43,42,613 6 1	1,15,33,770 2 9	1,12,85,122 11 9	1,13,82,890 8 0	1,10,66,683 11 6
Sind	49,09,338 8 6	44,51,286 10 0	42,16,560 7 7	37,65,226 6 6	40,00,589 13 5	35,07,017 8 5
Total ...	3,71,27,599 3 7	3,64,37,949 13 7	3,07,02,288 8 9	2,96,00,488 6 2	3,02,01,348 13 9	2,90,24,917 2 11

To the above sums must be added the receipts on account of ground rents and certain bunders in the town and island of Bombay, which are credited to land revenue, but cannot be conveniently shown in the statement above referred to. The demand under these heads, including the balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 2,43,128-15-11, and the collections were Rs. 2,16,102-6-1 against Rs. 2,31,567-2-8 in the previous year.

General decrease accounted for.

It will be seen from the figures above given that there was a decrease in the gross land revenue of the whole Presidency of Rs. 6,89,649-6-0 or nearly 1·8 per cent., in the revenue to be realized by Government of Rs. 11,01,800-2-7 or more than 3·5 per cent., and in the actual realizations of Rs. 11,76,431-10-10 or 3·8 per cent. The decrease is general throughout the three divisions, and may be attributed principally to less cultivation on the whole owing to a less favourable season combined with the fall of prices, although due weight must be given to special causes in operation at particular places. The Jammabandi reports are not yet due, and detailed explanations of the several increases and decreases are accordingly not forthcoming; but some of the causes which affected the revenue of the year, as shown in the Collectors' administration reports, are here given.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the gross land revenue fell off by Rs. 1,60,607-10-4 or ·9 per cent., the revenue to be realized by Rs. 4,01,818-10-6 or 2·7 per cent., and the realizations by Rs. 3,66,652-9-4 or nearly 2·5 per cent. In the last two cases, however, the figures include the outstanding balances of previous years, which were considerably larger in 1872-73 than in 1873-74. The difference in the realizable revenue of the year was Rs. 1,08,096-0-7 or ·74 per cent., and in the revenue of the year realized Rs. 76,993 or ·53 per cent. It has already been shown that there was a decrease in cultivation in the Northern Division, and this accounts largely for the falling off in the gross land revenue. The remissions were smaller during the year under review, but there was an increase in the alienations, which was largest in the Kaira Collectorate. It has been shown in a previous section that the

alienation settlement operations are in progress in the Panch Mahâls, the accounts of which are included in those of the Kaira Collectorate, and many more claims to alienated lands were confirmed than disallowed. Remissions and revenue not collected by Government having been deducted, the revenue to be realized in the Northern Division and the collections still show a decrease as above mentioned. The only collectorates in which there was an increase are Broach, Tanna, and Kolâba, in the first and last of which it is due to revised rates having been introduced in some places; the increase in Tanna seems to be due to more land being under cultivation. In Khândesh the decrease is most marked, and is owing to land having been thrown up in consequence of the poverty of the people. In the rest of the districts also the decrease is attributable to a decrease in the cultivation, and to less being realized by the sales of occupancy rights and of grazing grounds. It is satisfactory to observe that the outstanding balance in the Northern Division at the end of the year under review was less by Rs. 35,166-1-2 than at the end of the previous year.

Southern Division.

The decrease in the gross land revenue in the Southern Division seems at first sight inconsistent with the fact shown in a previous section, that the area under cultivation had increased, especially if the revision of assessment which has been in progress in some districts be taken into account. The explanation seems to be that the small increase which should result from the extension of cultivation was more than counterbalanced by the smaller amount realized at the auction sales of occupancy rights and of grass, and other miscellaneous items. It will be observed that the decrease in the gross land revenue amounted for the whole division to only Rs. 70,989-13-2 or ·49 per cent., and the increase in the area under cultivation was inconsiderable. The remissions granted during the year exceeded those of the previous year, but they were not large, except in Poona, Sholâpur, and Kânara, where revised rates were introduced into certain districts, but not collected in the year, the excess being entered as a remission according to custom. It was only

in Poona, however, that the remissions on this account exceeded those of the previous year; in Sholápur and Kánara they were less. In the Karwar Taluka also large remissions were made, because, owing to the opposition to the revision of assessment, the revenue could not be realized by distraint. The deductions on account of alienated land were less during the year under review than during the previous year, notwithstanding the grant of some villages in Poona and Sátára to Sir Dinkar Rao in exchange for lands held elsewhere in India. The decrease in the deductions is attributable to the progress of the alienation settlement and the lapse of inam holdings. In the realizable revenue of the Southern Division there was a decrease of Rs. 2,48,647-7-0 or 2·1 per cent.; in the collections there was a decrease of Rs. 3,16,206-12-6 or of 2·7 per cent. These figures, however, include the outstanding balances of previous years. The decrease in the realizable revenue of the year was Rs. 46,218 or ·41 per cent.; the decrease in the collections of the revenue of the year was 87,800 or ·79 per cent. The only collectorates in which there was an increase in the revenue to be realized and in the collections were Sholápur, Belgaum, and Kaládgi, in the first and last of which it is attributable to the introduction of revised rates; in Belgaum it was due to an extension of cultivation. In none of these collectorates, however, did the increase in the collections come up to the increase in the demand, and in the first and last it was far short of it, owing to the opposition to the revised rates. The decrease of Rs. 1,63,551-12-5 in the realizable revenue for the Poona Collectorate and of Rs. 2,23,933-6-3 in the revenue realized is due to a similar cause, and to large remissions granted after the Jammabandi settlement in the Bhimtadi Taluka, under the sanction of Government, in consequence of an unfavourable season. In Ahmadnagar and Sátára the decreases in the realizable revenue were Rs. 59,695-15-0 and Rs. 58,506-13-7, and in the collections Rs. 58,909-5-11 and Rs. 54,492-11-10 respectively. In the former collectorate the falling off is attributed to less cultivation; in the latter to the transfer of kurans or grazing grounds to the Forest Department, to less amounts

bid at auction sales of grass, and to the grant of a village to Sir Dinkar Rao above mentioned. In other districts the falling off is less marked. In Ratnágiri it is attributed to a reduction in commutation rates where revenue is payable in kind, in Dhárwár to a decrease in the amounts bid at auctions of grass lands. In Kaládgi the decrease is very slight. The balance outstanding at the end of the year under review exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 67,559-5-6.

Sind.

As was to be expected from the insufficiency of the inundation and other causes unfavourable to cultivation described in a previous section, Sind shows a proportionately larger falling off in land revenue than either of the other divisions. The decrease in the gross land revenue was Rs. 4,58,051-14-6, or more than 9 per cent. Further, the remissions granted amounted to Rs. 4,03,643-6-8 against Rs. 3,80,366-1-11 in 1872-73. In Karáchi alone they were Rs. 2,60,233-14-0, being the heaviest ever given. Deducting them and the revenue of alienated lands, which was somewhat less during the year under review than in the previous year, the revenue to be realized was Rs. 37,65,226-6-6 against Rs. 42,16,560-7-7 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,51,334-1-1, or 10·7 per cent. In the actual collections there was a falling off of Rs. 4,93,572-5-0 or 12·3 per cent. Taking the revenue of the year by itself there was a decrease of Rs. 4,69,058, or 11·4 per cent. in the amount to be realized, and of Rs. 5,32,840 or 13·5 per cent. in the amount realized. The decrease is general throughout the several districts, but is largest in Karáchi and Haidarábád. The causes have already been described in the section on Agriculture. The balance outstanding in Sind at the end of the year under review exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 42,238-3-11.

Difficulty in realizing the revenue.

Finally, it may be observed that in some districts so much of the revenue as was realized was not realized without difficulty, and this was to be expected from the condition of the people, as described in a previous section. The following table shows the number of notices served and of cases of distraint in each district :—

District.	Notices.	Distraint.
Ahmedábád	2,663	376
Kaira	14,513	138
Panch Mahâls	181	47
Surat	8,923	92
Broach	4,104	402
Tanna	6,413	2,979
Kolába	4,454	39
Khándesh	7,425	1,004
Násik	5,133	603
Ahmadnagar	7,173	44
Poona	19,346	302
Sholápur...	9,117	893
Kaládgi...	1,732	5
Sátára	6,683	7
Belgaum...	1,142	3
Dhárwár...	4,240	28
Ratnágiri...	11,476	3,484
Kánara	6,575	1,193
Karáchi	109	86
Haidarábád	4,857	110
Shikárpur	7,737	122
Thar and Parkar	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....

It will be observed that in some districts the number of distraints is small in comparison with the number of notices served. This with other facts led Government to believe that the village officers exercised little or no discrimination in the matter, and had begun to think their responsibility ended with the issue of notices. The rules which have now been laid down respecting the realization of the revenue have been already described, and they, it is believed, will prevent the indiscriminate use of notices which, it would appear from the above table, had been resorted to. The cases of distraint are not numerous, except in the Konkan Districts, Khándesh, and Sholápur. In the last district and in Kánara pressure is necessary owing to the opposition manifested to the revised rates. Elsewhere it is said some of the people who are distrained should have been in the position of day-labourers.

CANAL REVENUE.

Share of the Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

In accordance with the decision referred to at p. 466 of the last Administration Report, the share of the land revenue due to irrigation has been estimated separately, and is given

for each collectorate along with the year's expenditure in a statement in the Appendix (V.—A 2). It will be observed that the revenue derived from irrigation is given as Rs. 35,62,096, but only Rs. 70,105 are entered as direct receipts credited to the Public Works Department, and a reference to the statement in p. 404 will show that the amount brought to account in the Accountant General's books as the actual revenue of the Irrigation Department in the financial year 1873-74 was Rs. 64,615. As the statement has been prepared for the official year ending on 31st March, while the land revenue statement is for the year ending 31st July, the proportion which that share bears to the land revenue in any collectorate cannot be stated with any accuracy. In Sind the area of land which depends on rain-water for cultivation is comparatively insignificant, and almost the whole land revenue of that province is accordingly regarded as due to canals. In the Presidency proper the collectorates of Dhárwár, Násik, Khándesh, Kaira, and Sátára, in which a considerable expenditure was incurred in past years, owe much to irrigation. In other collectorates, where much expenditure was not incurred before the past year, the amount credited to irrigation is not large. In the Konkan Districts the rainfall is abundant, and canals are not required.

Expenditure.

The irrigation works on which the expenditure was incurred during the year under review have already been enumerated, and the financial results have been described. The statement in the Appendix shows that, taking the whole Presidency together, Rs. 9,79,579 were expended during the financial year 1873-74 on new works, and Rs. 6,66,412 on repairs. The total expenditure of the Irrigation Department, as shown by the Accountant General, was Rs. 21,84,253, which compared with the two sums above mentioned leaves a balance of Rs. 5,38,262 for salaries and contingencies. The total expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 2,20,967 as compared with that of 1872-73, and as contrasted with the revenue estimated to be due to irrigation shows a surplus of Rs. 13,77,843.

SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN THE LAND.

SEA CUSTOMS.

(1).—*Port of Bombay.*

Gross Customs Revenue of the port of Bombay.

The Customs revenue of the Port of Bombay in 1873-74 was £62,390 more than in the preceding year (1872-73), and £46,623 more than in 1871-72, as the following figures show :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On General Trade	53,53,106	53,03,752	57,26,371
On Spirits	3,79,105	3,42,763	5,03,265
On Tobacco...	15,484	14,833	16,020
Total...	57,47,695	56,61,348	62,45,656
Exports	4,03,132	3,31,781	3,71,403
Grand Total...	61,50,827	59,93,129	66,17,059

Increase in Import Duties on general trade.

The import duties on general trade have increased by £42,262. The increase is chiefly perceptible in the following articles :—

	Rs.
1873-74	57,26,371
1872-73	53,03,752
	4,22,619

Articles of Import.	Increase in Declared Value.	Increase in Customs Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton—Twist	16,22,545	47,876
„ Piece Goods	74,81,008	3,75,323
Glass and Glassware	1,92,020	14,075
Ivory and Ivoryware	3,53,074	33,618
Silk and Silk Piece Goods... ...	12,66,005	88,031
Sugar, &c.	18,25,386	82,427
Woollen Piece Goods	2,14,797	13,969

Although the declared value of "oils" and "fruits and vegetables" is less than in 1872-73, these items show an increase of duty of Rs. 7,817 and Rs. 9,695 respectively. This is due

to a great falling off in the importations from the Madras Presidency of cocoanuts, copra, and cocoanut oil, which are free, coupled with an increase in the importation of dates from the Persian Gulf, and linseed and kerosine oils, which are dutiable.

Decrease in Duty on certain articles.

Against the above increases must be set a decrease in the duty collected on apparel, drugs, arms and ammunition, dyeing and colouring materials, matches, copper, lead and zinc, paints, spices, and tea, the declared values of all which articles have fallen off, as is explained under the head of Trade.

Duty on Liquor.

The following statement shows the declared value of the liquor imported in each of the three years, and the duty collected. It will be observed that the duty collected in 1873-74 is nearly one lakh greater than in 1872-73, although the declared values of the importations in 1873-74 are less by 5½ lakhs than the declared value of the importations of 1872-73. This is chiefly owing to a large quantity of the importations of former seasons having remained in bond :—

Liquors.	1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ale, Beer, and Porter.	6,51,022	16,498	8,30,253	20,754	6,88,162	17,117
Spirits	21,24,513	4,19,347	15,72,949	3,60,979	13,60,725	4,97,326
Wines	14,38,753	1,86,357	14,49,610	2,00,315	12,41,571	1,61,747
Total ...	42,16,288	6,22,202	38,52,812	5,82,048	32,90,458	6,76,190

Increase in Export Duties.

The export duties realized during the year show an increase of about £ 4,000 as compared with those of 1872-73. The increase would have been greater but for the abolition of the export duty on wheat, the

	Rs.
1873-74	3,71,403
1872-73	3,31,781
Difference, Rs...	39,622

value of the grains exported showing an increase of about 18⅓ lakhs in favour of the year under report, while the duty was less by nearly Rs. 57,000. Cotton piece goods, twist, and seeds have yielded an increased duty; while there has been a falling off in respect to "hides and skins", "oils", and "spices", as well as in "grain and pulse".

Year.	Declared Value.	Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	34,13,906	1,49,802
1873-74	52,49,051	92,934
	18,35,145	56,878

Customs Duties not an exact criterion of extent of Trade.

It is worthy of remark that the amount realized by Customs duties in any one year is not an exact criterion of the extent of trade. This is well exemplified by comparing the years 1871-72 and 1873-74. The declared value of the trade in the former year was 7 millions sterling greater than that of 1873-74, but the Customs revenue of the latter year is greater by £46,000, notwithstanding several decreases in the tariff scale and the abolition of the export duty on wheat. This want of analogy between the trade and the customs of any one year is attributable to variations in the value of transactions in treasure and free goods, to the retention of goods in bond, and to difference in the declared values of such goods as are not rated at tariff values. The discrepancy alluded to is illustrated by the following table, from which treasure and Government stores have been excluded:—

Years.	Value of Imports.	Import Duty collected.	Percentage of Duty on Value.	Value of Exports.	Export Duty collected.	Percentage of Duty on Value.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
1871-72	1,482	57½	3·88	2,363	4	·170
1872-73	1,418	56½	3·99	1,911	3¼	·173
1873-74	1,486	62½	4·20	1,987	3¾	·186

Bonded Warehouses.

Bonded warehouses passed under the control of the Trustees for the Port of Bombay on the 26th June 1873, by virtue of Act I. of that year; and the establishment maintained at them, costing Rs. 1,103 per mensem, was

likewise transferred from the 1st December last. The revenue hitherto received at the Custom House on account of wharfage fees and warehouse rent, and amounting to about Rs. 40,000 a year, is now received by the Port Trustees, to whom also the collection of port dues is now entrusted. The value of goods in bond has decreased, and it is believed that the decrease is chiefly owing to the stoppage of the firman privilege enjoyed by the Portuguese at Surat. While this privilege lasted, spirits, &c., imported at Bombay were placed in bond and re-exported to Damaun, and thence taken in Portuguese bottoms to Surat, where they were landed on a small *ad valorem* duty. As the privilege is now abolished, there is not the same inducement to bond spirits here. The following table shows the entries for three years :—

1	1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.		
	2			3			4		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of last year ...	3,28,732	7	7	3,10,347	11	10	6,25,948	5	2
Goods bonded during the year	26,24,096	9	3	23,11,504	2	9	10,30,488	6	4
Goods cleared from Bond during the year... ...	26,42,481	5	0	19,95,903	9	5	11,99,917	6	5
Goods remaining in Bond at the end of the year ...	3,10,347	11	10	6,25,948	5	2	4,56,519	5	1

Alteration in Tariff value.

No new Acts relating to Customs have been passed during the year, but a modification has been made in the Customs Tariff Act XIII. of 1871 in respect to the following items :—

1. Parafine candles, the valuation of which has been reduced from annas eight to annas five per pound, in accordance with the Government of India's Notification No. 1010, dated 12th June 1873.
2. Roseine and Magenta dyes in the form of crystals, the valuation of which has been reduced from eight to four annas an ounce avoirdupois, the other sorts of aniline dyes being assessed *ad valorem*, under Notification by the Government of India, dated 29th August 1873, No. 2729.

Customs Establishment.

The establishment maintained under the Commissioner of Customs and Reporter General stood as follows at the close of the year under report:—1 Deputy Commissioner, 6 Assistant Commissioners, 138 ministerial officers of grades entitling to pension, 63 gatekeepers, 1 Superintendent of the Preventive Service and 1 Deputy Superintendent, 89 preventive officers, 7 wharfingers, 302 peons, carpenters, scalemen, and packers, and 114 tindals and boatmen. The total number, including the Commissioner, was 723. The monthly salaries amounted to Rs. 37,428, of which Rs. 34,642-8-0 were paid from Imperial Funds and Rs. 2,785-8-0 by the owners of private wharves, &c. The total annual charge on account of salaries represents a percentage of 6·7 per cent. on the revenue collected during the year. If the charge on Imperial Funds be alone considered, and a reduction of one-tenth made therefrom to represent the control exercised over the administration of the opium revenue, the cost will be reduced to 5½ per cent.

Detention of goods and confiscation on penalties.

There were during the year 143 cases where goods were seized and detained; of these 117 cases were brought up by the Preventive Service and 26 by other departments of the Custom House. Confiscation or penalty (including double or treble duty) was adjudged in 130 cases. The sale value of the goods confiscated and the fines or penalties amounted to Rs. 8,841-13-9. Rs. 3,683-1-6 were disbursed as rewards under Section 229 of the Customs Act.

Fees for permission to work on Sundays, and other extra work.

During the year permission was given in 101 cases (exclusive of coal and ballast) to work on Sundays. The realizations from fees for this and other extra work were as follows:—

For work on Sundays ...	...	...	Rs.	1,518
For work on holidays ...	...	...	„	470
For work at night ...	...	...	„	7,056
For extra officers ...	...	...	„	2,899
		Total	Rs.	11,943

Prosecutions.

Six cases were prosecuted before the Police Magistrates during the year—three under the Customs Act and

three under the Passenger Act. In five cases the parties were convicted, and fines to the extent of Rs. 620 imposed.

Realization from sale of undervalued goods.

During the year under report a consignment of 1,500 pieces of white dhoties was entered for duty on importation at a valuation of Rs. 3,054-3-0, but was valued by the Custom House appraiser at Rs. 3,557-15-9. The owner being unwilling to pay duty on this ascertained value, the goods were retained under Section 27 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI. of 1863, and sold for Rs. 4,025-3-0. Another consignment of 23 bags of chemel seeds was declared for duty on exportation at a valuation of Rs. 308-7-9, and was similarly dealt with and sold for Rs. 347-0-8.

(2).—*Continental Ports.*

Amount of revenue.

The customs revenue collected by the Salt Department at continental ports is made up of the items shown in the following table. Particulars are given for the last five years for purposes of comparison:—

	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.	Average of 5 years ending 1872-73.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Import Sea Customs	33,530 8 11	43,849 8 1	33,848 9 2	30,164 9 2
Export do.	34,928 0 5	25,612 2 9	35,203 4 8	35,043 10 0
Anchorage Fees	375 12 8	397 1 5	385 9 9	462 1 5
Registry Fees	4,549 10 9	4,087 5 6	4,181 0 6	5,452 0 10
Warehouse Rent and Wharfage Fees	654 8 1	677 6 0	910 12 7	585 7 4
Fees for amendment and duplicate copies of documents	595 10 9	565 6 0	597 2 0	536 15 5
Sale proceeds of derelict articles	145 7 2	101 9 1	....	220 3 5
Miscellaneous	301 1 3	....	....	.....
Total....	75,080 12 0	75,290 6 10	75,126 6 8	72,464 15 7

The total sea customs collections in 1873-74 fell short of those of 1872-73 by Rs. 3,215, of those of 1871-72 by Rs. 1,996, and of the average realizations of the last 5 years by Rs. 8,383.

Explanation of differences.

The decrease is in the duties collected at Surat on spirits imported from Damaun, and is due to the suspension of the firman privileges of the old Portuguese factory which have

been described in previous reports. The following table illustrates the effect on the customs revenues of the firman trade and its suspension :—

Years.	Import duty collected at the Surat Custom House at Firman rates, *i.e.*, at 2½ per cent.	Duty at Tariff rates.	Loss of Imperial Revenue.	Duty collected on Spirits imported into Bombay.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
1869-70	....	....	....	6,81,971 0 0
1870-71	1,350 1 2	30,782 0 0	29,431 14 10	5,89,543 0 0
1871-72	16,355 0 2	3,00,074 8 0	2,83,719 7 10	3,79,105 0 0
1872-73	18,064 10 7	3,14,327 8 0	2,96,262 13 5	3,42,762 0 0
1873-74 .. .. .. (Privilege suspended)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5,03,264 0 0

It will be noticed that the collections of duty on spirits imported into Bombay have not yet reached the average of the years preceding the firman trade. This is probably due to the circumstance that the whole of the spirits imported into Surat under firman privileges have not yet been consumed. Omitting these duties from the account, the sea customs revenue collected by the department in 1873-74 exceeds that of 1872-73 by Rs. 17,464, that of 1871-72 by Rs. 14,728, and the average of the five years ending 1872-73 by Rs. 8,892. The chief increase is in the item of export customs, and is due to a large increase in the exportations of food grains from ports in the Ratnágiri Collectorate to Goa, where the harvest was short. The increases and decreases in the other items of revenue are insignificant, and do not call for special remark.

Decrease in collections at outports.

The abolition of interportal duties and the constant addition of articles to the free list have greatly reduced the sea customs collections at the outports. Their trade in dutiable goods now consists for the most part in grain and cotton seeds, which are exported in considerable quantities to Goa and foreign ports in Káthiáwár : and in cocoanuts, betelnuts, catechu, dates, and dried fruits which they import direct from Quilon, Goa, Zanzibar, Muscat, and the Persian Gulf. Their importance, however, must not be measured by the amount of their collections. As regards the revenue the chief use

of their establishments and the chief object of enforcing customs regulations at them is to protect the customs revenues of the port of Bombay.

Outstanding balances.

The whole balances outstanding on the 31st March 1873 of customs duties assessed in 1872-73 were collected during 1873-74. Nothing was outstanding on the 31st March 1874.

(3).—*Sind Ports.*

Aggregate collections.

The total receipts at Sind ports on account of customs dues on goods imported and exported in the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,74,961-13-0 against Rs. 4,35,413 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 60,451-13-4. Rs. 3,453-15-9 were realized on account of miscellaneous customs receipts against Rs. 5,773-10-3 in 1872-73, and from other sources, such as port dues, cotton fees, fishing licenses, &c., the receipts were Rs. 36,059-4-7 against Rs. 33,069-4-9 in the preceding year. Thus the aggregate collections for 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 4,14,475-1-4 against Rs. 4,74,256-9-4 in 1872-73. This would give a decrease of Rs. 59,781-8-0; but when the refunds and drawbacks of the two years are deducted, the decrease is Rs. 60,877-8-9. The details are shown in the following comparative statement:—

Items.	1873-74.	1872-73.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
Customs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
Import duty ...	2,34,492 1 6	2,31,346 4 4	3,14513 2	.....
Export duty ...	1,40,469 11 6	2,04,067 6 0	.....	63,597 10 6
Total ...	3,74,961 13 0	4,35,413 10 4	3,145 13 2	63,597 10 6
Miscellaneous.				
Customs receipts .	3.453 15 9	5,773 10 3	.....	2,319 10 6
Other sources, ...	36,059 4 7	33,069 4 9	2,989 15 10	.....
Grand Total ...	4,14,475 1 4	4,74,256 9 4	6,135 13 0	65,917 5 0

Items.	1873-74.	1872-73.	Increase in 1873-74	Decrease in 1873-74.
Deduct.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	5,182 13 7	4,075 0 10	1,107 12 9	.....
Refunds of Port Dues	.....	11 12 0	.....	11 12 0
Total ...	5,182 13 7	4,086 12 10	1,107 12 9	11 12 0
Net collections from all sources.	4,09,292 3 9	4,70,169 12 6	5,028 0 3	65,905 9 0
			Net Decrease...	60,877 8 9

Import duty. It will be observed that the import duty collected in 1873-74 is in excess of the amount collected in the preceding year by Rs. 3,145-13-2. The principal increase was from "liquors", the collections under this head exceeding those of the previous year by Rs. 23,278. There was also an increase of Rs. 1,771 in the realizations from "fruits and vegetables" owing to larger imports of dates from the Persian Gulf, and of Rs. 7,440 in those from railway material. The *pro forma* duty assessed on state railway material imported during 1873-74 was Rs. 29,889; in the previous year it was Rs. 1,545 only. On the other hand the import duty for the year under review on "cotton goods" falls short of that of the preceding year by Rs. 19,561 owing to less imports of cotton piece goods direct from the United Kingdom, on "provisions and oilman's stores" by Rs. 2,728 owing to less imports of ghee from the Persian Gulf, on "silk and manufactures of silk" by Rs. 1,198 owing to less imports from the Persian Gulf, and on "apparel" by Rs. 1,889.

Export duty. The collections on account of export duty are less by Rs. 63,597-10-6. This is not due to a falling off in the value of the export trade, which, on the contrary, has increased by Rs. 14,63,893, as shown in a previous section. But in consequence of a less demand in Kacch and Káthiáwár for

grain and pulse, and the operation of Government Notification No. 41 of the 4th January 1873 exempting wheat from duty, the receipts on this account have largely fallen off. The decrease when distributed between the different ports gives the following proportions :—

Karáchi... .....Rs.	631
Khetti Bandar (mouth of Indus) „	60,523
Srigunda..... „	2,443

It thus appears that the principal decrease is at Khetti, where the export duty on "grain and pulse" for 1872-73 amounted to Rs. 86,227, while for the year under review it was only Rs. 28,552. The export duty on this commodity at all the ports in Sind for 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 63,379 against Rs. 1,80,250 in 1872-73. The realizations from export duty on "oil seeds" rose from Rs. 7,075 in 1872-73 to Rs. 57,337 in 1873-74 owing to larger shipments of rape and gingelly seed, and there was also an increase of Rs. 3,853 in the collections from indigo owing to larger exports to the Persian Gulf.

The following statement shows how much of the revenue from import and export duties was derived from each port :—

Distribution of realizations from Import and Export Duty between the different ports.

Ports.	1873-74.	1872-73.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
Import Duty.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
Karàchi ...	2,33,898 10 2	2,30,487 15 4	3,410 10 10	.....
Khetti Bandar...	481 1 4	783 15 3	.....	302 13 11
Srigunda ...	112 6 0	74 5 9	38 0 3	.....
Total of Import Duty... ...	2,34,492 1 6	2,31,346 4 4	3,448 11 1	302 13 11
Export Duty.				
Karáchi ...	1,00,220 12 3	1,00,851 9 11	.....	630 13 8
Khetti Bandar...	30,227 6 2	90,750 7 3	.....	60,523 1 1
Srigunda ...	10,021 9 1	12,465 4 10	.....	2,443 11 9
Total of Export Duty... ...	1,40,469 11 6	2,04,067 6 0	.....	63,579 10 6

Ports.	1873-74.	1872-73.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
Total of Import and Export Duty.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karáchi ...	3,34,119 6 5	3,31,339 9 3	2,779 13 2	.....
Khetti Bandar...	30,708 7 6	91,534 6 6	.....	60,825 15 0
Srigunda ...	10,133 15 1	12,539 10 7	.....	2,405 11 6
Grand Total...	3,74,961 13 0	4,35,413 10 4	2,779 13 2	63,231 10 6
			Deduct Increase...	2,779 13 2
			Net Decrease in 1873-74...	60,451 13 4

LAND CUSTOMS.

Land Customs where collected and amount.

Land customs at ordinary tariff rates are collected by the frontier establishments on goods passing between Goa and the Belgaum and North Kánara Collectorates and the Sawant Wári State, on the traffic between Hubsan and the Kolába District, and on that between Damaun and the districts of Tanna and Surat. The following table shows the collections of the year 1873-74 as compared with those of previous years :—

	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.	Average of 5 years ending 1872-73.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Frontier Duties on Imports and Exports ..	56,740 10 0	58,469 6 1	55,648 4 5	63,736 2 10
Government Share of Land Customs and transit duties levied in the foreign territories of Cambay, Bansda, and Dharampur	12,332 1 4	13,279 2 5	13,846 4 5	15,337 15 4
Proceeds of confiscations under Act XXIX. of 1857.	162 0 8	101 10 1	106 15 9	108 14 11
Total....	69,234 12 0	71,850 2 7	69,601 8 7	79,183 1 1

Causes of Decrease.

The decrease in the customs collections above shown is due to smaller importations into Belgaum and Wari of cocoanuts, copra, and betelnuts, owing to the unfavourableness of the season in Goa. There is a slight increase in both items as compared with the returns for 1871-72.

The details of the collections on each frontier are given in the following table :— Details of collections.

	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Goa Frontier	45,548 3 4	48,503 13 4	47,665 9 9
Hubsan, or Rájpuri Frontier.....	698 9 6	763 4 6	737 0 6
Damaun, or Bugwára Frontier.....	9,797 2 4	9,202 4 3	7,245 10 2
Total....	56,043 15 2	58,469 6 1	55,648 4 5

Opium.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of chests of opium brought under passes from Málwa and Gujarát during the year, and the amount realized on account of passes has likewise increased :— Increase in realizations from Passes.

Years.	Málwa or Indur.	Gujarát or Ahmedábád.	Total.	Pass Fees.	Pass Fees on Opium brought for use in Ahmedábád.	Total.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1871-72.	37,979	1,246	39,225	2,35,35,000	.....	2,35,35,000 0 0
1872-73.	42,379	1,163	43,542	2,61,25,200	.....	2,61,25,200 0 0
1873-74.	42,653	2,998	45,651	2,73,90,600	17,071 5 10	2,74,07,671 5 10

With the exception of the imports for the year 1862-63, this is the highest figure the opium trade has as yet reached. It will be noticed that the quantity imported from Gujarát has more than doubled, and forms one-fifteenth of the whole supply.

Exportations to China and quantity left in Bombay.

The exportations to China have been as follows:—

Months.	No. of Chests.
April 1873	2,639½
May „	3,293
June „	5,126
July „	4,052
August „	3,513½
September „	3,420
October „	3,871
November „	3,321
December „	5,942½
January 1874	3,382
February „	3,534½
March „	3,206
Total...	45,301

If to this total of 45,301 chests exported there be added 90 chests purchased for the supply of licensed dealers, it would appear that 260 chests remained in Bombay at the close of March 1874; but the quantity was in reality far greater, because a large portion of the exports consisted of chests that had been imported before the 1st April 1873.

Cost of collection.

The cost of collection pertaining to this large revenue may be shown as follows:—

(1.)	One-tenth of salaries of establishment of Bombay Custom House	41,568
(2.)	Special establishment in Bombay	3,660
(3.)	Establishment in Málwa	14,580
(4.)	Establishment at Ahmedábád	1,260
	Total Rs....	61,068

or less than one quarter per cent. on the realizations from pass fees.

Successful result of the operations for the year.

There has been no single instance of difficulty or mismanagement during the year in the administration of this important branch of the opium revenue—a result which is gratifying to Government and highly creditable to the officers of this department.

Transhipment of Opium.

Section 7 of Act VI. of 1873 (for regulating the transhipment of opium) has not been made use of during the year 1873-74.

Importations from Gaikawár's territory into Ahmedábád.

A pass fee, at the rate of Rs. 600 per chest of 140 lbs., was likewise levied on about 49 maunds or 28½ chests of opium imported from the Gaikawár's territory into the city of Ahmedábád for consumption there. The amount thus credited to Government (Rs. 17,071-5-10) has been added to the amount shown above as realized from pass fees, although the opium referred to would not in all probability have been imported to Bombay, and no passes were issued to cover it. The importation was made as an experiment, and at the same time that the result was reported it was proposed, not only that opium should continue to be obtained from the Gaikawár's territory for local consumption in the city of Ahmedábád and the districts, but that supplies of Maiwár opium should be procured from Udaipur direct, or from Sámláji, so that in time Gujarát and Káthiáwár might be made independent of the Málwa drug, which, it was contended, owing to its quality and great cost, had been a fruitful source of dissatisfaction, and tended to encourage illicit trade. But the general question of a change in the opium system in Gujarát was at the time under the consideration of Government, and these proposals were not entertained.

Internal Trade.

The revenue derived from the fees for selling opium during 1871-72 amounted to Rs. 1,66,312, in 1872-73 it was Rs. 1,58,265, and in 1873-74 the sum of Rs. 1,50,725 was realized. To this last figure must be added Rs. 14,757, which were credited in the Panch Maháls on account of the transit duty on opium levied there. It appears that the license system is not found to answer in that district, and that a transit duty is, therefore, levied. This it has hitherto been the practice to credit to the Local Fund, but under the Government Resolution No. 5547 of the 7th November 1872 it is now credited to opium revenue. The following table shows the fluctuations in the revenue from licenses during the last five years :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	6,930	13,720	14,850	*7,617	18,740
Aden	2,809	2,396	2,181	1,866	1,917
Total ...	9,739	16,116	17,031	9,483	20,657
Northern Division.					
Tanna, including Kolába ...	2,196	2,395	2,567	2,763	2,974
Surat	1,817	2,429	2,641	2,132	2,700
Broach	1,602	1,937	2,092	1,644	956
Kaira	1,030	1,692	†1,722	1,310	†313
Ahmedábád	6,753	3,823	2,614	2,531	2,993
Kháندesh	24,501	24,270	22,949	20,962	9,970
Násik	6,242	13,275	12,596	11,957	5,630
Total Northern Division...	44,141	49,731	47,181	43,299	25,536
Southern Division.					
Pooná	16,474	17,057	18,651	18,745	17,735
Ahmadnagar	9,581	7,510	8,305	7,341	7,879
Sholápur	8,940	8,788	6,259	9,632	6,662
Sátára	4,793	5,321	6,219	6,048	5,913
Kaládgi	464	557	422	633	520
Belgaum	1,659	2,028	2,516	2,763	2,944
Dhárwár	2,975	3,245	3,609	3,621	3,970
Kánara	213	315	548	930	639
Ratnágiri	900	1,040	1,001	846	884
Total Southern Division...	45,999	45,861	47,532	50,559	47,146
Sind.					
Karáchi	21,594	21,819	19,977	20,000	20,965
Haidarábád...	29,526	30,287	27,778	28,622	30,247
Shikárpur	5,981	6,774	6,813	6,302	6,174
Total of Sind...	57,101	58,880	54,568	54,924	57,386
Grand Total...	1,56,980	1,70,588	1,66,312	1,58,265	1,50,725

* The figures for 1872-73 given at page 475 of last year's Administration Report show the *book entries* and not the actual *revenue results* of the year. The correct figures have, therefore, been inserted here.

† Excluding the transit duty in the Panch Mahals of Rs. 4,800 in 1871-72 and Rs. 14,757 in 1873-74.

The increase in Bombay is due to the recovery from the depression in the preceding year caused by combination among the retail dealers, who were dissatisfied with the reduction in the number of shops and the alteration in their localities, as well as in the rules for their supervision. The bids for 1872-73 were consequently unduly low, and the bids for the year under report have recovered in the most satisfactory manner. Cause of increase in Bombay.

In the Northern Division there is a great falling off in Násik, Khándesh, and Kaira. This is accounted for, in Násik, by a strong combination to resist the recent orders that all license-holders should purchase from the Government depôt a supply of opium at least equal in value to eight times the amount bid for their farms. The falling off in Kaira and Broach is attributed to the same cause. As regards Khándesh the Collector states as follows :— Cause of decrease in certain districts.

"The amounts bid in October last at the auction of opium licenses were so absurdly small that I was obliged to write in to Government and obtain their sanction to the establishment of departmental shops; but, owing to the great extent of foreign territory with which this district is surrounded, the facilities for smuggling are so great that an illicit trade in opium is largely carried on; consequently the experiment of departmental shops has proved a failure, and a considerable loss of revenue has been the result.

"There has been of late years so much combination among contractors for abkári and opium licenses against Government that I was determined to make a stand against it, and in the case of the liquor shops I was successful. I have no doubt that my refusal to sell the opium licenses last year will cause higher bids this year."

The decrease in Sholápur (Southern Division) is accounted for, in the Collector's opinion, by the contractors having failed to cope with the smuggling to which that district is peculiarly exposed from its geographical position as regards surrounding Native States. The other figures seem to call for no remarks.

Realizations from licenses and quantity purchased by Government in Bombay for licensed vendors for five years.

The following table shows, for each of the last five years, the realizations on account of opium licenses, excluding those in Sind, the quantity of opium purchased in the Bombay market for the supply of the licensed dealers, the price paid for it, and the price at which it is issued to the dealers. The difference between columns 4 and 5 is profit to Government. It should be noticed that the opium required for the licensed dealers in Sind is procured on the spot, and not supplied from Bombay :—

Years.	Revenue from Opium Licenses.	Quantity of Opium purchased by Government in Bombay.	Price paid by Government.	Price charged to the Licensed Dealers.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	99,879	212 29	1,80,182	1,98,539
1870-71 ...	1,11,708	222 36	1,89,101	2,08,836
1871-72 ...	1,11,744	208 30	1,75,530	1,93,784
1872-73 ...	1,03,340	166 30	1,31,781	1,44,634
1873-74 ...	93,339	*202 2	1,61,593	1,82,758
Average of 5 years ...	1,04,002	202 26	1,67,637	1,85,710

Proof of illicit trade.

This table suggests several considerations, but perhaps the most important is that the average quantity taken by the vendors during the five years cost them Rs. 1,85,710, and at the ordinary retail price of opium (2½ tolas for a rupee) would have brought them a profit of Rs. 73,682, or less by Rs. 30,320 than the amount paid for licenses to sell. It is evident, therefore, that it is not for the sake of the legitimate profit on the sale of the opium supplied by Government that these licenses are taken out.

Smuggling.

Seventeen cases of opium-smuggling, &c., were prosecuted before the Court of Petty Sessions and the Police Magistrates under Regulation XXI. of 1827. Of these 14 were brought by the police and 3 by the opium inspec-

*This includes the opium (about 49 maunds) supplied to licensed retailers, purchased on the spot at Ahmedábád.

tors. In 10 cases the parties were convicted and fined. The quantity of opium confiscated was 26 Indian seers and 72 tolas; it realized on sale Rs. 383, or Rs. 14¼ per Indian seer. Much correspondence has taken place respecting opium-smuggling up-country, which, there is every reason to believe, is carried on very extensively. The revenue derived from opium in some collectorates is said not to amount to the duty which should be levied from the quantity of the drug consumed in a second-class town. The question has received the earnest attention of Government, and at present awaits a reply from the Government of India on one important point connected with it.

Supply of Opium to Káthiáwár.

Opium is supplied for local consumption in Káthiáwár free of the Imperial Pass duty of Rs. 600 per chest, under the following special arrangements. The Political Agent informs the Commissioner of Customs and Opium of the quantity required during the year. The Málwa Opium Agency is then authorized to purchase this quantity, and it is forwarded from Indúr by the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways to Káthiáwár. It is there distributed at a rate calculated to cover all expenses and to leave a small margin of profit over and above the interest on the purchase money. The following table shows the transactions during the last year as contrasted with those of the five years immediately preceding :—

Years.	Opium received from Málwá.	Cost Price and Carriage Expenses paid by H. M.'s Government.	Opium sold.	Amount realized by Sale to Vendors in Káthiáwár.	Deduct Expenses.			Gain.
					Original Price paid for the quantity sold.	Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Agency.	Total.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69 ...	900	4,20,849	543	3,46,983	2,91,594	776	2,92,370	54,613
1869-70 ...	550	2,64,681	571½	3,43,594	2,69,375	781	2,70,156	73,438
1870-71 ...	700	3,37,599	664½	3,72,218	3,16,319	926	3,17,245	54,973
1871-72 ...	400	1,99,180	614¼	3,47,531	3,00,414	2,637	3,03,051	44,480
1872-73 ...	700	3,00,552	661¾	3,61,927	3,05,872	2,805	3,08,677	53,250
Average of 5 years ...	650	3,04,572	611	3,54,451	2,96,715	1,585	2,98,300	56,151
1873-74 ...	650½	3,05,360	632	3,40,527	2,79,313	2,736	2,82,049	58,478

Salt.

Duties of the Salt Department.

In addition to the superintendence of the salt revenue the Salt Department, which is now presided over by a special Collector, is entrusted with the management of sea customs and port conservancy at all the ports of the Presidency except Bombay, with preventive duties and the collection of land customs on the foreign frontiers, with the coast guard service, and with the management of the distilleries at Uran, Bhandup, and Chembur, which supply the town and island of Bombay with country liquor. The customs revenue has already been treated of, and that which is derived from the distilleries above mentioned will be shown hereafter.

Extent of charge.

The charge of the department extends over 800 miles of land customs line, and the stretch of coast, 500 miles in length, which lies between the head of the Gulf of Cambay and the borders of the South Kánara District of the Madras Presidency, and comprises 588 salt-works, 83 seaports, 192 land customs stations, 22 distilleries, 12 lighthouses, and 23 port and beacon lights. It is divided into two divisions, the northern and the southern, which again are subdivided into 42 talukas.

Strength of the Department.

The establishment, as it stood on the 31st March 1874, was as follows :—

1 Collector.
1 Deputy Collector.
10 Assistant Collectors.
1 Superintendent, Coast Guard Service.
17 coast guard inspectors.
26 preventive and frontier inspectors.
4 superintendents of salt depôts.
30 sir-karkuns.
18 darogas.
2 supervisors of distilleries.
66 English writers.
777 karkuns.
1 russaldar of sowars.
44 sowars.
230 jemedars, havildars, and naiks.
3,356 sepoys, kullassis, and menials.

The operations, and the receipts and charges, of the Bombay Salt Revenue Department for the year under review were as follows :— Receipts and charges.

No. of Maunds of Salt weighed for Excise or free Export or for Import on payment of Duty.	Gross Receipts.	Total Charges.	Percentage of Charges on Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	
56,74,006	80,90,432	7,51,119	9 28

Of the 56,74,006 Indian maunds of salt delivered from works in the Bombay Presidency, no less than 17,52,178 Indian maunds paid no duty in this Presidency. If duty at the Bombay rate had been levied on this quantity the receipts would have been raised to Rs. 1,12,66,254, and the percentage of charges on receipts reduced to 6·66. The gross expenditure in 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 7,51,119 against Rs. 7,51,878 in 1872-73, showing a slight decrease of Rs. 759, due to the circumstance that the whole of the sanctioned establishment was not maintained throughout the year.

The coast guard service, which consisted of only three inspectors and three boat karkuns, has been reorganized and strengthened by the addition of a superintendent and 17 inspectors. The duties of this establishment are to patrol the sea-board and creeks in the neighbourhood of salt-works, to examine salt-laden vessels leaving the works, to prevent the clandestine landing of salt on the coast, to prevent the shipping and landing of goods at unauthorized places, to check the plundering of cotton and other goods by the crews of the boats carrying them, to supervise the bunder establishments, to superintend the numerous small lighthouses and bunder and beacon lights on the coast, and to maintain in proper position and repair the buoys and Coast Guard Service.

beacons which mark rocks and other dangers and the passages over the bars of navigable rivers and back waters. A portion of the salary of these officers is debited against the Port Funds, and much good is anticipated to result from their entertainment as soon as they are provided with boats and become accustomed to their work.

Preventive Establishment on the Northern Frontier.

The preventive establishment on the section of the northern frontier which separates Káthiáwár and Kacch from Gujarát has been reorganized, and strengthened by the appointment of 7 additional inspectors, 250 sepoys, a russaldar, and 44 sowars. It is the duty of this establishment to prevent the smuggling into Gujarát of salt from Kacch and Káthiáwár, and the passage of untaxed opium from the Gaikawár's districts in the opposite direction.

Khárághora, Ahmedábád, Broach and Surat Salt Depôts.

During the year the Native officer in charge of the new salt-works at Khárágora was raised to the rank of inspector, and an assistant was appointed to help him. Superintendents have been appointed to the charge of the salt depôts at Khárágora, Ahmedábád, Broach, and Surat, and an establishment, consisting of an accountant and 6 English writers, 16 weigh clerks and karkuns, and 160 sepoys and scalesmen, has been sanctioned for the works and depôts combined.

Revenue Collections.

The salt revenue collected during the year under report amounted to Rs. 72,96,139, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 4,76,040, that of 1871-72 by Rs. 9,42,274, and the average of the five years ending 1872-73 by Rs. 8,14,045, as the following table shows :—

	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.	Average of five years ending 1872-73.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Excise Duty on Permits issued ..	67,25,532 9 2	62,67,842 14 1	58,72,688 11 5	59,86,245 13 2
Differential Duty on excess deficiencies on shipments of salt free and at nominal rates	1,01,331 5 9	77,985 8 2	61,368 3 3	92,067 9 5
Duty on importations by sea	1,01,310 11 0	1,10,384 3 1	1,22,556 4 7	78 740 5 3
Duty on importations by land.. ..	2,19,342 9 9	2,26,585 15 5	1,49,163 15 5	1,91,848 6 2
Miscellaneous	1,48,621 7 6	1,37,300 2 7	1,48,087 7 2	1,33,190 2 6
Total..	72,96,138 11 2	68,20,098 11 4	63,53,864 9 10	64,82,092 4 7

The following table shows the gross totals of the stock account for the last three years, and the average totals for the years ending 1872-73 :— Stock account.

Years.	Stock on hand at the commencement of the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Removed during the year.		Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of loss on Stock.	Stock on hand at the close of the year.
			On payment of full duty.	Duty free, or on payment of nominal duty.			
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.		Mds. s.
1873-74	24,34,785 30	70,51,211 10	37,44,916 8	17,52,178 0	4,81,847 9	5·08	35,07,055 23
1872-73	9,67,910 2	79,01,974 20	34,96,150 27	22,38,125 20	7,00,822 25	7·90	24,34,785 30
1871-72	31,59,475 11	43,53,022 34	32,80,392 24	15,02,045 20	17,62,149 39	23·45	9,67,610 2
Average of five years ending 1872-73	26,57,026 18	62,27,665 12	35,22,674 20	18,84,152 28	11,40,743 1	12·84	23,37,121 19

The quantity of salt manufactured during 1873-74 falls short of the produce of 1872-73 by Indian maunds 8,50,763, but exceeds the average produce of the five preceding years by Indian maunds 8,23,546. Including the balance on hand at the commencement of the year, the stock available for sale during the season amounted to Indian maunds 94,85,997, exceeding that of the previous year by Indian maunds 6,16,113 and the average of the five preceding years by Indian maunds 6,01,305. The market, therefore, was unusually well supplied during 1873-74. The loss and wastage are principally nominal.

The total quantity of salt delivered from the works and imported into the Presidency during 1873-74 was Indian maunds 56,74,006; of this, Indian maunds 39,21,828 paid full duty, and Indian maunds 17,52,178 were exported duty free, chiefly to places beyond the limits of the Presidency. There is an increase in the full-duty paid deliveries of Indian maunds 2,48,765 in favour of 1873-74 over the previous year, and one of Indian maunds 4,64,523 over 1871-72. It is impracticable to give statistics which would show accurately how the salt issued from the works and imported at the seaports in the Presidency is ultimately distributed for Distribution of manufactured and imported salt.

consumption among the different provinces and districts supplied from Bombay. The following may be relied on as tolerably correct:—

	1873-74.	1872-73	Increase.	Decrease.
	I. Mds	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.
Carried by Railway across the Inland Customs Line.	9,85,861	8,96,882	88,979	...
Carried by Railway to Stations beyond Sholápur for the Nizam's districts ...	3,87,752	3,98,705	...	10,953
Carried to Nizam's districts viâ Khandesh	55,934	19,772	36,162	...
Exports to Calcutta, Malabar, &c.	16,79,612	21,16,836	...	4,83,224
Removed under permits for Málwa	91,545	1,11,123	...	19,578
Removed under permits for the Kargun district ...	4,640	17,309	...	12,669
Estimated exports to South Kánara and Mysore ...	40,000	40,000	...	...
Total Increase and Decrease.	...	...	1,25,141	5,26,424
Deduct Increase ...	...	...	...	1,25,141
Total quantity exported beyond the Presidency ...	32,45,344	36,46,627	...	4,01,283
Total deliveries and imports	56,74,006	59,22,000	...	2,47,994
Quantity consumed in the Bombay Presidency ...	24,28,662	22,75,373	4,01,283	2,47,994
			Increase ...	1,53,289

Average consumption per head.

The total population of the Bombay Presidency according to the census of 1872 is 19,208,963. The salt consumption of the whole Presidency has, therefore, averaged 10·4 lbs. per head in 1873-74, against an average of 9·7 lbs. per head in 1872-73, and the pressure of the salt tax has averaged 3 annas and 4 pies per man. The average rate of consumption per head in Gujarát is 8·28 lbs., while in the rest of the Presidency the rate of consumption amounts to 11·43 lbs. per head. The low rate in Gujarát is due chiefly to smuggling from Káthiáwár, which will in time be checked. But the increase in the licit consumption of the whole Presidency has averaged nearly ¾ lb. per head; and as the present rate of licit consumption is more than 1 lb. per head in excess of that of the decade 1860-70, during which

period the rate of duty was Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-8-0 instead of Re. 1-13-0, some advance would appear to have been made towards the effectual prevention of salt smuggling, which was the main object of the constitution of the department as it now exists.

Salt carried by railway.

There is an increase, which deserves notice, in the year under report of Indian maunds 88,979 in the quantities of Bombay salt carried by railway across the inland customs line, which amounted to Indian maunds 9,85,861. Bombay salt, especially Barágára, or the large crystalled variety manufactured in the Ran, is gradually displacing Rajputána salts in the markets which used to be supplied through the Sagar and Hoshangábád divisions of the inland customs line, and this has been going on ever since the opening of the branch railway to Viramgám and Khárágora. In 1867-68 only 2,731 maunds of this salt crossed the line. In 1873-74 the importations had increased to Indian maunds 2,26,942. In the Nurbudda Valley it is fast displacing all other salts, even Konkan, although it has to travel 360 miles further. An additional advantage from this trade is obvious, as each maund carried pays 8 annas more railway freight than the same quantity of Konkan salt. Barágára has not yet made much advance in the Berars, or in the Nagpore Division; but some few consignments have lately been made to Nagpore. On the E. I. Railway it has travelled as far as Cawnpore, but Sutna is the furthest railway station (1,107 miles from Khárágora) to which it is taken in any large quantities. The conservatism of the natives of this country in the choice of the particular description of salt they eat has often been noticed, and could not be better illustrated than by the return of Barágára to the Nurbudda Valley with the opening of cheap railway communication after its long banishment brought about by the heavy cost of bullock-carriage combined with the high rate of duty levied on the inland customs line. The railways are fast driving the Brinjaris out of the field in the competition for the carriage of salt in this Presidency. The following table shows the gross quantities of

salt carried by each railway from stations in the Bombay Presidency during the last two years :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
G. I. P. Railway Co. ...	14,57,760	16,35,665	1,77,905
B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.	3,44,331	8,02,602	4,58,271

The very large increase in the quantities carried by the B. B. and C. I. Railway is due to the closing of the salt-works on the coast of Gujarát and the opening of the Khárágora Salt Branch Railway, and to the wise reduction in rates which the Agent has recently introduced.

The effect upon consumption of the successive enhancements of the salt excise.

The following table is interesting as illustrating the effect upon consumption of the successive enhancements of the salt tax in the Bombay Presidency. It shows the average quantities of salt excised to full duty (on importation, and on removal from home works), the quantities delivered duty free, the gross deliveries and imports, and the gross realizations of salt revenue, for each of the series of years during which a different rate of duty prevailed :—

Averages.	Rate of Duty per maund.	Deliveries and Imports on payment of full duty.	Deliveries duty free or at nominal rates.	Total Deliveries and Imports.	Realizations.
	Rs. a. p.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	Rs.
1843-44.	0 8 0	36,19,809	6,11,296	42,31,105	18,25,993
From 1844-45 to 1858-59	0 12 0	31,61,915	9,90,570	1,52,485	23,89,514
,, 1859-60 to 1860-61	1 0 0	33,16,964	19,22,942	2,39,906	33,97,654
,, 1861-62 to 1864-65	1 4 0	30,53,391	16,50,317	47,03,708	38,63,987
,, 1865-66 to 1868-69	1 8 0	30,69,164	16,07,010	46,76,174	45,55,286
,, 1869-70 to 1871-72	1 13 0	36,60,472	17,13,020	53,73,492	63,50,742
,, 1872-73 to 1873-74	1 13 0	38,02,851	19,95,152	57,98,003	70,58,128

The following table shows the quantities of salt exported duty-free or at nominal rates for the last three years, and the averages for the five years ending 1872-73 :— Salt exported duty free or at nominal rates.

Years.	Calcutta, duty free.	Malabar Coast and Travancore on payment of nominal duty.	Straits Settlement, duty-free.	Allowances to Native Chiefs, free and at nominal rates.	Total.
	I. Mds. s.	I. Mds. s.	I. Mds. s.	I. Mds. s.	I. Mds. s.
1873-74	4,31,483 0	12,02,929 0	45,200 0	72,566 0	17,52,178 0
1872-73	7,76,198 0	13,59,038 0	27,600 0	75,289 20	22,38,125 20
1871-72	2,57,580 0	11,38,086 0	54,370 0	52,009 20	15,02,045 20
Average of 5 years ending 1872-73 ...	6,08,738 0	11,52,286 0	65,090 0	58,037 36	18,84,151 36

For many reasons the system of free exports, entirely apart from the uncommon facilities it affords for salt smuggling, has entailed for years past a very serious sacrifice of Imperial revenue. The withdrawal of the privilege has formed the subject of much correspondence, and it was decided to make the prepayment of full duty compulsory in all cases from the 1st October 1874.

General. The Act for consolidating and amending the law relating to salt in this Presidency and the survey of the Konkan salt-works have been noticed in previous sections. Among other events of the year the most noteworthy was the final opening of the Khárágora salt-works. When the railway was opened to Ahmedábád it was proposed to close the salt-works which supplied the country between Cambay and Bassein, five of which were on the Ran and fourteen on the sea coast, and to open one large work on the Ran. It was anticipated that the result would be a large saving in establishments and a great diminution in smuggling. To enable this scheme to be carried out, a branch railway had to be constructed from Viramgám to Khárágora which has already been spoken of. A large work with about 250 pans, each 250 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth, has been opened, and sidings being laid down throughout, salt can be loaded into waggons at the side

of the pan and carried, as many hundred tons have been, direct to a thousand miles away. There is a depôt at the works and subsidiary depôts at Surat, Broach, and Ahmedábád. But at every railway station in Gujarát salt can be obtained from a contractor, employed and paid for by Government, at the uniform price of Rs. 2-2-0 a maund, either loose or in bags, in quantities of a maund upwards. This is a great boon to the people. There are still one or two sea-side works kept open, as many people in Gujarát do not like Khárágora salt, and it may be necessary to retain one or two permanently. In the meantime a saving of Rs. 22,377 in establishments alone has been effected. But this is but small compared with the revenue which is saved from smugglers, or with that which will be derived from the sale, which is increasing annually, of Khárágora salt in Rájputána and Central India.

Sind Salt Revenue.

The Sind salt revenue is managed by the Collectors of the several districts. It appears that the following amounts were realized during the year under review :—

Karáchi...	Rs.	15,406
Haidarábád and Thar and Parkar	,,	23,946
Shikárpur and U. S. Frontier ...	,,	39,405
Total	Rs...	78,757

The expenditure on establishments was Rs 12,263; the net revenue was, therefore, Rs 66,694. The Government of India have lately negatived a scheme for levying the same rate of duty on salt in Sind as is levied in the Presidency proper, principally on account of the hardship which would thereby be caused to the fishermen.

Excise.

Revenue included in the term "Excise"

As the revenue derived from opium and salt has been already noticed, there remain to be treated of in this section only the receipts on account of fees and licenses for the ma-

nufacture and sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs. These are exhibited in detail for each collectorate in the statement in the Appendix (V.—A 3.). Here again it is to be remembered that while the figures given by the Accountant General in the statement at p. 406 exhibit the actual collections within the financial year, the farms and licenses are in almost all cases given for the year ending 31st July, and the statement in the Appendix shows the amounts realized for that period.

Sudder Distilleries.

Under the head of sudder distilleries an increase in the revenue is shown amounting to Rs. 53,675-8-0. The only collectorates in which there are sudder distilleries are Ahmedábád, Surat, Broach, Poona, and Shikárpur. The principal increase is in the Surat Collectorate, and is due to the establishment during the year of an additional distillery at Balsar. At Poona also an increase is shown, and is attributed to better arrangements for the prevention of smuggling country liquor, and the levy from the cantonment contractor of a premium fee of Rs. 5,000 on account of the monopoly of supplying liquor to district shops from the sudder distillery at Mundhwa. The falling off at Ahmedábád and Broach are due to less consumption. The large increase at Shikárpur has not been explained, but is probably attributable to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Distilleries under the Collector of Salt Revenue.

The distilleries situated at Bhandup and Chembur in the island of Salsette, and at Uran in the island of Karanja, which supply the greater portion of the country spirits consumed in Bombay, are not included in the statement in the Appendix (V.—A 3). They are under the control of the Collector of Salt Revenue. The excise is levied in the form of still-head duty, and the removal of spirit for exportation elsewhere than to Bombay is prohibited. The Uran distilleries, twenty in number, are the most important. The owner of the Bhandup distillery had for a long time the contract for supplying arrack to the Commissariat Department; but as it was found a few years ago that rum could be imported from the Mauritius at cheaper rates, the contract was not renewed, and the distillery has lately been standing almost idle. The distillery at Uran

has only lately been established, and its machinery is not yet in full working order. The number of gallons excised at these distilleries and the amount of duty collected in each of the last two years are shown in the following statement :—

	1873-74.		1872-73.	
	Gallons.	Amount of Duty.	Gallons.	Amount of Duty.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p
Uran ...	541,149-2	5,67,754 14 7	56,525 4	5,64,525 0 0
Bhandup ...	3,496	3,496 4 3	13,168-2	13,168 8 0
Chembur ...	1,133	1,133 1 9	.....	.....
Total...	545,778-2	5,72,384 4 7	577,693-2	5,77,693 8 0

Up to the 30th September 1873 the rate of still-head duty was Re. 1 per gallon for spirit of proof strength, but it was then increased to Re. 1 per gallon for spirit 25° under proof; and as most of the spirit exported from Uran and Bhandup is about 80° of proof strength, the collections for the year under review ought to have been in excess of those of the preceding year. The returns, however, show a decrease of Rs. 5,309 in the collections, and of 31,915 gallons in the quantity excised. One cause has already been shown for a decrease in the exports from Bhandup; and another was that the owner neglected to take out a license for some months in the year. The Uran distillers, who are Párs̀is, closed their establishments during the Bombay riots, and also when the rate of still-head duty was increased, and when the Bombay Municipality contemplated raising the rates of duty on imported spirit from 2 as. to 4 as. per gallon. But another cause is represented to have been at work for some time back and will be understood from showing the other source from which liquor is supplied to Bombay.

Distilleries within the city of Bombay.

In addition to the distilleries above mentioned, there are distilleries within the town of Bombay at which spirit is extracted from the juice of date, brab, and coccanut trees growing in the island. These are under the control of the Collector of Bombay, and, as shown in the statement in the

Appendix, they yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,66,728-7-10 against Rs. 1,72,499-1-4 in the previous year. It is impossible to say whether the decrease is due to the reduced circumstances of the inhabitants or to a growing taste for foreign liquor. The spirit produced at these distilleries is excised by the levy of a tax on the trees from which the toddy used in the manufacture is drawn. The tree tax is levied only on trees actually tapped, and in it is included the excise leviable on toddy consumed in the raw state. The present rates are Rs. 6 per annum for brab and cocoanut trees and Re. 1 per annum for date trees. They were fixed in 1859, when the still-head duty was Re. 1 per gallon of proof strength, and it was then supposed that the incidence of the tree tax and of the still-head duty was about equal on both classes of spirits. But the still-head duty was raised on the 1st August 1873 to Re. 1 per gallon of spirit 25° under proof, and spirit imported into Bombay is further subject to a town duty of 2 annas per gallon, from which spirit distilled within the island is free. The Municipality is authorized by Act III. of 1873 to raise the town duty to 4 annas a gallon, and it was in contemplation to exercise the power from the 1st January 1874; but it was not carried out owing to the Uran distillers striking work, and representing to the Municipal Commissioner that the increase of town duty, unless counterbalanced by a corresponding increase of taxation on the spirits distilled in Bombay, would kill the trade. It is clear, therefore, that, under the present state of the abkári law, the distillers at Uran, Bhandup, and Chembur cannot compete with the toddy distillers in the town of Bombay, who are permitted to distil spirits of any strength and in any quantity on payment of a fixed cess on each tree tapped, and Government have for some time had under consideration measures for equalizing the position of the two classes of distillers. The inequality will be partially removed by levying an additional sum of Re. 1 per tree on all licenses to distil from 1st January next.

Necessity for reforming the Abkári system.

Turning to the revenue derived from liquor excise in Mofussil districts other than that from sudder distilleries, it may be remarked that the abkári system is still in the same unsa-

tisfactory condition as was reported last year. Spirits are differently manufactured in almost every collectorate, and there is in consequence a great want of uniformity in the rules. The right to distil and to sell country liquor is generally sold by auction, and farms for the retail sale of spirits and toddy separately and combined are also similarly sold. The persons who hold licenses for stills often distil more than they dispose of to licensed vendors, and there is seldom a preventive establishment to hinder it. In other respects, which it would take too much space to describe in detail, the system is unsatisfactory, and measures for a complete reform of the abkári law are under consideration.

Farms of Spirits and Toddy.

The receipts from farms of spirits, toddy, and toddy and spirits combined, for the year under review, contrasted with those of the previous year, were as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Spirits ...	15,88,068 9 1	16,26,504 7 10	38,435 14 9	.....
Toddy ...	2,30,505 14 7	2,44,830 13 2	14,324 14 7	.....
Spirits and Toddy ...	4,05,895 10 7	3,40,352 4 8	.....	65,543 5 11
	22,24,470 2 3	22,11,687 9 8	52,760 13 4	65,543 5 1

This shows a decrease on the whole of Rs. 12,782-7-7. Owing to the farming system, and the smuggling which is believed to be carried on, it cannot be said that a decrease so small indicates a smaller consumption. The decrease in Dhárwár is most marked, and is attributed to the bids being higher in the previous year owing to the expectation that the Karwar Gadak Railway would be constructed. The decrease in Kánara is similarly accounted for. In Belgaum also there was a large falling off, which is supposed to indicate that less capital was lying idle. In the Panch Maháls the Bhils are allowed to distil liquor in private stills free of charge on certain holidays, and at 4 annas per maund on marriage, funeral, and certain occasions, and this practice must to a certain extent affect the revenue. In Tanna there was an increase in the revenue owing to better bids and more liquor being

manufactured from the maura flowers, for which privilege an extra fee is levied, except where contracts provide the opposite. The large increases in Sind are atributable to the State railway. Other differences do not call for special explanation. They are due to more or less competition for various causes. It may be mentioned that the large amount under the head of spirit farms in Poona includes what is paid by the proprietor of the sudder distillery for the monopoly of supplying the cantonment and city shops, which he holds for five years on a lump payment of Rs. 10,000 a month, or Rs. 1,20,000 per annum, *plus* local fund cess.

Europe and foreign liquors.

The receipts on account of fees for the sale of Europe and foreign liquors are not large. There was, however, an increase of Rs. 204-1-3 in the year under review, the receipts for 1872-73 and 1873-74 being respectively Rs. 11,731-1-9 and Rs. 11,935-3-0. These licenses are not sold by auction but given at fixed rates to respectable shopkeepers. In some places the full, instead of reduced, rates were taken during the year under review, and at others more licenses were granted.

Sale of drugs.

The fees for licenses for the sale of drugs other than opium amounted during the year to Rs. 1,18,513-0-7 against Rs. 1,13,957-6-10 in 1872-73. If the fees realized be taken as a criterion, the consumption was by far the largest in the three Sind Districts of Karáchi, Haidarábád, and Shikárpur. Khándesh, Poona, and Dhárwár are the three districts of the Presidency proper where the revenue on this account was greatest, but they are the most populous and thriving collectorates, and in none was the amount realized very high. Enquiries instituted during the year under review showed that the consumption of preparations of the hemp plant, which are the only drugs other than opium consumed, is not in this Presidency a widespread evil as yet, and that what is consumed has not worse effects than opium or intoxicating liquors. Nor is there any reason to believe that any extensive system of smuggling is carried on.

General results.

Exclusive of the distilleries under the control of the Salt Department, the whole revenue from liquor and intoxicating drugs other than opium amounted to Rs. 27,87,222-1-1

against Rs. 27,47,340-0-2 in 1872-73. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 39,882-0-11. In the Northern Division there was an increase of Rs. 74,054-7-1; in the Southern Division a decrease of Rs. 77,848-5-7; in Sind an increase of Rs. 49,446-8-11; and in the town and island of Bombay a decrease of Rs. 5,770-9-6.

STAMPS.

General results of the year's administration.

The results of the administration of stamps during the past year as compared with those of 1872-73 are shown in detail in the General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements (V.—A 4 [a]) appended to this Report. The following abstract of it is here given :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income under General Stamp Act.	21,28,569	20,48,807
Do. under Court Fees Act ...	31,51,808	29,62,535
	52,80,377	50,11,342
Charges	2,04,716	2,06,093
Net income	50,75,661	48,05,249

Gross Receipts.

This abstract shows that the gross receipts for the year were Rs. 50,11,342, against Rs. 52,80,377 in 1872-73, being a decrease of Rs. 2,69,035, or 5·3 per cent.

Process Fees.

Process fees have been during the year paid in stamps, and thus form part of the stamp revenue receipts. The cost of the process-serving establishments cannot be correctly estimated, as no information on this head has as yet been received from several collectorates. So far as the returns already rendered can be taken as a ground-work for an approximate estimate, the whole cost may be set down in round numbers as Rs. 2,51,000.

Adhesive Stamps Foreign Bill Stamps.

Foreign bill stamps are used exclusively for foreign bills of exchange and for hundis drawn out of the British territories in India. The receipts realized from the sale of them amounted to Rs. 62,144, against Rs. 49,829 in the preceding year. The increase is Rs. 12,315, or 24 per cent. This is a sign of a revival in this branch of the stamp revenue, which had been in a progressively declining state for several years, there being in 1870-71 a decrease of 26 per cent., in 1871-72 of 39·2 per cent., and in 1872-73 of ·028 per cent.

India Revenue Stamps and Share Transfer Stamps.

The realizations under the head of India revenue stamps and share transfer stamps amounted to Rs. 1,41,757 as compared with Rs. 1,34,676 in 1872-73, showing an increase of Rs. 7,080, or 5·2 per cent.

Increase under Adhesive Stamps accounted for.

It will be observed that, as regards adhesive stamps under the General Stamp Act, there has been a large increase in the receipts over those for 1872-73. This result is attributable to the revival of trade, the value of which has been shown to exceed that of the preceding year by about $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling. In Surat, Ahmedábád, Kaira, Kaládgi, and Dhárwár, where the increase is most manifest, it may be attributed to the measures taken to make the requirements of the law in regard to foreign bills more widely known, in pursuance of the letter from the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3619 of 1873.

Bills of Exchange including Hundis.

The revenue derived from the sale of bills of exchange and stamped hundi paper was Rs. 2,55,895, against Rs. 2,27,895 in 1872-73. Here again there is an increase of 12 per cent. The districts where an increase is shown are Bombay, Ahmedábád, Broach, Haidarábád, and Karáchi. In all other districts there has been a decrease. The increase is attributable to the exertions of the revenue officers to put a stop to the hitherto prevalent practice of post-dating hundis. The decreases are accounted for by the general stagnation of local trade, which does not appear to have revived like foreign trade with the port of Bombay, and by the increasing use of currency notes and money orders. Government have expressed their opinion that the use of the former for

purposes of remittance is objectionable, and should be discouraged by every legitimate means. Treasury officers have been directed to refuse notes of a large value when they have reason to believe that it is intended to use them for that purpose.

Other General Stamps and Court Fee Stamps.

The gross receipts from other General Stamps, bicolor and denoted, were Rs. 15,65,743, and from Court Fees Stamps Rs. 29,58,476-4-0, viz., Rs. 12,77,883 from bicolor and Rs. 16,80,593 from adhesive stamps. In 1872-73 the receipts under the former head were Rs. 16,87,598-8-0, under the latter, Rs. 31,47,128-5-3.

Decrease in Presidency town explained.

Taking both together there is found a decrease of income of 6·4 per cent., and this decrease extends to the whole of the districts, with the exception of Kánara, Kaládgi, and Káthiáwár. The decrease at the Presidency town is Rs. 14,593, or 1·7 per cent. It will be observed, however, that this decrease is entirely in Court Fees Stamps. The receipts from other General Stamps show a slight increase, which is doubtless due to the higher value of foreign trade. The receipts from Court Fees Stamps in the Small Cause Court are lower than those of the preceding year by Rs. 19,373, but this is more than counterbalanced by an increase in the receipts in the High Court of Rs. 19,623. The decrease to be accounted for is, therefore, in Court Fees Stamps used for other purposes, and is due to fewer applications having been made to the customs and other offices, and partly to the remission of stamp duty on applications for refunds and renewal of stamps, in accordance with the Notification of the Government of India, No. 1041, dated 13th June 1873.

Decrease in districts explained.

The districts where the percentage of decrease is the highest are Ahmedábád, Ahmadnagar, Haidarábád, Kairá, Ratnágiri, Sholápur, and Tánna. The Collector of Ahmedábád attributes the falling off of revenue in a great measure to less litigation in the Courts, and the Collector of Ahmadnagar attributes the decrease from non-judicial bicolor stamps to "the better season relieving the agricultural class of people to a greater extent from the necessity of contract-

ing loans by nominally transferring or mortgaging their estates". Similar causes may have had some effect in other districts, but taking the whole Presidency together the season was less favourable than the previous one, and there was more irrigation.

Proportion of Revenue from Court Fee Stamps and General Stamps respectively.

From a comparison of the figures in Statement (V.—A 4 [*a*]) in the Appendix it appears that a little under three-fifths of the stamps sold are Court Fees Stamps, and a little over two-fifths General Stamps. The average of 1872-73 and 1873-74 is the same, the percentage of gross receipts obtained by the sale of General Stamps in each year being 40.

Stamp Duty and Penalties realized by Civil Courts and Collectors.

The total realizations of stamp duty and penalties by Civil Courts and Collectors on unstamped or insufficiently-stamped documents were Rs. 20,506, against Rs. 22,512 in 1872-73, as exhibited in the margin. It will be observed that there is a decrease both in the receipts realized by Collectors and in those realized by the Civil Courts. This result may be regarded as an evidence that the requirements of the law are more respected by the people.

	Stamp Duty and Penalties realized on unstamped and insufficiently-stamped documents.					
	By Collectors.		By Civil Courts.		Total.	
	Stamp Duty and Penalty.		Stamp Duty and Penalty.			
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1872-73	7,136	10 0	15,375	10 0	22,512	4 0
1873-74	8,310	4 0	12,196	10 0	20,506	14 0

Stamp Duty and Adjudication Fees under Section 39 of Act XVIII. of 1869.

The stamp duty and adjudication fees received under Section 39 of the General Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 1,626. Of this sum Rs. 1,560 were realized in Bombay, viz., Rs. 105 as adjudication fees and Rs. 1,455 as stamp duty. In the districts Rs. 65 only were realized under this section. No separate accounts have been rendered, showing how much of this sum is adjudication fees and how much stamp duty.

Realizations under Section 45 of Act XVIII. of 1869.

Rs. 177 5-11 were obtained on account of cost of the new stamp paper granted in lieu of spoiled stamps returned under Section 45 of the General Stamp Act. In the year

1872-73 the sum derived from this source was Rs. 78-3-7 only. The cause of the difference may be attributed to the Notification of the Government of India, No. 1041, of the 13th June 1873, which extended the concessions of the law relating to the renewal and refund of the value of spoiled or useless stamps.

Recoveries of Duty in suits heard *in forma pauperis.*

A sum of Rs. 4,059-2-7 was also recovered for Government on account of stamp duty in suits heard *in forma pauperis.* The sum recovered in 1872-73 on this account was Rs. 4,679 8-0. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 620 in the past year.

Miscellaneous receipts.

The other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 955-8-7, realized in several ways which need not be explained in detail.

Charges.

The total charges have increased from Rs. 2,04,715 in 1872-73 to Rs. 2,06,093 in 1873-74, or ·06 per cent., the difference being Rs. 1,378. The proportion which charges bear to gross income has also risen from 3·87 to 4·1 per cent. The results under the three main heads of charges are compared in the statement below :—

	Total Sums.		Difference.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Discount	1,19,257 13 3	97,259 8 2	21,998 5 1	−18·4
Refunds	60,745 12 10	68,236 1 10	7,490 5 0	+12·3
Miscellaneous Charges.....	24,712 3 0	40,598 3 1	15,886 0 1	+64·3
	2,04,715 13 1	2,06,093 13 1	1,378 0 0	·06

Charges under Discount.

In charges on account of discount there has been a diminution of Rs. 21,998, or 18·4 per cent. This is mainly attributable to the operation of the rules for the sale of Court Fees Stamps, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 11th December 1873, which were subsequently cancelled by Government Resolution No. 1384 of the 17th March 1874. These rules introduced the sale of Court Fees Stams by Government officers

and no discount was allowed on the sale of such stamps. By the Government Resolution quoted above, however, the old system of sale by stamp vendors was re-introduced, and discount at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. was allowed to the vendors on all Court Fees Stamps purchased by them. The rates of discount on General Stamps were the same as during the preceding year.

Charges under Refunds

The charges under the head of "Refunds", as compared with those of 1872-73, show an increase amounting to Rs. 7,490, or 12·3 per cent. This increase is in some measure attributable to the return of old impressed and bicolor stamps, which under Section 45 of the General Stamp Act would have been ineligible either for refund or renewal; but under the Notification of the Government of India, No. 1041 of 13th June 1873, such stamps were received, and the value of them either refunded to the owners, or fresh stamps granted in exchange for them. But the principal cause of the increase in charges under refunds was the large sums repaid to licensed vendors for Court Fees Stamps and General Stamps which were returned by them on the publication of the rules above mentioned, which confined the sale of Court Fees Stamps to *ex-officio* vendors. Many licensed vendors on the introduction of the rules gave up their licenses for the sale of both General and Court Fees Stamps.

Miscellaneous charges.

The charges under the head of "Miscellaneous" show an increase of Rs. 15,886 over those of last year. But this increase is nominal, as Rs. 16,122 on account of Judicial Process-serving Establishment have been included under this head by the Collector of Sátárá, contrary to the practice hitherto observed in this Presidency. It has now, however, been ruled that the expenditure on this account should henceforth be included in the general charges for stamps, as process fees are paid in stamps, and the proceeds credited to stamp revenue under the Court Fees Act.

Licensed Vendors.

There is little difference in the number of non-official vendors for the past two years. In 1872-73 there were 998, in 1873-74 1,018. In Poona there was an increase of 19

in the year under review. In Kánara 13 licensed vendors only are employed, who cannot be sufficient to supply the whole collectorate with stamps. It is believed that the number might be generally increased with advantage to the revenue and greater convenience to the people, and that traders and small shopkeepers would be glad to be licensed as stamp vendors. Instructions have been given that an attempt should be made to effect an improvement in this respect.

Breaches of the Stamp Law.

From the Statement (V.—A 4 [*c*]) in the Appendix it will be observed that 314 persons have been convicted of breaches of the stamp law during the year, against 88 in 1872-73. It also appears that the Civil Courts impounded and sent to Collectors 119 documents, and Registering Officers and Collectors impounded 788 documents. The Collectors took action in 169 cases, and the result led to convictions in 167 instances, on which fines to the amount of Rs. 1,765-8-0 were imposed. The fines realized were credited to "Law and Justice", and not to stamp revenue. The first of these facts seems inconsistent with the conclusion which was drawn from the decrease in the realizations from stamp duty and penalties for unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, that the requirements of the law have been more respected by the people, but it may also be regarded as an evidence that the law has been more strictly administered.

General Stamps used for Court Fee purposes and *vice versâ*.

There have been a few instances in which General Stamps have been used for Court Fee purposes and *vice versâ*. This misuse of stamps has taken place in Belgaum, Karáchi, and Sátára. Some of the Collectors, however, have omitted in their reports to notice the subject.

New Rules.

The new rules under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act and Section 34 of Act VII. of 1870, introducing the sale of Court Fees Stamps by Government officers only, have already been referred to. They were promulgated under date the 8th December 1873, and remained in force until 17th March 1874. They were not, however, found to work well,

and the Government of India permitted a return to the old practice of the sale of Court Fees Stamps by licensed vendors, to be remunerated by the grant of discount on the value of stamps purchased by them. *Ex-officio* vendors and salaried vendors for these stamps were also continued according to arrangements made by the Local Government. The return to the old system is unanimously approved by the Collectors of this Presidency, and has relieved the District Treasuries of arduous duties. The old system is both more economical and more convenient to the public than the one which was tried in its stead. New revised rules for the sale of Court Fees Stamps have been drawn up, and sanctioned by the Government of India.

Other Sources of Imperial Revenue.

Departments under the immediate control of the Accountant General.

A reference to the statement at p. 406 will show the other sources of Imperial revenue than those above described in detail. These are all under the immediate control of the Accountant General, and the explanations furnished by him of the differences in the actual transactions of the past two years may here be given.

Increases in receipts.

The increases in receipts are accounted for as follows :—

Tributes and Contributions from Native States.—The increase of Rs. 17,358 under this head is owing to the recovery of the arrears of the contribution from the State of Jamkhandi and Miraj.

Law and Justice.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 56,614, which is due partly to greater realizations on account of escheated property and partly to a larger collection from fines in Magisterial Courts during 1873-74.

Marine.—There has been a net increase of Rs. 1,44,061 in marine receipts, as detailed below :—

Dockyard services and supplies to private individuals	Rs.	55,427
Sale proceeds of vessels and stores	„	2,15,921
Registration and other fees.....	„	1,406
Total Increase...		2,72,754

Deduct decrease as under—

Recoveries on account of capitalized pensions ...	... Rs.	1,180
Miscellaneous... ...	... „	1,27,513
Total Decrease...	Rs.	1,28,693
Net Increase...	„	1,44,061

The increases shown above are due to the recovery in 1873-74 of bills against the Royal Navy for the previous year; also to the recovery in the year under review of the cost of repairs and supplies of stores made to six vessels of that service in the preceding year. Moreover, coal sent out from England for the use of the Indian Troop Service Department is now treated as marine coal under orders from the Secretary of State, and the value thereof is debited to that service by credit to "Marine". The fees realized by the shipping office, Aden, are also now adjusted as marine receipts.

The following are the causes of the decreases above referred to:—Less receipts on account of capitalized pensions owing to the absence, on sick certificate to Europe, of two officers of the late Indian Navy. In 1872-73 there was an extraordinary receipt under marine on account of difference between the value of coal taken over from the Abyssinian Expedition and the price paid; and the balance, amounting to Rs. 91,400, to the credit of the Port Fund, Bombay, was transferred to Marine.

Miscellaneous.—The transfer in 1873-74 to the credit of Government of the long unclaimed balance in the Government Savings Bank, aggregating Rs. 61,609, and the gain by exchange, amounting to Rs. 21,375, on bills purchased for remitting money to Calcutta, and the Káthiáwár tributes to Bombay are the chief causes of the increase of Rs. 82,988 under this head.

The following are the explanations given of the decreases in the receipts of the year under review as contrasted with those of the previous year :— Decreases in receipts.

Assessed Taxes.—The abolition of the Income Tax in the year under report caused the large decrease of Rs. 10,38,444 under this head.

Interest.—The decrease of Rs. 4,73,633 under this head occurred in consequence of the postponement, till this year, with reference to Act I. of 1873, of the payment of a large portion of interest due to Government on the loan to the Bombay Port Trust.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.—A net decrease of Rs. 1,006 appears under this head. But it is the difference between the large decrease in the receipt on account of subscriptions, &c., to the Military and Medical Funds and the increase in the amounts of transfers from the deposit accounts of the funds to meet excess payments on account of funds, less the contribution to pension and gratuities as shown below :—

Subscription to the Funds, 1872-73	...Rs. 6,43,246	
Do. do. 1873-74	... „ 5,95,180	
		48,066
Deduct—		
Transfer on account of excess payment, 1873-74...Rs.	6,04,158	
„ Do. in 1872-73... „	5,57,776	46,382
		1,684
	Less contribution...	678
	Net Decrease...Rs.	1,006

The increases in the expenditure in the departments under the immediate control of the Accountant General are explained as follows :— Increases in expenditure.

Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts.—The increase of Rs. 11,562 is the result of the differences under the minor heads exhibited below :—

Increases.

Interest on the balances of the Service Funds, except Civil Annuity Fund	Rs.	10,885
On Government Savings Bank	,,	28,304
On Administrator General's deposits ...	,,	2,487
		41,676

Deduct *Decreases.*

Interest on the balances of Civil Annuity Fund	Rs.	9,019	
On soldiers' deposits in the Savings Bank	,,	11,507	
On railway traffic receipts	,,	3,466	
On miscellaneous accounts	,,	6,122	
			30,114
		Rs.	11,562

The above increases are due to the annual augmentation of the Service Funds balances, to more deposits in the Savings Bank than withdrawals, and to the deposit of a larger amount in 1873-74 by the Administrator General. On the other hand the decreases are owing to the reduction of the balances to the credit of the Civil Annuity Fund and soldiers' deposits in the Savings Bank, and the adjustment effected in 1872-73 on account of arrears of interest due on private contributions towards public works.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—Larger refunds of land revenue and judicial receipts in 1873-74 have caused the increase of Rs. 18,275 under this head.

Administration.—The increase of Rs. 73,568 under this head has arisen from increases and decreases in the expenses of the following establishments:—

Increases.

Staff and household of Governor	Rs.	12,071
Council	,,	15,224
Civil Secretariat	,,	19,942

Currency Department	Rs.	5,537
Stationery	„	15,639
⅔ Freight	„	3,728
Allowances to the Presidency Banks ...	„	28,940
		1,00,181

Deduct *Decreases.*

Commissioner in Sind	Rs.	3,793	
Revenue Commissioners	„	16,252	
Civil Office of Accounts and Audit.	„	3,629	
Money Order Offices	„	2,126	
Miscellaneous	„	813	
			26,613
Net Increase...Rs.			73,568

The above increases have been caused by the sumptuary allowance having been drawn in full in 1873-74, larger payment of travelling allowance to the officers with His Excellency on tour, deputation allowance to the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs (then officiating Member of Council), annual increments to establishments, payment for the first time in 1873-74 of postage on packets received and sent from the Secretariat, freight on currency notes forwarded to the Karáchi issue office, larger local purchases of stationery for the Central Press, freight on importation of stationery and heavy commission paid to the Bank of Bombay on the numerous deposits made in the Government Savings Bank during the year under report. The decreases, on the other hand, are attributable to savings in the salaries of the Assistant Commissioner in Sind and the Deputy Accountant General, abolition of commission to Money Order agents consequent on the transfer of the duties to Treasury establishments, and to the absence of arrear payments to the Commissioner, Northern Division, and to smaller payments on account of other Presidencies.

Marine.—There has been a net increase of Rs. 69,408 in the expenditure under this head as detailed below :—

Master Attendant and Marine Establishment and Dockyard	Rs.	11,338
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels...	„	433
Coals imported and purchased in the country, and coal and steam agencies	„	39,194
Timber, stores, &c., purchased in the country.	„	12,758
Miscellaneous	„	88,373
Total Increase...	„	1,52,096
Deduct—Decrease as shown under Marine Pay and Allowances ...	Rs.	22,008
Lighthouses and ships	„	3,647
Building and repairs of ships ...	„	40,733
Victuals purchased in the country for crews of ships and vessels ...	„	16,300
Total Decrease...	Rs.	88,688
Net Increase...	„	69,408

The increases shown above are chiefly owing to the following causes :—Creation of the appointment of port surgeon at Aden, entertainment of a clerk for the shipping office at that port, payment of $\frac{2}{3}$ freight and cost of coal imported from England for the Indian Troop Service, which is now treated as a marine charge under orders from the Secretary of State, larger local purchases of stores in 1873-74 than in the previous year, more payments on account of gratuities to discharged engineers and boiler-makers, hire of the Abyssinian steamers "Lord Elphinstone" and "Earl Canning" credited to the Imperial Government, and the adjustment, as a charge of the Indian Government, of the value of stores, coal, and Dockyard services supplied to the vessels of the Royal Navy detailed for services in the Persian Gulf.

The decreases are due to the following causes:—Discharge of the crews of the steamers "Goolanar" and "Satellite" sold,

temporary reductions in the crews of sea-going vessels when at the Presidency, and casual savings in their pay and contingent charges, transfer to the "Provincial Services" of the Perim Lighthouse and the office establishment of the Deputy Surgeon General, reduction in the number of European mechanics, and savings caused by the non-employment of the full establishment of Native artificers owing to slackness of work in the Dockyard, and, lastly, to decrease in the cost of provisions for crews of vessels owing to the lowness of Commissariat contract rates for 1873-74.

Ecclesiastical.—The payment of higher salaries to chaplains according to length of service has caused an increase of Rs. 7,763 under this head.

Superannuation.—Additional grants of pensions and a larger donation to the Civil Annuity Fund to make up the deficiency of unappropriated funds are the causes of the increase of Rs. 31,897 under this head.

Miscellaneous.—The increase of Rs. 84,482 under this head is chiefly due to the payment in 1873-74 of Rs. 1,37,500 on account of a further call on the shares held by Government in the New Bank of Bombay, and to a larger expenditure incurred for withdrawing specie from the District Treasuries. The gross increase amounts to Rs. 1,48,913, but in other items there is a decrease of Rs. 64,439, caused chiefly by the transfer of charges on account of European vagrants to Provincial Services, and by the adjustment of Rs. 47,277 effected in 1872-73 on account of charges for telegraph messages in connection with the late Abyssinian Expedition.

Decreases in expenditure.

The decreases in the expenditure are thus explained :—

Minor Department.—This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 70,479, which is chiefly owing to the abolition of the Cotton Commissioner's office, to the transfer of the expenditure on account of botanical gardens to Provincial Services, and to less payment made on account of the census and the Bombay Exhibition.

Law and Justice—The decrease of Rs. 39,284 under this head has arisen from the following variations:—

Decreases.

High Court (Appellate Side)	Rs.	5,915
Civil and Session Court...	„	27,460
Court of Small Causes	„	3,504
Criminal Courts	„	87,825
Coroner's do.	„	102
		1,24,806

Deduct *Increases.*

High Court Judges	Rs.	50,230	
Original Side	„	7,085	
Law Officers	„	18,719	
Justices of Peace	„	3,699	
Judicial Commissioner in Sind ...	„	4,984	
Miscellaneous	„	805	
			85,522
Net Decrease ..	Rs.		39,284

Savings in the salaries of the Reporters of the High Court and the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, who were on leave, less payment on account of grain compensation and of diet money to witnesses, and the transfer of charges relating to lock-ups to Provincial Services, are the main causes of the above decreases. On the other hand increases have been caused by the appointment of an additional Judge to the High Court, the engagement of an establishment for him, heavy expenditure on account of law charges, and to the payment of the salaries of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind in arrears.

Political Agencies.—The chief causes of the large decrease of Rs. 3,39,836 are attributable to the transfer of the charges on account of the Agencies at Bushire, Muscat, and Zanzibar to the Government of India, the non-payment of the subsidy to the Khan of Khelat during 1873-74, and to the non-adjustment of any payment to His Highness Syed Turkee.

Allowances and Assignments, &c.—Fewer adjustments on account of alienated revenue and fewer payments to inamdárs in 1873-74 account for the decrease of Rs. 1,35,130 under this head.

Loss by Exchange.—The decrease of Rs. 66,273 is owing to a less amount of bills having been drawn by the Secretary of State during 1873-74.

Allotment for Provincial Services.—In 1873-74 there was a net decrease of Rs. 6,54,349 arrived at in the following way:—During 1872-73 special grants were made to the extent of Rs. 9,82,000 on account of buildings for the Salt Department and the Court of Small Causes, whereas no such grants were made in 1873-74. But, on the other hand, the subjoined additions were made to the allotment for 1873-74. Consequently by deduction of the one from the other the net decrease above shown is arrived at:—

Additions.

Petty constructions and repairs to Salt Buildings	Rs.	9,000
Office rent of the Forest Department ...	„	2,220
Perim Lighthouse	„	8,060
European General Hospital, Aden	„	5,000
Disa Cantonment Lock-up	„	1,000
Do. Police	„	480
European vagrants	„	13,000
Office rent, rates, taxes, and ground rent ...	„	1,476
Office establishment of the Deputy Surgeon General, Presidency	„	768
Botanical Gardens	„	13,600
Lock-up for prisoners under trial	„	47,168
Rent for Small Causes Court, Bombay ...	„	14,028
Arrear charges Disa Lock-up	„	1,889
Do. Police...	„	593
Salt Buildings	„	1,00,000
Compensation for disallowance of 1 anna cess on Excise Revenue	„	1,48,270
Strangers' Friend Society	„	3,000
Extra Police Force, Sholápur	„	2,804
Total additions...	Rs.	3,72,356

Special allotment for Botanical Gardens for 1872-73	Rs.	17,000
Sale proceeds of old records	„	2,763
Pay of clerk re-transferred from printing to the Secretariat	„	2,400
Rent of Small Cause Court capitalized ...	„	21,600
Total deductions...	Rs.	43,763

(*b*). REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The following tables exhibit the actual income and expenditure under the several heads of Provincial Services of the year under review as contrasted with the results of the previous year :—

Heads of Revenue.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial allotment for Public Services	1,05,14,422	98,77,913	...	6,36,509
Provincial, Local Rates, and Taxes	4,31,209	...	...	4,31,209
1. Jails	1,17,032	3,30,752	2,13,720	...
2. Registration	3,07,933	2,76,010	...	31,923
3. Police	1,81,574	4,28,420	2,46,846	...
4. Education	1,42,982	2,27,257	84,275	...
5. Medical	38,221	45,919	7,698	...
6. Printing	15,158	31,034	15,876	...
7. Cemeteries	2,611	2,055	...	556
8. Miscellaneous	21,352	61,602	40,250	...
9. Public Works	1,61,422	1,34,694	...	26,728
Total...	1,19,33,916	1,14,15,656	6,08,665	11,26,925

Heads of Expenditure.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes	16,963	...	...	16,963
1. Refunds	18,375	34,540	16,165	...
2. Jails	6,81,174	8,09,167	1,27,993	...
3. Registration Department ...	2,46,930	2,46,441	...	489
4. Police	38,61,887	40,14,541	1,52,654	...
5. Education	10,64,875	10,12,995	...	51,880
6. Medical	8,76,432	8,24,977	...	51,455
7. Printing	3,64,571	2,60,521	...	1,04,050
8. Cemeteries	5,675	5,335	...	340
9. Office-rent, Rates and Taxes.	2,28,880	2,42,803	13,923	...
10. Minor Departments	24,785	59,031	34,246	...
11. Marine...	...	6,541	6,541	...
12. Miscellaneous	1,68,714	1,86,554	17,840	...
13. Public Works	31,46,679	40,02,128	8,55,449	...
14. Allotments to Local Funds...	...	3,66,802	3,66,802	...
Total...	1,07,05,940	1,20,72,376	15,91,613	2,25,177

The following are the explanations of the increases and decreases in the actual revenue of 1873-74 as compared with that of 1872-73 :— Revenue.

Imperial Allotment.—Decrease, Rs. 6,36,509. The special allotment for salt buildings and Small Causes Court in 1872-73 was Rs. 9,82,000, whereas it was only Rs. 1,00,000 in 1873-74 for the former. Several additions and deductions were also made in 1873-74 on account of certain transfers to and from Provincial Services, full particulars of which will be found in the previous section.

Provincial Local Rates and Taxes.—Decrease, Rs. 4,31,209. The non-agricultural cess was placed in abeyance during 1872-73, and the police rates under Act II. of 1871 were suspended from 1873-74; hence the decrease in 1873-74.

I. Jails.—Increase, Rs. 2,13,728. This increase is attributable to the transfer of the Jail Local Funds with the balances of 31st March 1873 to Provincial Services in 1873-74.

II. Registration.—Decrease, Rs. 31,923. The decrease of 1873-74 is chiefly due to the receipts of 1872-73 including the large register stamp for the purchase of the Elphinstone Land Company's property.

III. Police.—Increase, Rs. 2,46,846. The increase in 1873-74 is attributable to the following causes :—The municipal police in Sind in 1872-73 were paid by the Government, whereas in 1873-74 they were paid by the municipalities, and their cost adjusted in the civil accounts owing to Act I. of 1873 being placed in abeyance. The adjustments for the railway police force were also fully made in 1873-74 and several local police funds retained in the hands of the superintendents of police were, under the orders of the Government of India, paid into Her Majesty's Treasury to the credit of Government.

IV. Education.—Increase, Rs. 84,275. The transfer of the fees of all higher and middle class schools from local funds to Provincial Services owing to the separation of higher from lower education, together with the balances of the "Fee Fund" and the "Poona College Fund," is the cause of the increase in 1873-74.

V. Medical.—Increase, Rs. 7,698. The increase in 1873-74 is owing to the receipt of a larger amount of fees from paying patients and miscellaneous receipts, both of which are of a fluctuating nature.

VI. Printing.—Increase, Rs. 15,876. The increase is mainly attributable to the receipts in 1873-74, on account of the Khandesh Collector's Press and the High Court Press; also to certain miscellaneous receipts of the Central Press, such as work done for the Military and Postal Departments, and the Baroda Commission, binding work, and the sale of printed forms of the Customs and Salt Departments.

VII. Cemeteries.—Decrease, Rs. 556. The decrease is owing to the non-payment, within the year, of the full amount of the receipts for 1873-74 by the Chaplain of the Sewree Cemetery.

VIII. Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 40,250. This increase is composed of Rs. 31,158 on account of botanical gardens for 1872-73 and 1873-74, and Rs. 9,055, the balance of the Laboratory Fund at Hewra, transferred in 1873-74 to Provincial Services.

IX. Public Works.—Decrease, Rs. 26,728. The decrease is explained as follows :—

In 1872-73 the surplus toll collection in excess of the fixed contributions for Provincial Road Repairs was credited to this head and amounted to	Rs.	34,500
Short receipts in 1873-74 under Provincial Stock	,,	6,000
Do. do. Miscellaneous Receipts	,,	800
Do. do. Tools and Plant ...	,,	2,000
		43,300
Less excess receipts in 1873-74—		
For fines and refunds 7,500		
Rent of buildings... 1,000		
Sale of do. 8,000		
		16,500
Net decrease in 1873-74...	Rs.	26,800

Expenditure.

The following are the explanations of the increases and decreases in the actual expenditure of 1873-74 as compared with that of 1872-73 :—

Provincial Local Rates and Taxes.—Decrease, Rs. 16,963. This head was expunged from the accounts of 1873-74, as Acts I. and II. of 1871 were placed in abeyance, and the small amount disbursed in 1873-74 for collection on account of arrear charges was debited to " Miscellaneous."

1. *Refunds.*—Increase, Rs. 16,165. The increase is due to a refund of Rs. 12,480 on account of surplus toll collections on provincial roads ; also to a refund of Rs. 2,164 of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, and Rs. 1,400 on account of an erroneous credit for the late Gujaráthi Press.

2. *Jails.*—Increase, Rs. 1,27,993. The increase is due chiefly to the charges hitherto paid from Jail Local Funds on account of jail manufactures having been transferred to Provincial Services from 1873-74.

3. *Registration.*—Decrease, Rs. 489. This small decrease is owing to savings under contingent charges.

4. *Police.*—Increase, Rs. 1,52,654. The increase is due to the municipal police in Sind in 1872-73 being paid by Government, whereas in 1873-74 they were paid by the municipalities and their cost adjusted in the civil accounts owing to Act I. of 1871 being placed in abeyance. The railway police adjustments were also fully made in 1873-74.

5. *Education.*—Decrease, Rs. 51,880. There is a decrease owing to the transfer of the charges of the lower class schools—the Gujaráthi Provincial College Fund, and the Rustomjee Jejeebhoy Gujaráthi School Fund—as an allotment to Local Funds; and, on the other hand, there is an increase on account of salaries of the Poona College. The transfer of the charges of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art and the charges paid from fees and cess of the higher class schools resulted in a net decrease of about Rs. 52,000.

6. *Medical.*—Decrease, Rs. 51,455. The decrease under this head is mainly attributable to the more favourable rates of contract for supplies during 1873-74.

7. *Printing.*—Decrease, Rs. 1,04,050. This decrease is in miscellaneous printing charges, owing to the formation of the Government Central Press.

8. *Office Rent, Rates and Taxes.*—Increase, Rs. 13,923. The increase is due to additional sanction for expenditure on account of municipal rates and taxes.

9. *Minor Departments.*—Increase, Rs. 34,246. The increase is owing to the transfer of the botanical gardens to Provincial Services from 1873-74.

10. *Marine.*—Increase, Rs. 6,541. The increase is on account of the Perim Lighthouse transferred to Provincial Services from 1873-74.

11. *Miscellaneous.*—Increase, Rs. 17,840. There is a decrease due to the transfer of the donation to the Káthiáwár Road Fund and the grant to station funds, aggregating Rs. 20,000, to "Allotment to Local Funds" from 1873-74; and, on the other hand, there are the following increases:—Rs. 9,300 on account of District Dâk charges, Rs. 3,000 on account of the Strangers' Friend Society, Rs. 7,000 on account

of charges for removing and furnishing the Accountant General's Office, Rs. 5,000 donation to the sufferers by the Khándesh floods, Rs. 8,000 deficit of the Victoria Charitable Dispensary, Surat, and Rs. 5,500 on account of arrear charges for the collection of the non-agricultural tax, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 17,840.

12. *Public Works.*—Increase, Rs. 8,55,449. This increase is owing to a large outlay by Public Works officers.

13. *Allotments to Local Funds.*—Increase, Rs. 3,66,802. The increase is owing to this head being opened from 1873-74 only. The charges consist of transfers from "Education" and "Miscellaneous". There is also an adjustment made in 1873-74 of Rs. 1,48,370 on account of allotment to Local Funds for compensation for the loss of the one-anna cess on excise revenue.

Actual receipts and disbursements contrasted with the Budget estimates.

In the Appendix will be found a statement (V.—B.) showing in detail the actual receipts and disbursements of the year under review as contrasted with the budget estimates. This statement excludes debt accounts, which are not estimated for. The increases and decreases in the actual receipts as compared with the budget estimates need not be here explained in detail. The increase in the Imperial allotment for Provincial Services has been shown in the previous section. The transfer of the balance of the Fee Fund from Local Funds to Provincial Services caused the increase shown under the head of Education Revenue, and the transfer of Botanical Gardens with the balance of the Hewra Laboratory Fund to Provincial Services and the receipt of arrears of the non-agricultural cess caused the increase under Miscellaneous Receipts. The payment of the local police funds in the hands of the police superintendents to the credit of Provincial Services caused an increase in the receipts under the head of Police, and the Public Works Department made short estimates on account of fines, refunds, &c. The receipts from registration fees fell off in the year under review. Turning to the disbursements, the largest discrepancies between the actuals and the estimates are found under *Medical*, the increase being due to the

re-transfer of "Medical Establishment" to Imperial, under "Allotment to Local Funds," owing to the additional allotment in compensation for the one-anna cess on excise revenue, and under *Public Works* and *Jails*, which show a decrease owing to savings. Other discrepancies do not call for remark.

General result of Provincial Services.

The result of Provincial Services during the year under review is a surplus of Rs. 15,66,364, as shown below :—

Actual balance on 1st April 1873 ...	Rs.	22,53,505
Actual receipts during the year, including Imperial allotment	,,	1,14,79,528
Total...	Rs.	1,37,33,033
Deduct—		
Expenditure	,,	1,21,66,669
Balance on 31st March 1874...	Rs.	15,66,364

If the debt accounts be excluded, the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,15,655-15-6, and the disbursements to Rs. 1,20,72,376-4-4, thus showing a deficit of Rs. 6,56,720-4-10. This has been met from the balance to the credit of Provincial Services, which during the year under review was reduced from Rs. 22,53,505-0-11 to Rs. 15,66,363-15-8. Government have observed this result with considerable apprehension, as the balance will soon be exhausted if it is necessary to appropriate it annually to meet additional expenditure.

Working of the Provincial Services Scheme.

To show how the Provincial Services scheme has worked, statements have been lately prepared, showing in detail the receipts and expenditure under Provincial Services from 1871-72 compared with the allotment from Imperial Funds, and the expenditure for the three years prior to 1871-72 on account of the heads of service transferred to Provincial Services. These statements show that the expenditure under the heads of Registration, Police, Public Works, and Printing has been above the assignment (including departmental receipts), the average annual deficit being Rs. 2,60,408. Under other heads the expenditure has been below the assignment (including departmental receipts), the annual surplus on that

account being Rs. 1,65,428. There has thus been an average deficit for the three years of Rs. 94,980. If the annual contribution of Rs. 90,000 to the Bombay Municipality for the police had been continued, the deficit would have been still greater, and the whole sum of Rs. 4,00,860 granted to begin the scheme would have been exhausted, and a balance of Rs. 1,54,080 been shown against Provincial Services. The principal cause of the deficit is expenditure on public works in excess of the allotment besides departmental receipts, which for the three years from 1871-72 to 1873-74 aggregated Rs. 2,84,940. Yet it is shown that the expenditure on public works since Provincial Services came into force has been Rs. 3,45,694 less than the average of the three years from 1868-69 to 1870-71, and it may be added that, taking the seven main heads of Provincial Services—Jails, Registration, Police, Education, Medical, Printing, and Public Works—the annual expenditure has been less by Rs. 5,70,696 than it was before the scheme of Provincial Services came into force. This is the result of economy, which is constantly inculcated. Government are now considering whether any further reductions can be made. It has been observed that the receipts of the Registration Department are considerably below, while the disbursements are considerably above, the original assignments, and it threatens therefore to become a burden on the insufficient funds available for provincial expenditure. The Inspector General has been directed to report how the original proportion between receipts and disbursements can best be observed. But it must not be forgotten that in this and other departments, except that of Public Works, the great bulk of the expenditure is on establishments, and it is doubtful if any further reductions can be made in them consistently with maintaining efficiency. It appears to be certain that reductions cannot be made to such an extent as to bring the expenditure within the annual revenue (including the Imperial allotments) as it now stands, and if the assignments are not increased, there will be no alternative but to resort again to provincial taxation, to which this Government are much averse.

Local Funds.

Financial results of all.

The local funds of this Presidency were classed and described in the last Administration Report (pp. 500—502). Those which are required to be spent within the districts in which the collections are made, and which are principally derived from the one-anna cess on land and sayer revenues, are the most important and worthy of special notice. But, before speaking of them in detail, it is deemed advisable, as in previous sections, to show the whole financial results of local funds together.

Receipts and expenditure.

The following statements show the receipts and expenditure in connection with the several classes of funds :—

Heads of Revenue.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund... ...	41,22,518	29,43,042	...	11,79,476
Bária Tribute Balances ...	15,342	1,09,312	93,970	...
Esplanade Fee Fund ...	92,998	1,26,954	33,956	...
Káthiáwár Institution Fund.	28,982	27,290	...	1,692
Cotton Improvement Fund...	1,65,444	1,57,183	...	8,261
Jail Local Fund	1,45,888	...	...	1,45,888
Infanticide Funds	42,194	19,200	...	22,994
Káthiáwár Mohasali Fund ...	75,004	51,291	...	23,713
Káthiáwár Local Corps Fund	31,055	13,764	...	17,291
Káthiáwár Police Fund ...	...	17,975	17,975	...
Káthiáwár Rájasthanik Court Fund	...	75,637	75,637	...
Station Improvement Fund...	98,641	51,511	...	47,130
Indus Conservancy Fund ...	56,707	55,636	...	1,071
Dispensary Funds	26,135	36,067	9,932	...
Port Funds	5,39,099	2,92,004	...	2,47,095
Public Works Tolls... ...	...	4,18,319	4,18,319	...
District Education Fund ...	13,86,972	13,17,404	...	69,568
College and School Funds ...	30,640	14,325	...	16,315
Scholarship and Prize Fund.,	13,933	17,120	3,187	...
Minor Funds...	1,92,453	1,31,016	...	61,437
Total...	70,64,005	58,75,050	6,52,976	18,41,981

Heads of Expenditure.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund... ...	37,77,258	30,42,156	...	7,35,102
Bária Tribute Balances ...	86,442	85,602	...	840
Esplanade Fee Fund ...	52,844	1,62,369	1,09,525	...
Káthiáwár Institution Fund	10,050	42,864	32,814	...
Cotton Improvement Fund...	2,02,577	1,72,587	...	29,990
Jail Local Fund	94,888	70,992	...	23,896
Infanticide Fund	17,897	60,615	42,718	...
Káthiáwár Mohasali Fund...	83,952	47,066	...	36,886
Káthiáwár Local Corps Fund	28,813	21,506	...	7,307
Káthiáwár Police Fund ...	...	4,688	4,688	...
Káthiáwár Rájasthánik Court Fund	...	50,021	50,021	...
Station Improvement Fund	88,986	48,152	...	40,834
Indus Conservancy Fund ...	62,157	69,977	7,820	...
Dispensary Funds	80,416	23,577	...	56,839
Port Funds	4,69,736	2,70,902	...	1,98,834
Public Works Tolls... ...	...	4,15,705	4,15,705	...
District Education Fund ...	13,82,850	14,55,600	72,750	...
College and School Funds ...	87,575	14,614	...	72,961
Scholarship and Prize Fund	1,11,454	12,131	...	99,323
Minor Funds	6,72,931	1,46,888	...	5,26,043
Total...	73,10,826	62,18,012	7,36,041	18,28,855

Explanation of increase and decrease.

The increases under the *Káthiáwár Police* and *Rájasthánik Court Funds* and *Public Works Tolls* represent the entire receipts and charges of 1873-74, as the funds were newly formed in that year. On the other hand the *Jail Local*

Fund was transferred to Provincial Services, and there were therefore no receipts in the year under review. The Infanticide Funds of Ahmedábád and Kaira were abolished and the establishment in Káthiáwár of the Rájasthánik Court and Police Funds, into which the Káthiáwár Mohasali and Local Corps Fund will ultimately merge, caused a decrease in the receipts and charges under the latter heads. The transfer of colleges and high schools to Provincial Services caused a decrease in the receipts of the College and School Fund, and owing to the transfer of the Bombay Port Fund to the Bombay Port Trust, a decrease in the receipts and charges under the head of *Port Funds* is shown. Other variations in funds other than those administered by the district local fund committees do not call for detailed explanation.

Special application of the term "Local Funds."

The above tables show the financial results of the year under review with regard to all the funds in this Presidency classed as local. But the term "Local Funds" is specially applied to those provided in each collectorate by the one-anna cess on land and sayer revenues and from a few other sources, and which are administered by local fund committees. These are of such importance to this Presidency that a more detailed account of the administration of them during the year under review is necessary.

Funds under the Local Fund Committees.

The funds which are under these committees were enumerated in the last Administration Report. The principal sources are the one-anna cess on land and sayer revenues, road and ferry tolls, the fees levied at travellers' bungalows, the proceeds of pounds, and a few miscellaneous items, such as sand and quarry fees, sale proceeds of building sites, and contributions by private persons. The one-anna cess is of all by far the most important. The revenue yielded by it was, however, somewhat diminished during the year under review by a ruling of the Government of India above alluded to that it was no longer to be levied on imperial excise revenue. By Bombay Act III. of 1869 it was declared lawful for Government to levy, for the purposes of providing funds for local works of public utility and for making better pro-

vision for education and sanitary improvements, a cess not exceeding one-anna on every rupee that is assessable to the ordinary land revenue, or that would have been so assessable had there been no alienation of such revenue, and on every rupee payable by a farmer of land or sayer revenue. It was understood by the Government of Bombay that abkari was included in sayer revenue, and it had accordingly been the custom to levy the cess on abkari contracts. The Government of India, however, decided that sayer revenue is equivalent only to miscellaneous land revenue, and that the cess on abkari revenue was not to be continued, though it might be levied on payments under current contracts. They afterwards determined to add to the provincial allotment a sum equal to the income obtained for local purposes from the excise revenue, on condition that the cess on this revenue ceased at the end of the year or when current contracts came to an end. The amount available for expenditure on local works of public utility will not, therefore, be lessened, but the receipts under the head of Local Funds show a falling off. The making over the surplus proceeds of all pounds in municipal limits to municipalities on the understanding that all expenses in connection with the pounds be borne by these bodies, as mentioned in a previous section, and the transfer of the receipts from provincial tolls and staging bungalows on provincial lines of road to the Public Works Department also curtailed the sources of local fund revenue to some extent.

Falling off in the Receipts.

In the appendix will be found a statement (V.—B 2) showing the receipts and disbursements in connection with the local funds in question in each collectorate during the year under review, those which are expended on public works being shown separately from those expended on education. A comparison of this statement with that given in the last Administration Report shows that, with very few exceptions, the receipts of the year under review are less than those of the previous year. One reason for this has already been shown, and another is that there was, generally speaking, a decrease in the land revenue, on which the one-anna cess is

principally calculated. The increase in the Kaira Collectorate was only nominal, as a large sum was contributed by Government and the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the construction of a road. In the Panch Mahâls there was a decrease owing to a special cause. That district differs considerably from the rest of the Presidency with regard to its local fund. The only place where the one-anna cess is levied is the taluka of Kalol, and there is no committee. Transit duties constitute the main source of the revenue, and during the year under review these duties on opium were ordered to be credited to Government, as mentioned in a previous section. Other differences are due to the general causes referred to above.

Expenditure within the Taluka.

The standing rule with regard to the expenditure of the one-anna cess is that the collections in a taluka or mamlatdár's charge should be expended within it. It has been represented that this is productive of waste, for it necessitates works being carried out slowly and by pieces, and they are too scattered for the exercise of proper supervision. But Government are, as observed in a previous section, thoroughly convinced of the propriety of so regulating the expenditure that all who contribute towards the cost of the works may derive some benefit from them. They have expressed an intention of treating exceptionally works of great and general utility. It must be remembered that the local fund system is not designed for carrying out works of great magnitude and very extensive use, which are properly left for Imperial and Provincial revenues, but for gradually opening out the districts, improving their sanitary condition, and extending education among the common classes. Except in collectorates where it was necessary in order to complete works in one taluka to transfer sums from other talukas, the rule in question was adhered to in the Presidency proper. In Násik, however, it was necessary to transfer to works in progress during the past year some sums of this year's sanctioned Budget, which will be made good by re-appropriation in the current year. It is repre-

sented that it is not practicable to carry out the rule referred to in Sind.

Principal objects of expenditure.

For the reason shown in the last paragraph, no very large works can be referred to as having been executed during the year under review at the expense of local funds. The leper hospital at Ratnágiri is perhaps the most important, and contributions were made to several extensive works in other collectorates. But the following table will show that the local fund system is steadily succeeding in opening up the country, improving the water-supply, and increasing the institutions and buildings for bettering the health and comfort of the people. What has been done during the year in the way of education through local funds will be shown hereafter:—

Name of Collectorate.	Original Works.								Repairs.					
	Roads in miles.	Bridges.	Tanks.	Wells.	Dharamsálas and Travellers' Bungalows.	Dispensaries.	Chowries.	Other Works.	Roads in miles.	Tanks and Wells.	Dharamsálas and Travellers' Bungalows.	Dispensaries.	Road-side Trees.	Other Works.
Northern Division.														
Ahmedábád	15	2	3	24	26	1	..	16	196	53	48	5	1,873	24
Kaira	17	1	17	14	16	1	..	36	71	24	8	3	..	38
Surat	26	18	1	29	2	1	..	56	300	45	16	3	1	47
Broach	56	..	..	7	..	..	..	13	100	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	3½	4	2	43	4	..	..	19	89	34	13	2	..	41
Kolába	22	4	1	30	..	1	..	8	123	13	25	1	..	38
Khándesh	24	2	..	24	3	1	..	26	23	40	42	..	..	41
Násik	19	1	1	28	4	3	..	8	101	20	17	1	..	6
Panch Maháls	15	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	86	5	8	1	..	13
Total	197½	32	25	213	55	8	..	182	1,089	234	177	16	1,874	248
Southern Division.														
Ahmadnágar	9½	1	..	5	15	..	..	..	314	22	8	..	8,306	2
Poona	87½	1	1	31	19	1	3	25	395	10	55	..	..	6
Sholápur	30½	..	..	12	14	..	..	54	123	3	5	..	..	21
Kaládgi	71	1	1	8	10	..	..	20	67¼	5	29	1	5,776	14
Sátára	40	4	2	17	6	..	..	68	517	..	58	..	..	45
Belgaum	35½	..	..	2	2	2	..	24	594	1	8	..	15,176	8
Dhárwár	20¾	5	18	8	5	..	..	23	464½	5	19	..	36,159	2
Ratnágiri	94½	2	4	18	5	..	..	32	557	31	61	..	12,482	87
Kánara	34½	17	7	13	9	2	..	13	457½	..	45	4	23,419	94
Total	424	31	33	114	85	5	3	259	3,489	77	288	5	101,318	79
Sind.														
Karáchi	30	40	2	5	3	..	..	4	671	22	62	..	11,516	193
Haidarábád	6	14	3	71	..	..	..	7	1,357	13	57	..	7,554	41
Shikárpur	23¾	91	33	..	..	..	..	59	1,748	20	91	1	..	141
Thar and Parkar								Nil						
Frontier, Upper Sind								Nil						
Total	59¾	145	38	16	3	..	..	70	3,776	55	210	1	19,070	375
Grand Total	681¼	208	96	343	143	13	3	511	8,354	366	675	22	122,262	902

In addition a vaccinator is kept up in almost every taluka at the expense of local funds, and in other respects much good is done. With regard to Thar and Parkar it will be observed from the statement in the Appendix (V.—B 2) that although no new works were carried out, and no other works are shown in the above statement, some expenditure was incurred on repairs and medical and other charges. Until the protective works are completed at Jacobabád, it is of little use carrying out others. The past year was the first that the local fund system was in force in the Upper Sind Frontier.

Admistration of Local Funds.

The manner in which the district local funds are administered was described in last Administration Report. Efforts have been made during the year under review to induce the non-official members of committees to take an increased interest in the progress of the works, but it cannot be said that they have been attended with much success. Some are constant in their attendance at meetings and occasionally offer useful suggestions, but few display much public spirit in inspecting works in progress or bringing irregularities to notice. With regard to the execution of works a different system prevails at different places. Generally speaking, works, except those of special importance, are carried out by overseers or surveyors under the supervision of the officers in revenue charge of the district. But some of the more thriving collectorates, in which the annual local fund revenue is large, have a local fund engineer of their own. Elsewhere works of importance requiring a knowledge of professional detail are carried out under the supervision of the Executive Engineer. The comparative merits of the two systems have been thoroughly discussed during the year in connection with a proposal to place all local fund works of importance under the supervision of the Executive Engineer. The matter is still under consideration.

Road Cess.

Application of the term.

As explained in the last Administration Report the term "Road Cess" is applied to the principal item of the District Public Works Funds, consisting of two-thirds of the

one-anna cess levied under the Local Funds Act III. of 1869. It will have been gathered, however, from what has been said in the last section that the term is not very appropriate. In the rules published under Section 12 of the Bombay Local Funds Act III. of 1869 it is laid down that the share of the one-anna cess in question shall be expended on roads and communications, and works subordinate thereto, *i.e.*, on dharamsálas or rest-houses, on water-supply, on the plantation of avenues of trees, and on objects calculated to promote the public health in the taluka, and it will be seen from what has been said in the last section that the construction and repair of roads, though among the principal objects of expenditure, is by no means the sole object either of the one-anna cess in particular, or the District Public Works Funds generally. Road and ferry tolls and the fees levied at travellers' bungalows are intended to be more exclusively devoted to the improvements of communication and the convenience of travellers, but they also are amalgamated with the local fund revenue derived from other sources. It is unnecessary, therefore, to add anything relating to the road cess separately to what has already been said of District Public Works Funds generally. The amount of revenue derived from the one-anna cess credited to the District Public Works Funds in each collectorate is separately shown in the statement in the Appendix (V.—B 2).

Educational Cess.

Application of the term.

One of the rules published under Section 12 of the Bombay Local Funds Act III. of 1869 runs as follows :—"A third of the proceeds of the one-anna cess leviable under Bombay Act III. of 1869 shall be held to belong to the Educational Department for expenditure in the taluka in which it is levied, and the annual accounts of this portion of the Local Fund Cess shall be incorporated with the general Local Fund accounts of the district." This share of the one-anna cess bears the name of the Educational Cess in this Presidency, and the amount credited to the Educational Department on account of it in each collectorate dur-

ing the year under review is shown along with the other sources of local educational revenue in the statement in the Appendix (V.—B 2).

Administration of the educational branch of the Local Fund system.

This branch of the local fund is administered by the district and taluka committees under similar rules as are applicable to the District Public Works Funds, and for this purpose the Educational Inspector is an *ex-officio* member of every district committee in his division, and the Deputy or Assistant Deputy Inspector of every taluka committee in his subdivision. But although this branch of the Educational Fund is under the control of the local fund committees, the administration of all the educational funds is more particularly the province of the Educational Department, and the results of the local fund system, so far as it affects education, will, therefore, be more appropriately shown along with other educational matters in a subsequent chapter.

Municipal Revenues.

Mofussil Municipalities.

In the Appendix will be found a statement (V.—B 3) of the receipts and expenditure of each municipality in the Presidency, except the municipality of Bombay. The statement explains itself with regard to each municipality, and the general conclusions which it suggests have been spoken of under the head of Municipal Administration. It will be sufficient to state here what the gross revenue and expenditure of all the municipalities outside the city of Bombay amounted to during the year under review.

Receipts.

The total receipts are set down as Rs. 30,56,468-10-11, but this includes the balance of the previous year and debt. The actual income of the year was Rs. 20,59,847-11-1, of which Rs. 12,44,471-2-3 were yielded by octroi duties, Rs. 1,67,118-4-11 by house-tax, Rs. 1,35,526-4-1 by tolls and wheel-tax, Rs. 1,77,900-0-1 by assessed taxes, and Rs. 3,34,831-15-9 by miscellaneous sources. The average incidence per head of all municipal taxation was Rs. 1-0-1·8, as shown in a previous section.

Expenditure and balance.

The total expenditure of municipalities, exclusive of that of Bombay, was Rs. 18,95,763-8-10, of which Rs. 2,81,952-10-1 were spent on public safety, Rs. 6,10,812-9-11 on public health, Rs. 69,753-0-3 on public instruction, and Rs. 7,10,361-13-5 on public convenience. Establishment cost Rs. 2,22,883-6-11, the gross debt amounted to Rs. 1,45,014-10-1, and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 10,15,690-8-0.

Municipality of Bombay.

The statement in the Appendix is not suited for the municipality of Bombay. The revenue derived by it from different sources in the calendar year 1873 has already been shown, the total amounting to Rs. 33,24,107-9-5. The total expenditure was Rs. 30,44,577-4-5.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICIAL SERVICES.

THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

Total population.

Within the registration districts or collectorates of the Bombay Presidency the total population, as enumerated on the 21st February 1872, was 16,288,774. This is the purely civil or general population, but it excludes the railways, for it was difficult to assign their numbers to the several districts through which they run: so they have been treated as independent strips, the total for the two lines being—

G. I. P. R.	B. B. and C. R.
5,014	3,736

Within the limits of its own Government the area of the Bombay Presidency exceeds that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is larger than that of the Central Provinces or the Punjab, much larger than that of the North-West Provinces and of Oude put together. Its numbers are little more than half those of the United Kingdom or of Madras, or of the North-West Provinces, but they are rather more than three times the estimated numbers for the whole of Persia.

Average density.

The average density of its population is 130 persons to the square mile.

Deccan Division.

The Deccan Division has an area of 54,201·11 square miles, and a population of 7,966,061. Its percentage of the total Presidency area is 43·55, and of the total population 49·09. The density per square mile is 146·97.

Konkan Division.

The Konkan Division has an area of 13,576·64 square miles, and a population of 3,259,776. Its percentage of the Presidency area is 10·91, and of the total population 20·09. Its density per square mile is 240·10.

Gujarat Division.

The Gujarát Division is the smallest. Its area is only 10,082 square miles, and the population numbers 2,810,522. Its percentage of the Presidency area is only 8·10, and of the population 17·3. Its density per square mile is 278·77, nearly twice that of the Deccan.

Sind Division.

The Sind Division is extra tropical. It has an area of 46,598 square miles, and its population is 2,192,415. Its percentage of the Presidency area is 37·44, and of the population 13·51. The density per square mile is only 47·03.

Statistical information.

In the Appendix will be found a statement (VI.—A) showing for each collectorate the area, towns and villages and houses, and the population by religion, by caste or nationality, by education, by occupations, and by residence.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Births registered.

In 1873 the number of births registered was 290,319—more by 23,376 than in 1872, and by 37,710 than in 1871. The proportion of male births to female was 100 to 90. By months the average of the last three years gives the greatest number of births in July, and the least in February; in this year the maximum was in October, and the minimum in February, the numbers being 27,916 and 18,884 respectively.

Deaths registered.

In 1873 there were registered 290,972 deaths from all causes, the annual average of 7 years being 239,209·43. Of these deaths 157,040 were of males and 133,932 of females, a proportion of 100 to 85·3. Of males dying to males living the ratio per 1,000 was 18·51, and of females dying to females living it was 17·28. The mean death-rate for the 8 years from 1865 to 1872 is 18·2 per 1,000: so the rate for 1873 is just below the mean. For the 7 years ending with 1872 the annual average number of deaths has been 239,309·43: so the number for 1873 exceeds the average by 51,762·57.

Born dead.

Of the 290,972 deaths registered 6,075 were those of children "born dead", and for the last 3 years the number of these "still-born" has averaged 21·14 per 1,000 births.

Deaths by ages.

Taking the deaths by ages it is found that out of every 1,000 children born 77·60 died before completing their first year. On the total of deaths one out of every six is that of a child under 1 year. Excluding " still born " the mortality under 6 years is rather more than one-third of the total mortality, from 6 to 20 it decreases, from 20 to 30 it is nearly doubled, from 30 to 50 there is no very marked difference, but after 50, although the record of age is lost, the death-rate is 82·86 per 1,000. Between 12 and 20 the mortality is higher amongst females than amongst males of the same age, but at all other periods it is less. For those years it is about as much higher as at other times it is lower, and the causes are obvious.

Ratio now calculated on an enumerated population.

It must be remembered, with regard to the facts above noticed, that there is one noticeable ground of distinction between the statistics of 1873 and those of previous years. There is now an enumerated in place of an estimated population, and it is found that while in a few places the estimate has been above the reality, it has generally been below it, and the population of the whole Presidency has been under-estimated by 2,629,648. This shows that the ratios given for previous years must have been very inaccurate, and for the purpose of comparison with those of the year under report they must be rather misleading than instructive.

Registration inaccurate, but now improving.

There are other reasons, however, why little reliance can be placed on the figures for statistical purposes, and it is to be regretted that as yet a higher death-rate or birth-rate shows not that more have actually died or been born, but that more have been registered. This is especially so in the case of births. It is believed that the birth-rate in this Presidency is higher than in England. In England it is known to average about 35·0 per 1,000. The registration of births has been carried on here only since 1871, and the results are given as follows for the whole Presidency—

1871.	1872.	1873.
17·7 per 1,000.	17·6 per 1,000.	17·9 per 1,000.

In the city of Bombay the figures are—

1871.	1872.	1873.
7·2 per 1,000.	21·1 per 1,000.	20·3 per 1,000.

This seems to show that registration is gradually improving in the city of Bombay, but not so much in the rest of the Presidency. It is hoped, however, that more accurate returns will hereafter be obtained. Government have strongly impressed upon district officers the desirability of attaining this end, and a theoretically good system is in force, the whole Presidency being divided into collectorates, collectorates into circles, and circles into villages. If the village officers register properly the returns must be accurate, and they are in a position to register properly. It may be added that though there is still much room for further improvement, there can be little doubt that the registration was much better during the year under review than it was during the two previous years, as the following figures show:—

	Excess of deaths over births.
1871	27,117
1872	89,017
1873	653

Deaths from specified causes.

The details of deaths by specified causes are here contrasted with those for 1872:—

	1873.	1872.
Deaths from cholera	283	15,642
„ „ small-pox	9,935	26,699
„ „ fever	188,201	206,747
„ „ bowel complaints	26,259	33,664
„ „ accident and violence... ...	5,951	5,804
„ „ all other causes	60,343	67,404
	290,972	*355,960

General health.

The history of the chief diseases during the year will be given hereafter, but it may here be noted that although the mortality of the year under review is shown by the tables compiled by the Sanitary Commissioner to have been above the average of seven previous years, it is very much less

* This excludes 11,097 deaths in Shikárpur. The details for this collectorate were too imperfect to be given.

than that of the previous year, and the chief diseases, and particularly epidemic diseases, were much less prevalent. The statistics for troops, which are presumably more reliable than the general returns, also tend to show that the general health was better in 1873 than in 1872, but the former do not show nearly so great a difference between the two years as the latter. There were invalided during the year 34·5 per mille against 32·3 in 1872, but the deaths were only 10·0 against 12·9 per mille.

EMIGRATION.

There was no emigration to speak of from this Presidency during the year under review. Some years ago emigration to the Mauritius was suspended by order of the Secretary of State for India, as the Mauritius Government did not erect a depôt and take other steps deemed necessary for the protection of emigrants, and it has not since been resumed.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

(1).—*Civil Hospitals.*

In the year 1873-74 the number of civil hospitals was as follows:— Number of Civil Hospitals.

Presidency Division	17 *
Poona Division...	13 †
Northern Division	5
Sind Division	5
Total...	40

The total number of sick treated was, as compared with 1872-73, as follows:— Number of sick treated, and number of deaths.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
In-patients	19,572	18,949	...	623
Out-patients	1,74,727	1,90,083	15,356	...
Total...	1,94,299	2,09,032		

* Includes Byculla School Hospital, two hospitals at Aden, one at Muscat, and one at Bushire.

† Includes Khándesh Bhil Corps Hospital, and the Roman Catholic Orphanage, Poona.

The total number treated was, therefore, 14,733 more than in the year previous. The year, however, was generally a healthy one. There were but two cases of cholera treated in civil hospitals, though there were 253 deaths from this cause in the whole Presidency, and the only disease noticeable was the appearance of small-pox and dysentery in an epidemic form in the Southern Konkan. The deaths amounted to 1,783 amongst in-patients, a percentage of 9·40 to treated, a proportionate diminution of 149 on the year before. Deaths amongst out-patients are put down at 48 as against 82, but these last figures are not much to be trusted.

Caste of patients.

The castes of the patients were as follows:—

	In.	Out.	Total.
Christians—			
European	2,086	2,403	4,489
Eurasian	292	540	832
Native	1,763	7,703	9,466
Mahomedans	5,332	61,517	66,849
Hindus	8,798	1,10,004	1,18,802
Pársis	522	6,574	7,096
Jews	4	...	4
Other castes	152	1,342	1,494
			2,09,032

Percentage of principal diseases to total treated.

The percentage which the principal diseases bore to the total treated was as follows:—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Malarious Fever	16·06	21·01
Rheumatic Affections	4·12	3·85
Diseases of the Lungs	5·92	6·11
Diarrhœa	3·29	2·55
Dysentery	4·58	1·92
Abscess, Ulcers, Skin Disease, and others of this class	17·28	25·11
Other diseases of the Stomach and Intestines ...	3·55	16·37

Surgical operations.

There were performed upon in-patients 722 major and 4,196 minor surgical operations, and the figures in respect of out-patients were 196 and 1,494 respectively. The deaths following the major operations were very few, only 26 in number.

It may be interesting here to compare the principal statistics of civil medical institutions in the Presidency for 1873-74 with the same in 1863-64. The number of persons treated was as follows :— Statistics of civil medical institutions for 1873-74 compared with those for 1863-64.

	1863-64.	1873-74.	Increase.	Percentage Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage Decrease.
Lunatics—						
Asylums ...	615	810	195	31·7	...	...
Civil Hospitals....	104	305	201	193·2	...	...
Civil Hospitals—						
In-patients ...	20,413	18,949	...	...	1,464	7·2
Out-patients ...	1,12,126	1,90,083	77,957	65·5	...	...
Police	8,402	9,403	1,001	11·91	...	...
Jails	12,472	5,884	...	...	6,588	52·82
Dispensaries ...	80,069	4,55,383	3,75,314	468·7	...	...

The total cost of the various institutions was as follows :—

	1863-64.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lunatic Asylums	53,822	93,063	39,241	
Civil Hospitals	3,26,920	6,81,993	3,55,073	
Dispensaries	36,854	2,17,823	1,80,969	
Rs....	4,17,596	9,92,879	5,75,283	

Part of the expenditure in 1873-74 was paid for from several sources—*e.g.*, local funds and municipalities—the receipts from which, together with receipts from patients, &c., were as follows :—

Lunatic Asylums	...Rs. 9,349
Civil Hospitals	... ,, 42,158
Dispensaries	... ,, 90,144
	Total Rs. 1,41,651

leaving the total cost to Government at Rs. 8,51,228. To make the figures complete, those relating to vaccination

may be added. The total number vaccinated in 1863-64 was 2,85,184; in 1873-74, 652,223. The cost was Rs. 56,907-3-7 in the former against Rs. 2,16,076 in the latter year; the charge on the State being in 1873-74 only Rs. 1,05,198, the remainder being contributed by Municipal and Local Funds and Native Chiefs. There were only 40 dispensaries in 1863. There are now 103.

The figures for 1863-64 are confessedly imperfect. For instance, the cost of medicines and of repairs to buildings is not included as in the past year. But the above is sufficient to show what great strides have been made in the last decade in the way of medical relief.

Payment for medicines.

Last year, as the orders about payment for medicines seemed to have been an entire failure, permission was given for the old system of gratuitous issue being resorted to, except when there were chemists' shops, and enquiries were made as to the practice in other presidencies. The replies which have come show that there is no general system of payment for medicines in any other province, but there is a rule in Bengal under which stocks of quinine and the more commonly used drugs are supplied to medical officers and sold to the public at cost price. The introduction of this system into Bombay is contemplated.

Financial results.

The total cost of civil hospitals in the year under review was Rs. 6,81,993, a net decrease on the previous year of Rs. 40,103. Of this Rs. 3,34,982 is due to the salary of medical officers. The cost of the hospitals themselves may, therefore, be put down at Rs. 3,47,011. There is an increase of Rs. 8,558 under the heading "Medical Officers' Salary," which is due to the promotion of different officers in charge. There is also an increase of Rs. 6,420, consequent on additions and alterations to the two great Bombay hospitals. On the other hand, there is a decrease of Rs. 25,123 under diets, principally due, as in other departments, to the fall in prices; Rs. 25,029 under miscellaneous: *e.g.*, clothing, furniture, &c., besides other savings under English and bazaar medicines, and wines and spirits. The aggregate

cost of diets was Rs. 1,09,332, the average cost of each ranging from 3 annas in the Northern Division to 4 annas 11 pies in the Presidency Division. In some hospitals it was as low as 1 anna 5 pies. At the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital it was 5 annas, 7 pies, and at the European General Hospital only 13 annas 4 pies. This item will always be somewhat heavy, owing to the number of paupers who come to the hospitals.

European General Hospital.

Turning to the reports on the several hospitals, it is observed that at the European General Hospital there were 1,916 persons treated, being 300 more than in 1872-73. In-patients were 1,043 and out-patients 873 in number. There were 38 deaths, or 3·64 of the total in-patients, being 63 less than in the previous year. The average daily sick was out-door 2·3, in-door 55·7. The number of major surgical operations was 12.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

At the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital there were 352 European and 31,230 Native out-patients; the in-patients numbering 69 and 6,056 respectively: a small falling off in each case, which will probably be enhanced when the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital is in full working. There was only one death amongst Europeans, but as many as 10·15 or 16·13 per cent. amongst the Natives, which is higher by 1·31 than in the year before. There were 467 major operations in this hospital. The Obstetric Ward at this hospital is increasing in popularity, the number of lying-in cases having been 110 in the year under report, a much larger number than the average.

Ophthalmic Hospital.

The Ophthalmic Hospital continues to do good work. There were 17 European and 371 Native inmates in the year under report; on those 202 major and 141 minor operations were performed. The out-patients were 49 and 5,000 respectively, a falling off from last year.

Sassoon Hospital at Poona.

In the Sassoon Hospital at Poona the average daily number of in-patients was 66·6, being 8·2 less than in 1872-73; the total number treated being 1,640, or 73 more than in the previous year, while there were 13,596 out-patients, an increase of 2,032.

Huttesing Hospital at Ahmedábád.

The Huttesing Hospital at Ahmedábád shows a very slight diminution under in-door patients, the numbers being 1,701 males, 280 females, and 167 children. There were also 8,438 out-patients treated.

Surat.

At Surat there were 702 in-patients, or 131 more than in the previous year. There were 6,199 out-patients also. There were 8 major and 6 minor operations.

Karáchi.

At Karáchi there were 428 in-patients, or a decrease of 39. There were also 9,902 out-patients, an increase of 2,119. The number of surgical operations at this institution is said to have been 22 against 5 in the year previous.

General.

Other hospitals do not require special mention, but the following general facts are deserving of notice. It seems to have been established that step wells are calculated to engender guinea-worm, and Collectors have been advised to see that their use or construction is avoided in districts where the disease prevails. Leprosy is a disease which has attracted much attention of late, and it is hoped that the establishment of a leper hospital at Ratnágiri, the building of which is in progress, will be of great use. The experiments made at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital with the chaulmogra oil and the extract of the cashewnut show that these remedies are of considerable use in mitigating the disease. The class for training midwives at Haidarábád in Sind, noticed in last year's report, has not yet been very successful, though a beginning has been made.

(2).—*Dispensaries.*

Number of dispensaries.

In the year under review there were 102 dispensaries, classified as follows :—

85 Grant-in-aid.
10 Government.
7 Endowed.

No new dispensary was opened during the year under report.

Finance of dispensaries.

As regards the finance of dispensaries, except in the case of those which have been partially endowed by private

persons and which Government have engaged to maintain at their own cost and others which are maintained in connection with quasi civil surgeoncies, Government have agreed to pay half the expenses, limiting their contribution to Rs. 2,000, the population of the town forming the basis of calculation. The remainder has to be provided locally.

Management of dispensaries.

The management of dispensaries is now in the hands of committees, so that the duties of the Medical Department are limited to checking and controlling expenditure. Payment for medicines being extremely unpopular, it has for the present been left to the local committees to make such charges as they deem fit with the view of economizing resources. Municipal and Local Funds contributed Rs. 78,208 and Government Rs. 1,36,681, or Rs. 58,473 in excess of local grants.

Expenditure.

There has been a small increase of Rs. 1,042 in the total expenditure for the year, as compared with that of 1872-73. In-patients increased by 131 and out-patients by 69,390, and the increase has been spread over all forms of disease.

Cost of diets.

The cost of diets forms but a small portion of the expenditure, amounting only to Rs. 3,879-7-0, the average number of in-patients being only 154 daily. The daily cost for each in-patient has ranged from 3 annas to 2 annas, the average for the whole Presidency being 2 annas 6 pies.

Statement of diseases treated at dispensaries.

As remarked under "Civil Hospitals" no cholera in a serious form appeared during the year, nor was small-pox prevalent. The number of fevers of the more serious kind was only about one-half of that of the previous year, while under ordinary fever there was an increase of 13,000 cases, with the mortality slightly decreased. The increase under syphilis and rheumatism was large, 1,240 and 2,282 cases respectively.

General.

Affections of the nervous system show an increase also, diseases of the eye 10,518 and of the lungs 6,601, diarrhœa 1,128, dysentery 1,083, over the previous year—the rate of

Local.

mortality in the last two being less. Of the less serious affections of this class there was an increase of 15,829. There was a slight increase in the following :—diseases of the liver and spleen, gonorrhœa, abscess, and guinea-worm, for which 125,608 were treated, being an increase of 27,071, while there was a moderate increase in diseases dependent upon old age and debility. Poisons show an increase of 359 cases and 5 deaths. There were fewer cases of snake-bite, the mortality being 5·4 per cent. as compared with 6 per cent. in 1872-73. There was under the head of injuries an increase of 3,178 cases and 11 deaths.

Old age. Poisons. Snake-bite. Injuries.

In-patients show an increase of 131 with a decrease of 42 in the mortality. Altogether there were 4,207 in-patients. This gives only 41 for each dispensary or 3½ per mensem, which cannot be regarded as quite a satisfactory result. The reason was in many cases the want of means of support.

In-patients.

The death-rate of in-patients was 8·1 per cent. compared with 9·4 per cent. in the previous year.

Death-rate.

There were 83 major surgical operations, or an increase of 25; 3,555 minor, being an increase of 1,048 on those of the previous year.

Surgical operations.

Reports from all parts of the Presidency show the year to have been fairly healthy. The increased attendance may, therefore, fairly be accepted as a proof of the usefulness of these institutions. The total so treated is said to have been 455,383, an increase of 89,521 on the number of the previous year.

Increase in the attendance.

The want of sufficient interest on the part of influential persons on the spot is the weak point of the system, but this may be expected to improve. The inspection of dispensaries is also a matter of some difficulty and expense. When possible, Government have directed civil surgeons to undertake the task, and they have also imposed on the superintendents of vaccination the duty of inspecting all those in their re-

Weak point of the system.

spective circles. In this way the subordinates in charge are looked after independently of the inspections carried out by the Deputy Surgeons-General.

Caste.

Christians.

The attendance of Christians, Europeans, and Eurasians was of an average kind. In Native Christians there was a considerable increase amongst males, females, and children, the last two being 1,101 and 1,200 respectively.

Mahomedans.

Mahomedans also show an increase as compared with the number in 1872-73, amounting to 16,759 in all three classes, females forming 2,966 and children 5,250 of the total.

Hindus.

The largest increase was amongst the Hindus, being 64,911, of whom 11,657 were women, and 21,299 children.

Pársis.

The attendance of Pársis was also larger. The total number treated was as follows :—

	Adults.		Children.	Total.
	Male.	Female.		
Europeans	665	40	83	788
Eurasians	30	10	20	60
Native Christians	8,488	3,388	4,075	15,951
Mahomedans	64,689	20,466	33,112	118,267
Hindus	161,324	55,830	85,361	302,515
Pársis	4,919	3,959	5,784	14,662
Jews	2	...	...	2
Other races	1,241	394	748	2,383
Total...	241,358	84,087	129,183	454,628

Note.—This table excludes 756 treated in the Bombay Marine, the totals of which are not given.

It is clearly deducible that dispensaries are growing in favour with all classes, and that the families of Hindus, Mahomedans, and Pársis are in increasing numbers availing themselves of the benefits of these institutions : all castes having contributed to the numbers attending in fairly equal proportions.

(3).—*Lunatic Asylums.*

Number of insanes under treatment.

The total number of insanes under treatment was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In asylums	676	134	810
In civil-hospitals	308	65	376*
Total.....	984	199	1,186

The total number in 1872-73 was 1,080, giving an increase in the year under report of 106. Out of the total, however, 87 in 1872-73 and 71 in 1873-74 must be deducted, who were transferred to asylums, and have, therefore, been counted twice over. The net results are, therefore, 993 and 1,115 respectively, with an increase in 1873-74 of 122.

Causes of insanity.

The causes of insanity have not been ascertained in a great many instances for reasons that are sufficiently obvious, and for the year under report in only 54·5 per cent. cases amongst males and 58·1 per cent. amongst the females has information on this point been recorded. The details of these are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Physical causes	40·5	37·3
Moral do.	8·6	14·9
Predisposing causes	5·6	4·4

Government have frequently directed that Magistrates and others concerned should do all they can to send the true history of cases to the superintendents of the asylums, not merely for statistical purposes, but because it much facilitates the medical officers in the proper treatment of their patients. Of the known causes which are given, the following are the principal :—

Ganja to which	91 cases are attributed.
Opium	10

* Includes 3 children, the sexes of whom have not been given.

Hemp to which	49 cases are attributed.
Debauchery and intemperance	57
Poverty	18
Fever	29
Epilepsy	13
Loss of money	15
Religion	13

It is probable, however, that, as a matter of fact, intoxicating drugs are really only contributors to the insanity, which is too often entirely attributed to their use, and that the true causes lie deeper in the social life of Natives.

Result of treatment.

As regards kinds of insanity, it is noticed that the form assumed in the vast majority of cases was mania, which is one of the most capable of cure. The results of the treatment were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cured	81	17	98
Improved and removed.....	32	3	35
Not improved and removed.....	12	4	16
Escaped	2	...	2
Sent to Europe	74	3	77
Died	47	11	58
Remained	428	96	524
Total...	676	134	810

These results when (compared with those) of Bengal in 1872 are found to be closely approximate to them. It is stated that by far the largest number of recoveries takes place within a few months, which shows the value of early treatment.

Age and races of insanes.

Amongst Europeans insanity was most prevalent between the ages of 20 and 25, there being 32 cases amongst men of that age. There were 25 cases between 25 and 30, 15 between 30 and 35, and 12 between 35 and 40, leaving 8 cases, 1 of which was below 20 and 7 above 40. Somewhat different results are shown by the Native returns. Out of 705 cases of which the ages are given, 99 were between 20

and 25, 121 between 25 and 30, 129 between 30 and 35, and 119 between 35 and 40. The fact that insanity attacks Europeans more early than Natives is doubtless due to climate. As regards race, the asylum population was divided as follows :—

Europeans	92
Eurasians	13
Native Christians	39
Hindus	393
Musalmans	225
Pársis	35
Jews	1
Other castes	12

Health of lunatics.

The health of lunatics is always bad, mental being generally associated with bodily ailments. The principal diseases in 1873-74 were fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery. The following table shows the relative sickness in asylums amongst Natives. (Almost all the Europeans being soldiers on their way to England, and the Eurasian lunatics being few in number, separate figures for these classes need not be quoted) :—

	Total Insanes.	Treated for bodily disease.
Colaba	321	301
Ahmedábád	142	84
Haidarábád	140	23
Poona	72	9
Dhárwár	30	...

This shows that the Colaba asylum is really the most unhealthy of all, in spite of its unusually healthy situation; and its insalubrity may be attributed to insufficient water-supply, confined space, and want of garden and out-door employment. The total deaths in lunatic asylums were 58 in number, or 8 per cent. on the total treated.

Employment of lunatics.

The employment of lunatics during the year and the work done by them are somewhat unsatisfactory. At Ahmedábád,

however, out of a daily average of 87 males 61·6 were employed regularly. Instructions have been issued with the view of effecting a general reform in this direction.

Criminal lunatics.

There were 76 criminal lunatics, the same as in 1872-73. Of these 48 have been guilty of murder or culpable homicide, 6 of grievous hurt, 14 of theft, and the remainder of miscellaneous offences.

Financial results.

The total cost of the five asylums amounted to Rs. 93,063, or Rs. 17,852 less than in the previous year, the net cost after deducting cash receipts and the estimated value of lunatics' labour, &c., being Rs. 83,713. The average annual cost of each European and Eurasian was Rs. 310-6-7, being Rs. 71-11-11 less than in 1872-73, the cost of each Native being Rs. 154-11-5, an improvement by Rs. 28-9-10. The inclusion of Colaba in the general averages last quoted makes a considerable difference, since, as pointed out, there is a medical officer there in sole charge; whereas the asylums at other places are merely adjuncts to the civil surgeon's ordinary duties. The following are the figures as regards Natives for each asylum separately, receipts being deducted from the gross expenditure. At Colaba each Native Christian (including Pársis and Jews) cost Rs. 217-1-8 against Rs. 272-4-2 in the previous year, the cost of each Hindu or Mahomedan being Rs. 203-3-7 against Rs. 258-10-7. At Poona the cost of each Native was Rs. 187-3-4, a slight increase over 1872-73, due to a large expenditure on new bedding. At Dhárwár the cost was Rs. 136-8-5, almost the same as before, while at Ahmedábád the cost was reduced from Rs. 95-12-4 to Rs. 82-10-9, and at Haidarábád from Rs. 99-7-1 to Rs. 86-7-5. The average cost of each Native in relation to establishment varied from Rs. 37-1-7 at Ahmedábád to Rs. 105-9-2 at Colaba. The average cost in relation to diet, which is an important item, the charges on this account coming to about 40 per cent. of the total net expenditure, shows in all cases a great improvement. The dieting of Europeans at Colaba was Rs. 200-9-1 and of Native Christians, &c., Rs. 114-0-2 per head, as against

Cost of each patient.

Rs. 220-0-6 and Rs. 159-11-0 in 1872-73. The cost of dieting Natives was as follows :—

	1873-74.			1872-73.			Percentage Increase.	Percentage Decrease.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Colaba	64	6	2	110	15	9	.....	41
Poona	65	0	5	87	4	5	.....	24
Dhárwár	41	14	3	42	5	0	.....	...
Ahmedábád	56	5	7	61	9	3	.....	8
Haidarábád	34	5	8	33	5	6	.....	...

The decrease is mainly due to the fall in prices of grain, which has enabled the superintendents to obtain supplies at a cheaper rate, but more careful administration has also effected a saving. The cost of diets at Colaba alone, which in 1871-72 came to Rs. 40,993, has diminished in two years by one-half, although the number of inmates has increased.

Receipts from paying patients.

The Ahmedábád and Colaba asylums were the only ones in which patients paying for their maintenance were confined, the sums of Rs. 722-3-4 and Rs. 4,503-9-8 respectively being received under this head. The numbers of paying patients were—at Colaba 86 Europeans and Eurasians (including soldiers), 19 Native Christians, Pársis and Jews, and 8 Hindus and Mahomedans; at Ahmedabad 11 Hindus —total Europeans 86, Natives 38. At Poona, Dhárwár, and Haidarábád most of the patients are paupers. Instructions have now been issued to ensure that the friends of well-to-do lunatics should pay for their maintenance, as there is no reason why the State should do so, when there are barely sufficient funds to meet the demands for medical relief, which every year increases.

Receipts from labour.

Cash was received for lunatics' labour in only two asylums —Ahmedábád and Haidarábád. At the former Rs. 811-1-9 were derived from sale of garden produce, and Rs. 61-4-4 from grinding grain. The labour expended at Colaba was on articles and work for the benefit of the asylum. The

estimated value of labour for which cash was not received was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Colaba	934	4	6
Ahmedábád	1,013	0	1
Haidarábád	547	8	0

At Colaba the labour was spent on coolies' and domestic work. At the two other places the superintendents have buildings to show, and vegetables were grown for the benefit of the lunatics.

Lunatics in civil hospitals

Besides the lunatic population in asylums, a large number of deranged people receive relief at civil hospitals, and the expenditure upon them is included in the accounts of those institutions. The number in the year 1873-74 was large. It began with 33 patients, and 343 were admitted during the year—total 376. Of these 106 were cured and discharged, 80 absented themselves, 71 were sent to asylums, 73 were transferred to friends, 9 died, and 30 remained.

Necessity for economy.

It may be not out of place to add here that, while the opportunities for spending money on medical relief are practically unlimited, and, as has just been observed, the demand for such relief is growing greatly every year, the funds at the disposal of the Government are limited to the assignment made by the Government of India under Provincial Services. It has, therefore, been necessary specially to insist on the strictest economy in the management of all medical institutions. This has been followed, as has been seen, by a reduction in cost, though not with a decrease in efficiency, so that by pursuing the same policy it may be hoped that the progress which has been made will not be brought to a stand-still. There has always been too much of a tendency to look upon hospitals and asylums as places for the gratuitous treatment of all, even of the wealthy, who choose to come; but English medicines are now so popular and well known that this feeling can be safely checked. The gradual introduction of a system of charging the well-to-do will set free more funds for the indigent poor, or for aiding

the efforts of local bodies; and as educated Natives will then have greater inducements to establish themselves in private practice, the work of the Government institutions will be still more confined to really necessitous cases. Economy in expenditure and the restriction of gratuitous relief to paupers are, therefore, the two points in medical administration which the Government are steadily pursuing.

SANITATION.

Sanitary measures.

Respecting measures taken during the year to improve the sanitation of particular places little remains to be added to what has been stated in previous sections. The work done by the Health Department in the town and island of Bombay has been mentioned, and the experimental system of drainage in Sonapore described. The conservancy of Colaba, with the exception of the portion in the occupation of the military, will be undertaken by the Bombay Municipality from the beginning of next calendar year. It has been shown that 32·22 per cent. of the expenditure in municipal towns in the Mofussil has been devoted to public health, and that of this 35·5 per cent. has been spent on conservancy. The completion of a surface drainage scheme at Máligám has been mentioned, and the loans taken up by the municipalities of Karwar and Shikárpur for providing latrines and reclaiming swampy ground injurious to health have been referred to. In cantonments also, as has been mentioned in the military section, conservancy has been carefully attended to, and at Mhow, Asirgarh, and Nimach in particular considerable improvements have been made. For European troops the dry-earth system of conservancy is in force, and for Native troops generally the open trench. Both appear to have worked well during the year. It may be added that in places where there are not municipalities sanitary improvements are often carried out at the expense of Local Funds.

Tour of the Sanitary Commissioner.

The Sanitary Commissioner visited two places during the year under review. One of these was the town of Pandharpur, where large religious gatherings periodically congregate. The condition of the place during the jattras in a

sanitary point of view is described as being as bad as it possibly can be. Proposals have been made for the ventilation of the temple, the conservancy and drainage of the town, and the disposal of nightsoil, and are engaging consideration. A thorough drainage system has been mooted, but opinions on the question are conflicting, and it still remains unsettled. The provision of an adequate water-supply in this town has already been mentioned. The other place visited by the Sanitary Commissioner was Alandi, which is also a place of pilgrimage, but of less note. The only proposal made respecting it was the ventilation of the temple, and Government were of opinion that it was not so necessary as to justify any interference with the religious feelings of the people.

Chief diseases.

It is hardly possible to estimate how much of the immunity from disease in any year is attributable to improved sanitation, but as many diseases are generated by filth, it is desirable to show the course of the chief diseases in connection with the sanitary measures referred to. The following facts show that the year under review was a healthy one, and that there was a great diminution in epidemic diseases in particular.

Cholera.

Amongst the general population the total number of deaths registered as caused by cholera in 1873 was only 283, whilst in 1872 it was 15,642. In 1872 out of every 23·46 deaths 1 was from cholera, and in the year under review it was 1 out of 1,028·17. In 1872 it carried off 1 out of every 963·35 living, but in the year under review it carried off only 1 out of every 57,369·65. The following are the results in the several divisions :—

Division.	1873.	1872.	Average of 7 years, 1866 to 1872.
Deccan...	123	14,414	11,276·43
Konkan	107	711	1,311·14
Gujarát	53	517	1,589·71
Sind	.....	.....	1,699·29
Total.....	283	15,642	15,876·57

Small-pox.

From small-pox the deaths were 9,935 against 26,699 in 1872, and they were distributed as follows :—

	1873.	1872.
Deccan	4,317	21,635
Konkan	3,111	4,272
Gujarát	2,427	522
Sind	80	270
Total.....	9,935	26,699

Fever.

The recorded total of the deaths from fever in 1873 was 188,201, distributed as follows :—

Deccan	81,029	1,01,583
Konkan	35,547	38,362
Gujarát...	53,918	48,474
Sind	17,707	17,328
Total.....	1,88,201	2,06,747
		1,88,201
		18,546 in 1872

It will be seen that in 1872 the mortality was higher by 18,546, and the respective death-rates for that year and for 1873 were 14·19 and 11·59. In Dr. Brydon's tables the mean rate for 13 years is 4·98, but this is for British troops, well housed, well fed, well clothed, well cared for.

Bowel complaints.

Under the heading of bowel complaints deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery were registered; the total for the year was 16,259 against 33,664 in 1872. They were distributed as follows :—

Deccan	16,479	24,144
Konkan	4,107	4,129
Gujarát	5,316	5,103
Sind	357	288
Total.....	26,259	33,664

In the year under review, as in the previous year, the maximum was at Dhárwár.

Finally, it may be mentioned that there is only one officer in this Presidency charged with the particular duty of attending to the progress of the country in sanitary matters. He has been directed to visit as many municipal towns and cantonments as he can in the course of the year, and in consultation with the persons in charge of these places to suggest what measures for improving their sanitary condition he deems necessary. But, as stated in a previous section, it is impossible that one man can make much impression on so vast an area as is included in the limits of this Presidency. His time is necessarily much taken up with the compilation of statistics, and these are, as above shown, of doubtful trustworthiness. Government have now under consideration proposals for utilizing the Vaccination Department for the preparation of reliable vital statistics, the periodical inspection of large towns with a view to the improvement of their water-supply, drainage, conservancy, and ventilation, and the discovery of the cause, with a view to supplying a remedy, of any unusual mortality or sickness in any particular locality, as evidenced by the statistical returns. It is also contemplated to give the vaccination officers authority to inspect the village registers of births.

Proposed association of the Vaccination with the Sanitary Department.

VACCINATION.

The saving which was effected by the reorganization of the department in 1871 was, under the orders of Government, expended on the improvement of the department. There are now 9 circles, and the strength of the whole establishment during the year, as compared with that of 1872-73, was as follows:—

Strength of the Vaccination Department.

	Superintendent General.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Clerks.	Vaccinators.	Peons.
1872-73...	1	10	27	12	377	401
1873-74...	1	9	30	15	281	420

Only six of the vaccinators were paid by Government; the rest were paid by Local Funds, Municipalities, or Native States.

Vaccinations and re-vaccinations.

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during the year was 652,223, being 63,866 more than that of the previous year. The increase is distributed thus :—

Itinerary Establishment		.....	61,684
Dispensary	do.	.....	1,358
Army	do.	.....	824

There is little doubt of the correctness of the returns, as a large percentage, nearly 50 per cent. on the average, was verified, and only one register was found incorrect. The whole result is an evidence of the good effects of the reorganization, and it may also be regarded as showing an increasing appreciation of vaccination on the part of the people.

Vaccination of infants.

There has been a large increase (37,059) in the vaccination of infants, who suffer most from small-pox, and have, therefore, most need of protection. In this respect Bombay stands highest, where the percentage was 65·3 ; it was lowest in the Southern Circle, being only 25.

Percentage of successful case.

The success in primary vaccinations among the civil population was 94·8 ; in the army it was only 90·9. For re-vaccinations it was 65·7 in the general returns, 48·2 in the army.

Disparity between number of males and females vaccinated.

The returns still show a disparity between the number of males and females vaccinated. This is greatest in the city of Bombay, where the males number 55 per cent. of the whole. For the Presidency generally there are 52·8 males to 47·2 females vaccinated. The cause is probably to be found in the feelings and usages of Native society. It is satisfactory to observe, from a comparison of the results of previous years, that there is a gradual decline in the excess of males.

Expenditure.

There was an increase of Rs. 5,281-7-5 in the total expenditure during the year, owing principally to the increase of establishment. On the other hand there was a decrease of 6 pies in the cost of each successful vaccination, but it varies

considerably in the different establishments, being as follows:—

	1873-74.		1872-73.	
	As.	p.	As.	p.
Municipal	5	2	5	10
Local Funds	2	10	3	3
Native States	3	3	3	5

It is highest in the city of Bombay, Re. 1-1-3. One cause of this is that there is a superintendent for so small a circle, his pay adding seven annas to the cost of each successful case. Elsewhere also the cost is largely influenced by the superintendent's pay. The total expenditure of the department during the year under report was Rs. 2,16,076-8-4, contributed by the different sources in the following proportions:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Imperial.....	1,05,198	11	9
Municipal.....	15,659	12	7
Local Funds.....	59,158	0	6
Native States.....	36,059	15	6
	2,16,076	8	4

General results.

The Superintendent General, assuming that the population of the Presidency is 24½ millions, estimates the births at 735,000 per annum. If one-thirteenth be written off for deaths, there would remain 678,462 children who might be primarily vaccinated. According to this calculation nine-tenths of the number were vaccinated last year, which is a result highly creditable to the department. The average number of operations of each vaccinator was 1,652, being 146 more than that of the previous year. It was highest in Sind, and lowest in the Presidency Circle. The least satisfactory general results are in the Southern Circle—particularly Belgaum and Dhárwár, and in the Presidency Circle. In Belgaum there are said to be too few vaccinators. The obstinacy of the Lingayets in some of the talukas in Dhárwár is the chief cause of the want of progress there. With regard to the falling off in Bombay, the Superintendent and

Superintendent General urge that they can do nothing more without a compulsory Vaccination Act, and that in a large city where small-pox is both endemic and epidemic such an Act is absolutely necessary. Government, however, consider that it is a measure to be approached with much caution, and seeing the satisfactory progress made elsewhere, are not yet convinced of the necessity of legislation of that character.

Progress in Native States.

It is satisfactory to observe that progress is being made in Native States. Baroda is an exception, and in Kacch also vaccination is in a very backward condition. It appears that there is little inspection or testing in these States, and without this there is little hope of improvement.

Vaccination at dispensaries.

An improvement has taken place in the vaccination at dispensaries. In the Southern Circle, however, and to a certain extent in the Eastern Circle, it appears to have fallen off. Government have directed that all students at the Grant Medical College should learn vaccination, and there is no doubt that in time assistant surgeons and hospital assistants will be more efficient in this respect.

Deaths from small-pox.

It may not be fair to credit to vaccination a decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox in any particular year, as many other causes may have been at work, but it is satisfactory to notice the large falling off in the year under review. The deaths from small-pox for the past two years are given as follows :—

Presidency generally.		City of Bombay.	
1872.	1873.	1872-73.	1873-74.
26,699	9,935	1,637	405

The figures are said to be not quite trustworthy, but they certainly show that the number of deaths from small-pox during last year was very much smaller than that of the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

Expenditure.

A table will be found in the Appendix (VII.—A 1) giving the whole educational expenditure of the year, with the exception of pension and leave allowances paid in England, and certain building charges paid from the Public Works Budget, and separately noticed below. The grand total given in the table comes to Rs. 30,61,437. But the ninth column includes expenditure from the private funds of aided institutions, and the cost of education in those Native States which consult the Government Inspectors and place their schools under inspection, but administer their own funds. The total of this ninth column comes to Rs. 7,10,036; and if this sum be deducted from the grand total already given, the actual expenditure from funds administered by Government officers will be Rs. 23,51,401.

Increase in the year's expenditure.

The whole expenditure of 1873-74 shows an increase of Rs. 1,67,292 over the grand total of the previous year. But part of this increase is apparent only, more care having been taken to collect full returns for the ninth column of the table already noticed. If the figures of the ninth column are omitted for each year, the Government expenditure of 1873-74 as compared with that of 1872-73 shows an increase of Rs. 72,248 only. And this increase is divided between Government grants (Provincial Funds) and special educational * funds (Local Funds) as under:—

* *e. g.*, the local cess or educational rate, fee receipts, and contributions from Native States, municipalities, and private benefactors.

Expenditure.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Provincial Funds ...	* 10,33,641	10,61,374	27,733
From Local Funds ...	† 12,45,512	12,90,027	44,515
		Total Increase...	72,248

The increase against Provincial Funds is chiefly due to additional expenditure on *special* colleges and schools, on aided schools (*general*), and on the Sind Book Depôt. The increase against Local Funds is due to additional expenditure on establishments and buildings for vernacular schools.

Distribution of expenditure.

Roughly divided, the total expenditure of Rs. 23,51,401 from funds controlled by Government officers gives the following percentages as the approximate shares of the establishments entered in the table :—

$1\frac{4}{5}$ University.	$1\frac{4}{5}$ Technical Schools.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Girls' Schools
$1\frac{3}{5}$ Direction.	$11\frac{1}{2}$ High Schools.	$3\frac{3}{4}$ Normal do.
$\frac{2}{5}$ Inspection.	9 Middle Class Schools.	$9\frac{1}{4}$ Buildings.
$9\frac{4}{5}$ Colleges.	37 Primary Schools.	$3\frac{2}{5}$ Miscellaneous

Number of Schools and Scholars.

A second table given in the Appendix (VII.—A 2) gives the number of Government, aided, and inspected colleges and schools open at the end of the year under report. The same table shows the number of scholars on the rolls, the average daily attendance, and the caste or race of the scholars.

* Includes Rs. 37,337 on account of Grant Medical College, and Rs. 300 on account of grant to Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute, omitted in last year's statement.

† Exclusive of Rs. 82,243, entered last year on account of Native States in the Southern Division, and now transferred to the ninth column.

The figures given in this table show an increase for the year as under :— Increase of Schools and Scholars.

	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars at the end of the year.		
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.
Grand Total for all Institutions ...	4,088	4,153	65	2,18,466	2,28,561	10,095
Total Increase—Schools...			65	Scholars...		10,095

The average monthly number on the rolls throughout the year rose from 2,17,370 to 2,23,786, and the average daily attendance from 1,65,916 to 1,73,195, and the ratio which the average daily attendance bears to the average monthly number on the rolls was 77 in the year under report against 76 in the previous year.

The increase of 10,095 scholars is divided between Government, aided, and inspected schools, as under :— Increase how distributed.

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions ...	18	6,963
Aided do. ...	14	1,700
Inspected do.	33	1,432
	65	10,095

The increase now shown is chiefly due to the development of old schools—very few new schools having been established, as the charges are now up to or above the estimate of annual receipts. Cause of increase.

Classified according to the quality of instruction, the schools of the Presidency give the following return :— Classification of Colleges and Schools.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colleges	8	7	..	1	797	984	187	..
School of Art	1	1	..	..	129	92	..	37
Technical Schools	2	3	1	..	127	158	31	..
High Schools	41	43	2	..	7,167	7,148	..	19
Middle Class Schools.. ..	176	164	..	12	16,612	16,582	..	30
Primary Schools	3,595	3,682	87	..	1,82,147	1,91,730	9,583	..
Girls' Schools	253	241	..	12	10,885	11,285	400	..
Normal Schools	12	12	..	..	602	582	..	20
	4,088	4,153	90	25	2,18,466	2,28,561	10,201	106
	Deduct Decrease.		25		Deduct Decrease...		106	
	Net Increase ..		65		Net Increase ..		10,095	

Distribution of Colleges and Schools.

A third table given in the Appendix (VII.—A 3) shows the distribution throughout the Presidency of the colleges and schools connected with Government. The table shows the quantity and not the quality of the instruction given in each district or state, but institutions of the higher class are naturally most frequent in districts possessing the largest number of schools of all grades. In comparing the progress made in different districts, the figures in the eighth column of the table, which give the percentage of scholars to population, must be read together with the figures of the seventh column, which show the average number of square miles to each school: for it would be unfair to expect as good results in the rugged districts of the Konkan as those shown for the fertile plains of Gujarát; nor could the Páhlanpur or Rewa Kántha Agency be fairly matched with Káthiáwár.

Increase in Schools and Scholars how distributed.

It appears from the table that the net increase of the year was divided between the different educational divisions as under :—

	Net Increase.	
	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division	17	2,355
North-East Division	8	475
Northern Division	45	5,710
Southern Division	12	543
Sind	...	1,012
Total...	82	10,095
Deduct nominal decrease of schools in Sind	17	...
Total...	65	10,095

THE UNIVERSITY. Convocation Hall.

The most important event of the year was the completion of the University Hall, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1868. The hall, which has been erected by Government according to the design and plan of Sir Gilbert Scott, is to be called the Kávasji Jehángir Hall in memory of the liberal benefactor of the University, who contributed a lakh of rupees for the building. The new hall with the University library, which is now approaching completion, is a noble addition to the architectural beauty of Bombay.

Endowments.

The annual meeting of the Senate was held in the new hall, and in the report of the Registrar the University acknowledged the munificent benefaction of Sir Kávasji Jehángir and the liberality of Government. Mention was also made of a gift to the University of Rs. 3,000, a sum subscribed for the purpose of founding an annual prize in honour of the late Mr. Karsondás Mulji. The thanks of the Senate were also offered to the joint administrators of the Bhauánagar State, who had made over to the University a scholarship fund of Rs. 25,000, set apart by His Highness Sir Jasvant Singji, K.C.S.I., the late Thákur of Bhauánagar, to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870.

Examination results.

The following table shows the results obtained by the affiliated colleges in the University examinations during the year under report :—

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed Candidates.						Remarks.
												Natives of India.						
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	Europeans.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Entrance or Matriculation.	24	27	51	445	375	205	1,025	217	108	30	355	24	251	1	73	...	6	
Arts. First Arts ...	2	2	4	132	14	...	146	42	6	...	48	2	35	...	10	...	1	
Arts. Bachelor of Arts ...	2	2	4	58	4	...	62	22	1	...	23	...	19	4	...	...	...	
Arts. Master of Arts ...	2	1	3	8	...	...	8	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	
Law.—Bachelor of Law ...	1	...	1	7	...	...	7	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	
Medicine. First L.M.S. ...	1	...	1	29	...	...	29	13	...	...	13	6	1	...	6	...	...	
Medicine. L.M.S.	1	...	1	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	8	3	4	...	1	...	...	
Medicine. M.D.	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Engineering. First L.C.E. ...	1	...	1	23	...	...	23	15	...	...	15	1	11	...	...	...	3	
Engineering. L.C.E.	1	...	1	13	...	...	13	8	...	...	8	...	4	...	4	...	...	
Engineering. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No candidate has as yet appeared at the examination for this Degree.
	29	29	58	724	393	205	1,322	331	115	30	476	36	329	5	95	...	11	

These figures compare favourably with those given for the previous year. In 1872-73 the total number of candidates in the higher examinations was 225, of whom 90, or 2 out of 5, passed. In the year under report the number of candidates was 297, of whom 121 passed—the relative proportion being something more than 2 out of 5, and the increase being shared by each of the four Faculties, although the Arts Faculty takes the largest share. Of the 121 students who passed one or other of these University examinations 78 were Hindus (mostly Bráhmans), 22 Pársis, 12 Native Christians, 5 Europeans, and 4 Mahomedans. The Hindus are divided between the different Faculties, but muster strongly in the Schools of Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering. The Pársis are distributed like the Hindus, but are also largely represented in the Medical College, where too most of the Native Christians are to be found. The four Mahomedans were passed in Arts, where European boys are beginning to show, although the Engineering Faculty still claims the largest number of them.

Examinations in Arts.

In the F.A. Examination there were 146 candidates, of whom 132 came from the two Government and 14 from the two aided colleges. The Government colleges passed 42, and the aided colleges 6 candidates—St. Xavier's passing 4, and the Free General Assembly 2, candidates.

For the B.A. Degree there were 62 candidates, of whom 4 came from the aided colleges. Of this number 23 passed, 2 in the first class—19 being Hindus and 4 Pársis. Of the 23 candidates who passed, 22 were from the Government colleges and 1 from St. Xavier's.

For the M.A. Degree there were 8 candidates, all but 1 from the Government colleges. Of these men 3 passed in languages, 2 in Sanskrit and 1 in Latin. 2 were Hindus from the Deccan College, and 1 was a European from St. Xavier's. There were candidates for the Philosophy and Mathematical Schools, who failed; but no candidates came forward for the Science School. The net result

of the year in the Arts Examinations is an increase of 23 passed candidates, of whom 4 belong to the aided and 19 to the Government colleges. The grants paid to the aided colleges on account of these passed candidates amounted to Rs. 1,200, or Rs. 200 more than the sum paid in the previous year.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE. Increase in number of Students.

So far as numbers can be taken to indicate efficiency, the history of the Elphinstone College during the year is satisfactory. The number of fresh men admitted in 1873-74 was 125, or 7 more than the figure for the previous year; and the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 244 against 184 in 1872-73. Similarly the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 132 to 185, and the average daily attendance from 117 to 168. The fee receipts of the year show a corresponding advance, notwithstanding a reduction in the rates, the sum collected being Rs. 11,980, against Rs. 7,400 in the previous year.

Caste of Students.

The Elphinstone continues to be the largest and most popular college affiliated to the University. More than half of the whole number of students come from the Mofussil, and the total of 244 students includes 94 Bráhmans, 83 Pársis, 27 Banias and Bhátias, 8 Mahomedans, and 7 Europeans, besides representatives of less important castes or races.

Resident Students.

About 60 of the students live in the college, and are so enabled to take full advantage of the excellent library and gymnasium provided by Government.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE. Increase in number of Students.

The Deccan College returns for the year show some advance and reflect credit on the management of the college. The number of new admissions was 49, or 4 more than the number in 1872-73; and the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 110, the highest number yet returned, and 11 more than the figure last recorded. The average monthly attendance for the whole year rose from 89 to 97, and the average daily attendance from 82 to 88. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 4,020, or Rs. 600 more than the collections of 1872-73

Caste of Students.

Of the 110 students now in the college, no less than 96 are Bráhmans. Of the rest, 7 are lower caste Hindus, and 6 Pársis. There is also one European student; but the Mahomedans are not represented in the college.

Status of Students.

In the Deccan as in the Elphinstone College most of the students are the sons of Government officials or of clerks employed in Native States or in private offices. But the sons of 4 Chiefs or Sirdárs are returned as studying at Poona, and this entry may be taken as a sign that the higher classes of Native society are beginning to take an interest in the suitable education of their children.

Resident Students.

The number of students residing in the college premises has risen to 76, and further accommodation is necessary and will be provided as soon as funds are available. It is also represented that houses for the professors and a gymnasium for the students are required before the college can be considered to be completely equipped.

Special Colleges and Schools.

Law School.

The Law School appears to have made considerable progress, although the want of lecture rooms and of a room for the proper preservation of a valuable library has been severely felt.

Increase in number of Students.

The number of pupils on the rolls has risen from 47 at the end of March 1873 to 80 at the close of the year under report, and the fee receipts rose from Rs. 1,007 to Rs. 1,739. The 80 students now in the school are classified as under:—

Senior students	9
Junior do.	9
Students for the Pleader's Examination...	4
Candidate Class	58
Total...	80

Caste of Students.

Most of these 80 students are returned as the sons of Government officials, or of persons engaged in trade, and 48 are put down as Bráhmans, 13 as Pársis, 4 as Portuguese, and 2 as Mahomedans. The rest belong to the non-Bráhmanical Hindu castes.

Examination results.

The Perry Professor of Jurisprudence held the usual examination in December and passed 15 candidates, the Government prize of Rs. 100 being awarded to a graduate of Elphinstone College. In the University examination for the LL.B. Degree there were 7 candidates. 4 were actually on the rolls, of whom 3 passed, while the fourth absented himself from the examination. The remaining 3, who were students of former years, failed. In 1872-73 there were 6 candidates for the LL.B., of whom 1 only passed.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE. Increase in number of Students.

Notwithstanding several changes in the teaching staff, the year was a prosperous one for the Grant Medical College; and the returns show an increase of 47 students for all departments of the institution. The figures for the year and the previous year are —

Taught by the Professors.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Graduates and undergraduates ...	101	113
Unmatriculated and casual students ...	6	5
Hospital apprentices	63	98
Assistant apothecaries and hospital assistants	1	5
Taught by the Vernacular Teachers.		
Vernacular Classes	89	82
Midwife Class	4	8
	264	311

University Classes.

The number of graduates and undergraduates is 12 above the number in 1872-73, and more than seven times the number of 1866-67, "the period of the school's greatest depression". The number has steadily increased of late years; and the increase of the year under report is the more satisfactory, as it shows that the fees introduced in 1872 were not levied too soon. Indeed, the levy of fees appears to have a beneficial effect upon the attendance returns; and the Principal, in reporting that only 3 undergraduates left the college after a few months' attendance, remarks:—"This is a small number compared with that of last year, a fact which would seem to justify the opinion expressed then by

my predecessor, that those who have entered since the payment of fees was rendered compulsory are more earnest in their intention to continue their studies than in former times when instruction was given gratuitously."

Examination results.

In the first examination for the L.M. Degree there were 29 candidates from the college, of whom 13 passed the examination, 1 being placed in the first class. Of the successful candidates 1 was a Hindu, 6 were Pársis, and 6 Portuguese. In the examination for the Degree of L.M. there were 8 candidates, all of whom passed, 2 being placed in the first class. Of the successful candidates 1 was a Pársi, 4 were Hindus, and 3 Portuguese. For the M.D. examination there was only 1 candidate, who failed to pass. These results are satisfactory; and on the L.M. Examination the Principal remarks :—"In no previous year has so large a number obtained the L.M. Degree. The average for the last 7 years has been but 2·7. All passed very creditably; and in the 2 who head the list the Subordinate Medical Department, should Government require their services, will gain, I feel assured, most useful and zealous members".

Sub-Assistant Surgeons how selected.

It has lately been ordered that the number of sub-assistant surgeons in the Subordinate Medical Department should be limited, to 35, and that nominations to vacancies should be made from the licentiates who pass in the first class, or, if there are no first class men, from the most distinguished graduates of the second class. From the remarks made by the Principal on this order it appears that the change is regarded as likely in the long run to be advantageous to the graduates of the college, and to develop a spirit of independence and professional union.

Lower departments of the College.

The lower departments of the college fall into two classes, as they are taught and examined by the Professors or by the vernacular teachers attached to the college and working under the supervision of the Principal.

Classes taught by the Professors.

Under the Professors are the casual students admitted to courses of lectures on payment of special fees, and the hospital apprentices, apothecaries, and assistants. Of

the 98 hospital apprentices the Principal reports that "14 students of this class presented themselves; all satisfied the examiners, and were consequently promoted to the grade of passed 'hospital apprentice', from which in due time, as vacancies occur, they will be further promoted to the class of assistant apothecaries in the Government service." Of the remainder "5 were transferred to stations in the Mofussil on acccount of impaired health disqualifying them for study, and 2 were discharged in the first year of their attendance as unfitted to acquire the requisite knowledge which would be demanded of them." Of the assistant apothecaries and hospital assistants the Principal reports that "3 of the former and 2 of the latter have attended the course of instruction to qualify them for promotion to the grade of sub-assistant surgeon, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 392, dated 17th June 1868." The Principal also reports that "5 sub-assistant surgeons in all have been examined at various periods during the year for departmental promotion, and were found qualified." Of these 4 were promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade and the 5th was promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Classes taught by the Vernacular Teachers

The vernacular classes include 44 Native medical pupils belonging to the Army Medical Department, and 38 pupils desirous of qualifying for employment in local hospitals and dispensaries. Of the Native medical pupils 8 passed the test prescribed before admission to the class of hospital assistants, "5 were transferred, 3 resigned, and 2 were discharged". In the other or civil class "5 passed their final examination, 5 resigned, 4 were discharged, and 1 died." The Principal remarks that the lengthening of the college course from two to three years for these vernacular classes, a change ordered two years ago, is now producing good results, and that more efficient practitioners will be obtained at a slightly increased cost. But the paragraph quoted below shows that some regulations are required to regulate the selection of medical pupils—"The vernacular pupils * are admitted after

* Candidates for employ in local hospitals and dispensaries.

passing an examination, which was this year held in October. On that occasion 134 candidates presented themselves to compete for 8 vacant stipends, and in consequence of this active competition we have been able to secure students for this class who have received a good preliminary education, probably not much inferior to that of the matriculated students." "The Native medical pupils, on the other hand, are admitted through the Medical Department, and, not being subjected to any such competitive trial, are inferior in mental calibre, and their success as students is, as might have been expected, very unsatisfactory." The vernacular classes have hitherto been taught in Maráthi only, and the Principal in his report points to the necessity of providing Gujaráthi teachers. Scholarships for a Gujaráthi class were given some years ago by private benefactors, and since the close of the year under report Government have sanctioned the additional expenditure required for the entertainment of competent Gujaráthi teachers.

Midwives.

In last year's report it was stated that the Maráthi Class for midwives had been discontinued, but the Principal reports that the class has again been established, and that 2 women have received instruction. The Gujaráthi Class, which was started in 1872-73 by the liberal assistance of Mr. A. H. Wadia, has also been continued; and 6 women have been under instruction, of whom only 1 ceased to attend. The Principal's report on the class is encouraging. The women "are regular in attendance, and evince a determination to continue in it so long as may be desired. Previous experience has shown that a twelve-months' course was too short to fit these women for their work, and the period of study has been extended to one and a half years. The fears that were expressed by Dr. Sylvester, that the prejudices existing in the Párs community would militate against the success of this desirable scheme, will, I hope, be found not to be substantiated."

Some alterations have been made in the courses of lectures delivered by the Professors, and a valuable series of

General points connected with the College.

lectures on Meteorology has been added by the Professor of Hygiene. It is reported that the most careful attention is paid to clinical instruction, and that every appliance of modern medicine is available. The museum, too, has been improved by the skill and care of the Curator, assisted by the Medical Storekeeper. And the only pressing requirement of the college appears to be the want of a larger and better built dead-house, plans for which are under consideration.

Of the whole number of students in the college 119 are Christians, 97 Hindus (including 49 Bráhmans), 71 Párs, 12 Mahomedans, and 10 Jews. The Christians include 76 Portuguese, 22 Eurasians, and 21 Europeans. The average monthly number on the rolls for the year was 294, and the average daily attendance 277. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 2,232.

Poona Civil Engineering College.

Increase in number of Students.

The past year has been the most successful year for the Poona Civil Engineering College since its establishment, with regard to both the number of students and the results of the examination. At the commencement of the year the total number of students in the college was 131, whereas the number reported at the end of last March was 170, distributed in the following classes :—

University Department	...	...	66
Second do.	...	...	33
Third do.	...	...	56
Workshop apprentices	...	...	15
		Total...	170

Examination results.

In the University examinations 23 candidates went up for the First Examination, of whom 15 passed, no less than 6 being placed in the first class. Of these 15, 11 were Hindus, 3 Europeans, and 1 a Portuguese. For the final Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering there were 13 candidates, of whom

8 passed—1 being placed in the first class. Of these 8, 4 were Pársis and 4 Hindus. The candidate who was placed in the first class also obtained the Berkley gold medal for Engineering andEngineering Drawing. He has since been appointed Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department. Of the remaining 7 who passed, one obtained the University Mangaldas Nathubhai Travelling Fellowship, and has in consequence left for Europe, and two others have found employment outside the Public Works Department of this Presidency, the one in Bombay and the other as Local Funds Engineer in Berar.

Overseer Department.

At the final examination of the senior class of the second or Overseer Department, conducted by a committee of engineers, 14 candidates passed out of 21 who presented themselves. The first three on the list will receive appointments from this Government, and the Principal has already been able to secure employment for some of the other members in other provinces. From his report it appears that the graduates and also the overseers turned out by the college, several of whom have now been tested by some years of work, have given satisfaction.

Third and Fourth Departments.

The third department consists of students taught through the vernacular, and trained in the workshops so as to become competent maistries; and the fourth department, which has been added to the college during the year under report, is intended for the training of apprentices as fitters, carpenters, joiners, or smiths. At present 15 apprentices are at work, and the Principal hopes to increase the number when the moulding shop is complete. It is expected that there will be no difficulty in finding employment for these apprentices, as skilled artizans are much in demand. For the support of the class Government has granted a number of stipends, and indigent boys come forward freely for admission. The only difficulty at present appears to be the eagerness of the apprentices to take employment before they are sufficiently trained.

Workshop. A considerable amount of work was done at the workshop during the year for different departments of Government and for private individuals; but the profits are of course small, the work being for the most part executed by apprentices and not by skilled workmen.

Caste or Race of Pupils. The total of 170 students in all departments includes 138 Hindus, 24 Christians, and 8 Párs. The Hindus are mostly Bráhmans attending one of the first three departments. Among the Christians are 18 European or Eurasian boys, of whose conduct and capacities the Principal reports very favourably.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art. Falling off in attendance. The average daily attendance at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art has fallen from 79 to 68, and the Superintendent states that the Ajunta expedition and Mr. Burgess's explorations have affected his returns by drawing off some of his best pupils.

Decorative Painting. In decorative painting Mr. Griffiths reports that he has had 7 pupils under instruction, but that he requires 12 as soon as the Elementary School can supply that number. When the new building is finished, there will be accommodation for a still larger class. Mr. Griffiths also reports that the attendance in his atelier has been irregular, as several of the students employed in the Ajunta expedition have since suffered from fever. But the art experience gained has been of great practical value to the students who have been employed in copying and restoring some of the copies made of the Ajunta paintings.

Architectural Sculpture. In architectural sculpture Mr. Kipling has had 6 scholars and 5 workmen, and his atelier appears to be fully employed. He reports very favourably of the work done during the year, and he adds—"I am confirmed in my belief that the Natives of this country only need encouragement to do something really creditable in sculpture."

Pottery Department. Of the Pottery Department Mr. Terry reports that he has had much success in turning out glazed pots in

imitation of China ware, "used by the Natives for the preservation of ghee, honey, milk, oil, &c.—in fact, for such articles as are damaged by remaining long in contact with copper vessels or which would ooze through unglazed pottery." The results have proved most satisfactory; and Mr. Terry remarks that he is unable to meet the constantly increasing demand for these glazed pots, and that the only difficulty at present is the erection of a permanent kiln.

Annual Examination.

The annual examination of the school was held, as usual, by a committee of examiners carefully selected. The pupils of the Elementary School, numbering 90 students, were arranged in 12 classes, and examined in geometry, perspective, and exercises in drawing of various degrees of difficulty. The examiners awarded 14 prizes, 6 of which were taken by stipendiary pupils of the Decorative and Sculpture Departments. Of all the practical departments the examiners reported favourably.

Sind Engineering School.

The reports of the Haidarábád Engineering School are again unsatisfactory. The number of scholars has fallen from 14 to 9, and the Inspector reports that it is difficult to induce boys to join the school because of the bad results obtained of late years in the annual examination. The school is intended to train Natives of Sind for the subordinate grades of the Public Works Department; and in last year's report it was stated that, although the examination was not satisfactory, 5 out of 15 candidates had been taken by the Public Works Department on probation. In the year now under report the school was examined as usual by a committee of engineers, but out of 8 candidates not one succeeded in getting the minimum required in the essential subject of levelling and surveying, and the committee refused to recommend any students for even temporary employment. The failure is "due to bad instruction and the total want of knowledge of the present master of field work." It has not yet been possible to find a more practical teacher; but an assistant was given him in December, and changes

in the school course have been made in accordance with the recommendations of the committee, so that an improvement is expected during the current year.

DHA'RWA'R FACTORY SCHOOL.

The Collector of Dhárwár has opened an industrial school in connection with his saw-gin factory. The school is intended for the instruction of boys willing to serve as apprentices in the factory, and a number of boys have already been brought together from the different talukas of the collectorate. Out of factory hours these boys attend a vernacular school, and it is hoped that funds will hereafter be available for the pay of a competent drawing master. The aim of the school will be to turn out skilled workmen, and the Collector is sanguine of success. Towards the expense of the institution Government have made a grant of Rs. 2,400; but only a small part of this sum was spent in the year under report, as the preliminary arrangements were not completed till near the close of the year.

HIGH SCHOOLS University Matriculation

The requirements of the University in the entrance or Matriculation Examination regulate the whole school course in English schools, and have a considerable influence on the course prescribed for vernacular schools in so far as that course is preparatory for the higher or English schools. In other words, the subjects of instruction in the first four vernacular standards, and in the whole of the six English standards which must be passed before a boy is considered fit for matriculation, are so arranged as to lead a Native student up to the University entrance standard after eleven years of school work. Other tests can be found and applied with advantage, but as a matter of fact the importance of the entrance examination is such that it is often accepted as the only test of the merits of a school.

Examination results of past and previous years.

The figures showing the results of the Matriculation Examination for the year under report and for the previous year are contrasted as under :—

	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government or State.	Private.	Total.	From Government or State Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors.	Total.	From Government or State Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors.	Total.	Eurasians and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	Pure Europeans.
1872-73.	..	..	..	405	504	..	909	203	175	..	378	28	262	2	72	5	9
1873-74.	24	27	51	445	375	205	1,025	217	108	30	355	24	251	1	73	..	6

Thus in the year under report there was an increase of 116 in the number presented, and a decrease of 23 in the number passed; and in 1872-73 considerably more than one-third of the candidates passed, while in the year under report the proportion was only just over the one-third. If Government and State schools are taken separately, their proportion for 1871-72 is nearly kept up, one passing out of every two candidates from these schools; while the proportion of successful candidates in private schools has fallen from something above one-third to something above one-fourth. But the exact fall here cannot be ascertained, as the returns for 1872-73 do not distinguish between candidates from private schools and pupils supposed to come from private tutors. The return for 1873-74 shows that the proportion of failures among these pupils of private tutors is very high, only one out of each seven candidates having passed the examination. This result is not surprising, as many of these candidates are students who have been refused certi-

ficates by the Government or private schools, and who, not acquiescing in the decision of their teachers, obtain certificates from some friend or acquaintance. Of the 355 who passed in the year under report, 97 passed in Sanskrit, 44 in Latin, 5 in Portuguese, 79 in Maráthi, 100 in Gujaráthi, 16 in Kánarese, 2 in Hindustáni, 8 in Persian, and 4 in Sindhi.

Government or State High Schools.

The high schools returned as Government or State schools passed the numbers shown in the margin. But three of these schools are outside the Presidency, Holkar's School belonging to Indur, and the Akola and Umráwati schools to Berár. Of the remainder, Kolhápur, Rájkot, and Bhauánagar are State schools managed by the Government Department. A State school has lately been opened by the Nawab of Junágarh; but this school did not send up any candidates for matriculation. The new school at Shikárpur in Sind and the Alfred School in Kachh are also unrepresented in the list of successful schools.

55 Elphinstone.	4 Poona Civil Engineering College.
29 Poona.	4 Násik.
18 Ratnágiri.	4 Karáchi.
15 Ahmedábád.	3 Nariad.
13 Surat.	3 Haidarábád.
12 Kolhápur.	3 Broach.
12 Belgaum.	3 Ahmadnagar.
12 Dhárwár.	3 Akola.
6 Rájkot.	1 Bhauánagar.
6 Sátára.	1 Umráwati.
5 Dhulia.	
5 Holkar's School.	

The returns for all high schools connected with Government show a decrease of 19 scholars, notwithstanding an increase of 2 schools. And the averages of attendance in the Government schools are either stationary or lower than in the previous year. Many of the masters of Government schools complain that the number of aided schools affects their attendance returns. The masters of Ahmedábád and Kolhápur add that the commercial value of an English education is not considered to be as high as it was some years ago; and from Karáchi and other trading towns the complaint comes that English is not appreciated by the business classes, and

is only sought by boys desirous of Goverument service. On the other hand the examination returns of the Inspectors generally show increased efficiency in the Government schools : large grants are received by the aided schools, and the number of candidates for matriculation shows a steady increase year by year. There is also no doubt that the number of unrecognized schools and of private tutors is yearly increasing with the number of educated men sent out from the colleges ; and petitions in favour of the establishment of a Government or aided high school have lately been received from 3 of the 5 zillah towns as yet unprovided with such institutions.

Private High Schools.

Of the private schools which passed candidates in the matriculation, those named in the margin are intended for European and Eurasian children. St. Mary's has passed two more than the number recorded in 1872-73, while the Poona School has remained stationary, and the Scottish School has fallen off. The Panchgani School appears in the list for the first time. The other private schools fall into two classes, as they are maintained by Missionary Societies or started by Native teachers.

23 St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
5 Bishop's High School, Poona.
3 Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla.
1 Panchgani School.

Mission Schools.

In the matriculation the Mission schools passed the number shown in the margin. The managers of some of these schools have entered into an understanding with the Government schools so as to prevent capricious changes on the part of pupils ; and it would be for the general benefit of all concerned if similar arrangements could be made in all cases of competition between rival schools.

5 General Assembly, Bombay.
5 Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
4 Free General Assembly Bombay.
4 Sháranpur Mission.
3 Poona Free Church Mission.
2 Surat Mission.
2 Haidarábád Mission.
1 Ahmedábád Mission.
1 Karáchi Mission.

Private Schools.

The number of schools started by Natives who adopt teaching as a profession yearly increases, and the results

started by Natives.

obtained by these private schools in the Matriculation Examination are respectable; although with pupils migrating from school to school it is not always possible to say what credit is exactly due to each school. Of the private schools mentioned in the margin the first-named school is an independent school, chiefly attended by the sons of Pársi merchants, who are able and willing to pay high fees for instruction. Of the other schools, the two called after Sir Kávasji Jehángir are inspected only; while the remaining schools received Government grants according to results, except the Pársi Benevolent Institution, which, as a charitable school, receives a large fixed grant.

13 Bombay Proprietary.
7 Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay
7 Bábá Gokhale's, Poona.
5 Bombay Private School.
4 Bombay Chandanvadi High School.
3 Bombay High School.
3 Sir Kávasji Jehángir Nowsári Zoroastrian Madressá.
2 Fort High School.
2 Sir Kávasji Jehángir Gándevi Madressá.
2 Native English School, Poona.
1 Poona Native Institution.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

Decrease in number.

Under middle class schools the returns for the whole Presidency show a decrease of 12 schools and 30 scholars. The decrease is due to the closing of some of the smaller Government schools, where the attendance of pupils was below the mark. The aided and inspected middle class schools show an increase, and nearly make up for the loss in Government schools.

Government Middle Class Schools

The Government schools of this class are divided into two grades according to their size and importance. The schools of the first grade are borne upon the Provincial Budget; while the second grade schools, which are generally small English classes attached to vernacular schools, are supported out of popular contributions and fee receipts. The decrease in the number has been noticed above. Otherwise the reports are generally favourable, and the efficiency of the remaining schools appears on the whole to have increased. An exception has to be made in the case of the second grade schools of the Northern Division, the examination returns for which are not satisfactory. The In-

spector suggests that the funds spent on these schools might more usefully be expended on scholarships at first grade schools, and the suggestion seems worthy of the attention of the municipal committees concerned.

VERNACULAR BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Increase in number.

The number of vernacular schools for boys now amounts to 3,682 schools with 191,730 scholars, the increase of the year being 87 schools and 9,583 scholars. These figures may be divided as under :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of Schools.	Increase of Scholars.
Government	3,176	1,69,218	39	7,272
Aided	108	6,992	14	897
Inspected	398	15,520	34	1,414
Total...	3,682	1,91,730	87	9,583

The Local Cess.

Towards the expenses of the Government vernacular schools the State makes a contribution of about two lakhs yearly. This sum is divided between the different subdivisions, and credited to the various district funds. Some of the large towns such as Bombay and Surat, and many of the Sind municipalities, pay yearly grants, which with a fair share of the Government grant cover the cost of their schools. But outside the boundaries of these towns the main support of vernacular education is the local cess fund, which in the year under report bore an expenditure of Rs. 8,15,919. The number of scholars in these cess schools, with the proportion which the children of cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls, is shown below :—

	Second grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools or Vernacular Schools with English Classes.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total number on rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total number on rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Central Division	825	497	60	45,518	31,690	69
North-East Division ...	956	528	55	30,416	18,626	61
Northern Division... ...	99	53	53	40,281	25,721	63
Southern Division... ...	1,327	711	53	21,964	14,104	64
Sind	1,168	42	3	10,818	348	3
Total...	4,375	1,831	41	1,48,997	90,489	60

As the cess-payers or owners do not always cultivate their land themselves, the number of cess-payers must not be taken to represent the number of children of the agricultural class who attend school. Of the number of these agricultural children under instruction it would be difficult to get trustworthy returns: and for the present it must be enough to state that the rules regarding fees in cess schools are as liberal as they can be made. The children of cess-payers pay a monthly fee of half an anna, while for other children the usual fee is two annas. In addition, poor boys are admitted free up to a maximum of 20 per cent. on the whole number of boys in a school.

Extension of Cess Schools hindered by want of funds.

The Director of Public Instruction states that for the extension of the system of cess schools throughout the districts and for the improvement of existing schools further funds are required; and he is of opinion that this assistance can best be given by a small annual increase to the Provincial grant until the limit fixed by the Government of India is reached, and the grant is equal to half the revenue from local sources. But during the year under report the district funds suffered a loss of Rs. 40,000 in consequence of the order prohibiting the levy of the cess on the excise revenue; and although the Government of India have now consented to

make good this loss by increasing the Provincial grant, still the expenditure in some districts was so closely up to the revenue that, on receipt of the first order, immediate steps had to be taken to effect retrenchments, and several schools were reduced or altogether closed.

Increase how distributed.

The increase already shown under Government vernacular schools is divided between the several divisions as under :—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
Central Division	17	1,775
North-East Division	10	751
Northern Division	56	5,528
Southern Division	16	897
Sind	...	632
	99	9,583
Deduct nominal decrease of schools in Sind	12	...
Net increase ...	87	9,583

The decrease in Sind is called nominal because departments of schools, as Hindu-Sindhi classes, are no longer shown separately, but included in the returns of the English or Arabic-Sindhi schools to which they are attached.

Night Schools.

The figures for night schools have been included under vernacular schools. The separate returns for this class of schools show a decrease of 3 schools and 385 scholars. In last year's report doubts were expressed as to the efficiency of night schools, and a small monthly fee is now to be levied as a test of the sincerity of those who attend. Arrangements are also to be made, so that the interest of the teachers may be secured for their work, and when this is done, the schools can be left to work out their fate. Among Native gentlemen there is evidently a desire to give the system a trial, and two schools have lately been started in Bombay without any assistance from Government. In Sind the night schools are said to be doing good in

a humble way, especially among the Mahomedan artizans. The schools are established in the large towns ; and out of 223 pupils, 149, or two-thirds, are Mahomedans, whereas in the ordinary vernacular boys' schools less than one-third of the pupils are Mahomedans.

Schools for Mahomedans.

The schools for Mahomedans have also been included in the figures for vernacular schools. The separate returns show that besides Anglo-Hindustáni schools there are 26 Urdu schools or classes for Mahomedans in the Central Division, 28 in the North-East Division, 31 in the Northern Division, and 18 in the Southern Division. The Inspectors remark that there is absolutely no desire for education amongst the masses of the Mahomedan population, and that where any such desire exists it is ordinarily contented by the acquisition of a little power of reading or reciting the Koran. It is also difficult to get teachers, and the men selected for training have to be taught from the very beginning. Further, in the 26 Urdu schools of the Central Division there are only 928 scholars, while there are no less than 1,917 Mahomedans studying in the ordinary Maráthi or Gujaráthi schools of the division. The same is the case in the Northern Division. The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that, except in a few localities, the study of Urdu is a sentiment only ; and that while the business of life is carried on in one or other of the western vernaculars, it will be a sufficient concession to that sentiment to train Mahomedans in the ordinary training college course, with the addition of Urdu reading and writing, and to appoint these men to the Maráthi or Gujaráthi schools in Mahomedan villages. This plan has been adopted in the Northern Division and has had the effect of increasing the number of Mahomedan pupils by 1,139.

Grants to Private Schools in Sind.

In Sind, however, there are many private schools attached to the mosques, and rules have now been published under which the teachers in these schools can obtain grants for boys taught Sindhi reading and writing, arithmetic, geography, and Persian. Under these rules instruction in

Sindhi is compulsory; but after a boy has passed in this subject the master can present him for grants under such other headings as he may choose. The rules are offered to schools established in villages which are without Government schools, and the moolas have been informed that it rests with them to ask for the yearly examination and money grant on these simple conditions.

Apathy of Mahomedans.

In all the Sind schools, and in the most important of the higher schools throughout the Presidency, provision has now been made for the teaching of Persian; but as yet the Mahomedans have not shown much inclination to take advantage of the opportunities offered them. Even in Sind, where the Musalman population is so much in excess of the people of other denominations, the number of Mahomedans attending our schools is not quite half that of Hindus; and the figures given in Appendix (VII.—A 2) show that few Mahomedans attend any of the colleges or schools of the higher class.

Female Schools.

The number of girls' schools entirely supported by Government is 171 schools with 7,217 scholars, the decrease of the year being 13 schools and 97 scholars. The cost of these Government schools is returned at Rs. 46,171. The number of schools in the Central Division remains the same as in the previous year; but the attendance rose from 1,131 to 1,231 in consequence of a notice that the district committees would close all schools where the attendance fell below 50. The cost of these schools was Rs. 9,776, and the Inspector doubts whether the expenditure is "advisable, while education for boys is still so much wanted." On the other hand the committees are generally in favour of continuing the schools, and the mere habit of going to school may, if cultivated, lead to something better hereafter. Native gentlemen at times evince considerable interest in these institutions. In particular the Belgaum school is maintained at the sole cost of the municipality, and in Bombay Mr. S. S. Bengali makes a large monthly subscription for the support of the Government Gujarathi school,

which is now under a mistress with female assistants. In the Northern Division 5 schools were reduced, but the number of girls presented for examination rose from 1,027 to 1,169, and the number passed from 379 to 451. In the other divisions there is little change, except that in Sind, as in Gujarát, the closing of some 6 inefficient schools was accompanied by an increase in the number of pupils presented for examination. The schools which were closed have since been re-opened by the *Akhunds*, and will be eligible for grants-in-aid.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.

The number of Government institutions for the training of masters is 7 colleges and schools, as shown in the margin, with 510 students. Throughout the Presidency the proportion of trained teachers is increasing, and numbers of untrained men have been displaced by those who have passed at these schools and colleges. In Káthiawár new schools have been opened at the rate of 50 or 60 a year, while the Rájkot Training School turned out only from 14 to 18 certificated masters a year. But the school has now been enlarged and entirely reorganized; and, though the result will not be perceptible until the lapse of two or three years, it can hardly fail to be successful. The rates for the part payment of trained masters by results have also worked well. The maximum allowance hitherto drawn under them, in addition to fixed pay, is Rs. 21½, the average is Rs. 4-10-0, *per mensem*. The only place where the rules have not yet been put in force is the Southern Division; they will be introduced along with other changes which are required when the college is moved from Belgaum to Dhárwár on the completion of the new building.

Poona College.
Dhulia School.
Ahmedábád Training College.
Rájkot Training School.
Dhárwár Training School.
Belgaum College.
Sind School.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.

Alexandra Institution.

It is a matter for regret that training schools for mistresses, on which the progress of female education so thoroughly depends, have not been generally successful. Of the Alexandra Institution the Inspector writes:—

"There were six Government scholars attending the institution at the commencement of the year. These were most irregular in their attendance, and the Head Mistress appeared quite unable to check their irregularity." Three of these six afterwards absented themselves altogether; the other three were examined and found to be qualified in English, but very backward in the vernacular. In order to give them a chance of improving in this essential point the Inspector was requested to attach them as assistants to Gujaráthi schools under female teachers. But the girls will not leave Bombay, and there is only one Government girls' school in the island; while the private schools do not appear to be desirous of employing the teachers trained by Government. Under these circumstances there is no choice but to close the Bombay class at the end of the year, and to rely upon the Poona and Ahmedábád schools, the pupils of which will serve in any part of the Presidency.

Poona School.

The report of the Poona school is favourable—four women having passed out and accepted employment in the city schools, where they will work for a time under the close supervision of Mrs. Mitchell. By this arrangement two of the teachers who passed in previous years, and who had been working in Poona under Mrs. Mitchell, were set free for employment at outstations. Until the women have proved themselves to be capable and industrious, great caution is necessary in arranging their work and responsibilities; for in the report of the Northern Division it is noted that the female teachers placed in charge of an aided school at Ahmedábád nearly ruined it, and had to be replaced by male teachers.

Ahmedabád School.

The Female Training School at Ahmedábád did not send out any teacher this year. No final examination could be held as in 1872-73, as no pupil was far enough advanced to enter on the Normal School course. In November 1873 six women were allowed to begin the first year's course.

Sind School.

Of the Sind school there is as yet little to report. Nine scholars attend; and the Ráo Sáheb Pribdás Anundrám

speaks favourably of the progress made. But there appears to be some difficulty in enforcing regular attendance, and in retaining the pupils for a regular course of instruction.

AIDED SCHOOLS. Increase shown.

The number of aided schools is shown in the table in the Appendix (VII.—A 2) as 187 schools with 16,348 scholars, the increase of the year being 14 schools and 1,700 scholars.

Expenditure and grants.

The expenditure from the private funds of these institutions is returned at Rs. 3,60,637-10-7, and the grants paid by Government were—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Grants according to results	70,937	0	8
Fixed grants	31,332	15	11
Total...	1,02,270	0	7

Grants according to results and fixed grants.

The grants according to results show an increase of Rs. 6,500 over the payments for the previous year, while the fixed grants show a nominal decrease of Rs. 13,000, caused by the transfer of the School of Art to the Provincial Budget. The institutions still receiving fixed grants are :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools (European)	5,280	0	0
Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution (English and Gujaráthi)	6,000	0	0
Rastamji Jamsetji Gujaráthi Schools..	2,260	0	0
David Sassoon's Reformatory ...	12,687	11	9
Alexandra Institution (Native Girls' School)	4,862	4	2
Indigenous Schools in Bombay and Nâsik	243	0	0
Total...	31,332	15	11

The first four of these are charitable institutions under Government inspection; while the Alexandra Institution receives a grant on condition of completing the education of the students already mentioned under Training Schools for

Mistresses. The grant to indigenous schools in the towns of Bombay and Násik is given without examination under standards.

The grant according to results was divided between 102 schools as under:— Grants according to results how distributed.

	European	Missionary.	Native.	Amount of Grant.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges	.....	2	.....	1,200	0	0
High Schools	7	8	5	40,128	0	0
Middle Class	11	11	3	16,182	0	8
Lower do.	.....	27	6	4,017	8	0
Girls' Schools	7	7	8	9,409	8	0
Total...	25	55	22	70,937	0	8

The colleges, most of the high schools, and some of the middle class schools have been mentioned already in connection with the University examinations.

The Missionary schools and the private schools kept by Natives are chiefly in the large towns—the Missionaries having the larger number of pupils, except in the case of girls' schools. Of the Missionary establishments the primary schools are specially useful, as maintained from motives of charity, and as providing for the instruction of indigent children of the lower castes. Missionary Schools, and Private Schools kept by Natives.

The schools for Europeans, which are also in the large towns, provide for the education of the whole European and Eurasian population. From the table in the Appendix (VII.—A 2) it will be seen that 869 pure Europeans attend these schools, while only 5 attend Government schools of the same class. The average attendance in these European schools was 1,385, and the cost to Government Rs. 22,031. Schools for Europeans.

Besides the grants to indigenous schools in the towns of Bombay and Násik, small grants were paid from Local Funds to other schools in the Mofussil. These schools numbered 46 in the Central Division, 11 in the North-East Indigenous Schools.

Division, and 6 in the Northern Division. In the Southern Division and in some parts of the Central Division the indigenous schools have died out and given place to the cess schools, but in Bombay and Poona and in the North-East Division many have remained, although they are altering their system and approaching the Government model. In the Northern Division the indigenous schools retain their old character, and do not care for Government assistance.

Schools in Native States.

The progress of education in the several Native States has already been noticed along with the other prominent facts of their internal administration in the section on our Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs. It only remains to show in a tabular form the amount expended by each on schools during the past year, and the extent to which the Educational Department of this Government is concerned with them. For this purpose the following statement is here given :—

(1).—Expenditure from funds administered by officers of the Government Department for Education—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Northern Division.	Panch Mahâls and Rewa Kántha.	1,119	7	10
	Káthiáwár	1,24,547	10	3
	Máhi Kántha and Páhlanpur	2,636	1	7
	Total...	1,28,303	3	8

(2).—* Expenditure on schools not administered by the Department, but under inspection—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division.	Sáwant Wári	11,105	5	0
Northern Division	Káthiáwár	1,05,106	11	4
	Rewa Kántha	18,133	10	7
	Máhi Kántha	12,028	6	10
	Páhlanpur	6,362	5	8
	Kachh	76,761	8	1
	Cambay	927	2	5

* The returns are not complete.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Southern Division	Kolhápur	65,154	10	11
	Miráj	7,064	7	2
	Mudhol	7,646	0	3
	Sángli	13,954	10	6
	Jamkhandi	2,932	12	2
	Total...	3,27,177	10	11
	Grand Total...	4,55,480	14	7

In addition to the figures given above there was expenditure in the Baroda, Jinjira, and other States, for which no official returns have been received.

The education of some young Chiefs has likewise been spoken of in the section above referred to; but the following interesting facts may be added, as showing more generally the steps taken and the progress made in this important matter during the year under report. The Chief of Sáwant Wári and the Pant Sachev of Bhor, who are wards of Government, have continued under the care of the tutors selected for them. The Sáwant Wári Chief is said to have made good progress, and, as has already been mentioned, has had the advantage of mixing with companions of his own age during a long visit which he paid to Kolhápur. Of the progress made by the Pant Sachev the reports are less satisfactory. A third ward of Government, the Chief of Jawár, is still attending the Poona High School, and is making fair progress in English, although he is backward in other subjects. The Chiefs of Phaltan and Aundh have made arrangements for the education of their sons, and the results are said to be satisfactory. One of the Deccan Sirdárs attends the Poona City School; and six boys, the sons of Jághirdárs, are returned as pupils in the Government English schools at Ahmadnagar and Dhulia. The most intelligent of these six boys comes from the Nizám's country. In Kolhápur, as previously stated, the Máhárájá attends the Anglo-Vernacular school, and the Political Agent has brought together four other young Chiefs to be educated with the Máhárájá, under the supervision of the Assist-

The education of Chiefs and Minors.

ant to the Agency. There are also 68 boys, the sons of Inámdárs, attending the Kolhápur schools. At Dhárwár the Nawáb of Sávanur attends the Government Marátha school; and at Belgaum three boys of some rank attend the English school. Two other schools in the Southern Division were attended by the sons of Jághirdárs, one of whom lately joined the Deccan College after passing the Matriculation Examination. In the Ahmedábád and Broach Districts the sons of several people of rank are said to attend the Government schools; and in the Rewa Kántha the sons of the Thákurs of Rámpur, Mándva, Naswádi, Ohora, Vajaria, Pálásni, Bhilodia, Agár, Sihora, and Cháliár, and of their Bháyáds attend the schools of their villages; while the Kumvárs of Chota Udepur and Nádodi are under private tuition. The Kumvár of Dharampur has also been under a private tutor selected by the Collector of Surat. Many other Chiefs of Gujarát are in the Rájkumár College or the Talukdári School, which are specially noticed below. It has already been stated that the Ráo of Kacch has appointed a tutor for his children, and that the Kumvár and also the daughter of the Ráo have made considerable progress. The Inspector also mentions that 19 of the Jádeja Bháyáds were examined during the year, and that he has received a favourable account of the progress made by a daughter of the Ráná of Ghedi. In Sind the grandsons of His Highness Mir Shere Mahomed, K.C.S.I., were examined by the Inspector, who recommended that the services of a fresh tutor should be secured, as the boys, though intelligent, had not made the progress which might have been expected.

Rájkumár College.

The report of the Rájkumár College shows an increase of 7 pupils during the year—12 new boys having joined, against 5 pupils withdrawn. This increase is more than the increase in any previous year, the number on the rolls since the opening of the college being—

	Number of Pupils.
April 1871	12
„ 1872	17
„ 1873	22
„ 1874	29

The college owes its origin to the liberality of the Káthiáwár Chiefs; but its usefulness is becoming extended beyond the limits of the province, as 5 of the new boys who joined in 1873-74 came from outlying States in the Rewa Kántha, the Mewa Kántha, or Páhlanpur. In noticing this fact Government issued an order, which will strengthen the college :—

"The Rájkumár College should be considered the regular place of education for the Chiefs of the whole of Gujarát, and for such of their Bháyád as can afford it; and His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that, unless there is any special reason to the contrary, minor Chiefs who are wards of Government should be sent to the college at the age of nine years. There can be no doubt that the training that the boys will thus receive will be a real benefit, not only to themselves, but to the States they will afterwards be called upon to administer; and the Political Officers should use their best influence to the same end with those Chiefs who have sons, so that the boys not under the immediate control of Government may also be sent about the same age."

Of the progress made by the boys in their studies the reports are very favourable. The strength of the college staff has lately been increased by the addition of a competent teacher of Hindustáni and Persian; and provision has also been made for interesting lectures on physics and chemistry. The general conduct of the boys is reported to be good, and a healthy and manly spirit appears to be encouraged by the college rules. His Excellency in Council has commended the Principal and the Vice-Principal, who was in charge of the college for more than two months, for their efficient management of the college, and for the general progress made during the year. His Excellency also noticed the two chief difficulties of the college—the early withdrawal of pupils on their marriage, and the need of an endowment fund to secure the financial position and to extend the usefulness of the institution—

"It is unfortunately the custom at present for young Chiefs to marry at an early age; but a boy's marriage need not interfere with his course of study, and His Excellency in Council

would lay it down, as a general rule, that the college education should be continued to the age of 18. After leaving college it would be well that the young Chiefs should see something of the other parts of India; and a year spent in travelling would be in every way desirable towards completing their education. 21 has been fixed by Government as the ordinary age of political majority, when the estate may be handed over to the management of a young Chief.

"Reverting to the affairs of the college, it is very important to consider the financial side of the question. Through the liberality of His Highness Tukhut Singhji, of Bhaunagar, a beginning has been made in forming an endowment fund. And it is hoped that other Chiefs may follow this good example. But it must be borne in mind that the institution now depends for its maintenance entirely upon the fees received from the pupils, so that a prudent economy should be exercised, and fresh expenses should not be incurred without careful consideration. In order that Government may be able to estimate how far the present number of pupils and consequently the existing income is likely to be maintained, each of the Political Agents in Gujarát should forward a statement showing, for the next five years, what boys will in each year reach an age suitable for joining the college. It is important that the fees should not be so high as to exclude boys in other respects suitable by birth and position. And Government regret to observe that in two instances boys have been removed on the expenses being found too heavy for them. But it is hoped that those darbárs that can afford it will occasionally assist promising boys among their Bhayád so as to enable them to attend the college. For it would manifestly be for the credit, as well as for the advantage, of a young Chief to have about him educated young kinsmen as his companions and advisers."

The liberal gift of His Highness Tukhut Singhji, mentioned in the last paragraph, was a present of Rs. 30,000 on his leaving the college after a residence of more than three years. Tukhut Singhji was the first pupil who entered the college

in 1871, and throughout his career his conduct and influence have always been very good, and he is remembered among his school-fellows with sincere esteem.

Talukdári School, Ahmedábád.

A more precise and definite aim has been given to the Talukdári school by the introduction of the Government standards; and a sound education in the vernacular is in future to be the first object of the school. After the first four vernacular standards have been completed, the best pupils will be allowed to take up English as an extra subject, and those who succeed in the study of English, will be sent to the Government high school for further instruction. It is hoped that a spirit of emulation may thus be encouraged. At present the chief difficulties of the school are the tendency of the pupils to overstay leave, and the inequality of the classes under instruction. The assistance of the Settlement Officer may succeed in lessening or removing the first; and to meet the second difficulty, which is equally felt by the Rájkumár College, arrangements have been made for the strengthening of the teaching staff.

Buildings.

The expenditure on buildings and repairs shown in Appendix (VII.—A 1) amounts to Rs. 3,73,531-4-3. This sum includes Rs. 1,54,915-0-3 on account of buildings in Native States, and paid for out of the revenues of the States concerned. The balance is the expenditure from Government funds, which was distributed as under :—

	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
95 new Buildings ...	10,310 0 2	1,61,562 12 2	1,71,872 12 4
Do. Grants-in-aid.	7,000 0 0	.....	7,000 0 0
Repairs	3,533 12 7	36,209 11 1	39,743 7 8
Total...	20,843 12 9	1,97,772 7 3	2,18,616 4 0
Add expenditure from the Public Works Department (Provincial) Budget, and not included in the table of educational expenditure—			
Repairs to colleges and other buildings			12,010 8 8
Minor works for colleges, &c.			2,271 6 2
*Larger works			2,91,278 8 6
Total Public Works Department Budget...			3,05,560 7 4
Grand Total...			5,24,176 11 4

The expenditure from the funds of Native States was chiefly on account of middle class and lower schools, the only high schools included being the Kolhápur High School and the Kacch High School at Mandavi. Of the expenditure shown against Government funds the amount provided in the Public Works Budget was mainly on account of colleges and high schools, while the sums disbursed from the educational budget were chiefly spent upon lower or primary schools.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Supply of School Books.

The net cost of the depôts maintained for the regular supply of cheap school books was Rs. 21,971-13-10, including a large expenditure for the purchase and setting up of Sindhi printing presses. The value of the books sold was Rs. 1,31,218-0-9.

Vernacular Committees and Translators.

References to the four vernacular committees have been frequent, and during the last portion of the year under

	Rs. a. p.
*University Senate Hall, Bombay	1,37,020 15 8
University Library and Clock-tower, Bombay ...	73,625 5 7
Elphinstone High School	67,264 5 1
Workshops for the Engineering College	8,322 13 3
Printing Press Building Fund.	5,045 0 11
Total...	2,91,178 8 6

report the translators have had more work than usual, as the various recommendations of the book committee appointed by the Government of India necessitated the revision of many school books and the preparation of several new text books. The advice of the gentlemen who kindly consent to serve on the committees is most valuable, and with this assistance the Educational Department will be able to effect improvements in the books sanctioned for school use. But the preparation of suitable text books is every where a difficult matter, and time and combined and patient labour are required for the successful completion of the task.

Dakshina Fund.

The expenditure from the Dakshina Fund amounted to Rs. 20,381-13-0, and included the following charges :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to Bráhmans...	3,597	2	6
Allowances to teachers and students. ...	12,985	7	4
Rewards to authors...	1,035	0	0
Prize Committee, Examiner, and Accountant	2,764	3	2
Total...	20,381	13	0

The sums entered as allowances to Bráhmans were paid at Poona and Násik ; and the charges for teachers and students were paid in the arts colleges of Poona and Bombay, and in the Poona training colleges and girls' schools. The rewards to authors were given for compositions in Maráthi prose and verse.

Encouragement and Gratis Fund.

The expenditure on account of the funds for the encouragement of literature and for the presentation of books gratis was larger than usual, owing to the payment of Rs. 9,600 for the second volume of Tukárám's Abhangs, ordered some years back. The total expenditure was Rs. 22,307-7-3. The college and many of the school libraries were presented with copies of such new works as were likely to be of use. Copies were also sent to the various libraries registered

throughout the country as worthy of such assistance. The number of these libraries is now—

Central Division	20
North-East Division	5
Northern Division	23
Southern Division	9
Sind	5
Total	62

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Expenditure.

The charges on account of the establishment of the Keeper of the Catalogue and Reporter on the Native Press amounted to Rs. 6,073-8-7, or Rs. 1,650-13-1 less than the expenditure reported last year. This decrease is caused by the omission of charges for printing done by the Government Central Press.

LITERATURE. Number of Publications

The number of works entered in the catalogue of 1873 shows an increase of 97 over the total of the previous year, the figures for the two years being:—

	1872.	1873.
Books	380	437
Pamphlets	12	19
Periodicals	83	117
Miscellaneous	7	6
	482	579

Language used.

Of these 579 works, 480 were written in one language, and 99 in two, three, or four languages. Of the works written in one language, Maráthi and Gujaráthi claim more than two-thirds, the other two vernaculars of the Presidency —Kánarese and Sindhi—being feebly represented. The exact figures are—Maráthi 168, Gujaráthi 166, English 82, Sanskrit 26, Hindustáni 20, Kánarese 9, Portuguese 4, and Persian 2. Arabic, Sindhi and Kacchi had each one work only. The works written in two or more languages are chiefly school books or works of a devotional character. In this class Latin, Zend, Mugadhi, and Márwári were repre-

sented, in addition to the languages already named. But the most common combinations were Maráthi or Gujaráthi with English or Sanskrit.

Place of publication.

From the returns it appears that there were 83 presses at work during the year, the town of Bombay standing first with more than half of the whole number; while the Kánarese Districts and Sind are far behind Gujarát and the Maráthi Districts. Thus Bombay with 45 presses issued 365 works, Gujarát with 18 presses issued 98, and the Maráthi Districts with 15 presses issued 109. On the other hand the Kánarese Collectorates show only 3 presses with 15 works, and Sind with two presses produced only four publications. The returns also show that printing is fast superseding lithography; only 74 works being lithographed in 1873 against 92 in a smaller total for the previous year.

Original Works.

Of the whole number of publications in 1873 more than half, or 336, are returned as *original*, 55 as *translations*, and 188 as *republications*. Again, one-fourth, or 149, are *educational*, against 430 non-educational works. The number of educational works exceeds the number for the previous year by 52, and this increase under *education* accounts for more than half of the whole increase of the year.

Classified by subject.

According to the matter of the works, *Biography* has 5, the *Drama* 8, *Fiction* 40, *History* 29, *Languages* 84, *Law* 16, *Medicine* 6, *Poetry* 95, *Politics* 2, *Philosophy* (*including Mental and Moral Science*) 17, *Religion* 69, *Science* (*Mathematical and Mechanical*) 20, *Science* (*Natural*) 12, *Voyages and Travels* 1, and *Miscellaneous* 175. This list, compared with that for the previous year, shows a large increase under *Languages, Fiction, History, Religion,* and *Miscellaneous;* and some advance in *Science* (*Mathematical*) and *Philosophy*. Under other heads little change is seen, except a decrease under the *Drama, Poetry,* and *Science* (*Natural*). These figures serve to indicate the direction of literary taste influenced in some measure by the Government system of education. But a more true idea of the

state of vernacular literature will be given if we omit from the list all school books, all publications in European languages, and all translations and reproductions. After these deductions have been made there remain only 217 works in one or other of the oriental languages to represent the original thought of the Presidency. In these 217 works are included 108 pamphlets and periodicals falling under the head of *Miscellaneous*. Of the remainder, *Poetry* and *Religion* take each 35 works, and *Fiction* 18. The other headings have 21 works between them, the *Drama* claiming 6, *Law* 4, *Languages* 3, *Biography*, *Medicine*, and *Philosophy* 2 each, and *History* and *Politics* 1 each: while the columns for *Science* and *Travels* are altogether bare.

Bombay Sanskrit Series.

The Bombay Sanskrit series edited by Dr. Bühler and Dr. Kielhorn has been enriched by three new numbers published during the year. Two of these contain new critical editions of works which have been published both in India and in Europe, and the third is the last number of Dr. Kielhorn's edition of Nâgojî-bhatta's difficult and famous grammatical work.

Search for Sanskrit MSS.

Dr. Bühler went on a three months' tour in Rájputána to search for Sanskrit MSS., and visited Jodhpur, Jesálmir, Bikaner, and Bhátner. He appears to have been particularly successful in Jesálmir and Bikaner. In the former town he gained access to the ancient library of the Oswál Jainas which enjoys a great reputation among Native scholars on account of its supposed extent and importance. Dr. Bühler says regarding it:—"The MSS. which are now found in the Bhandâr belong to three classes. The first consists of palm-leaf MSS., the oldest of which is dated Samvat 1160, or A.D. 1104, while the youngest belongs to the beginning of the 15th century. To the second class belong a number of very old and beautiful paper MSS. dating from the 14th and 15th centuries, which, according to the special lists accompanying them, are Native offerings given by rich pilgrims. The third class contains modern paper MSS. which formerly were the property of monks who died at Jesálmir without spiritual descendants.

"It might be expected that a Jaina collection like the Jesálmir Brihajjûânakosha (great store-house of learning) would be composed entirely of religious books of the sect to which it belongs. But that is by no means the case. Fully one-third of the MSS. contain Bráhmanical or profane works by Jaina authors."

Dr. Bühler has made arrangements to obtain copies of all the important new works found in this library. He thinks also that careful collations of all the old Bráhmanical MSS. should be made, as the present editions are based on much later and less trustworthy MSS. The total number of MSS. copied or purchased in Rájputána is upwards of two hundred. Besides, thirty MSS. have been acquired in Gujarát; several of these have been lent to Sanskritists in India and in Europe; and Dr. Bühler has an edition of the Vikramânhakâvya in the press.

THE PRESS. Number of Papers.

Omitting the English newspapers of Bombay and Poona and the five school papers patronized by the Educational Department, the Reporter returns 51 papers on his list for 1873-74. The figure for the previous year was 52; but 10 papers expired during the year under report, and only 9 new ones were started.

Language used.

Of these 51 papers, 29 are Maráthi and 21 Gujaráthi. In Hindustáni there is one paper, but Kánarese and Sindhi are still unrepresented, except for the school papers already mentioned. Three of the Gujaráthi and four of the Maráthi papers regularly contain English articles and extracts, and nine other Maráthi papers occasionally print English matter.

Printed or lithographed.

The more important papers, or those published in the larger towns, are generally printed; while the less important papers to the number of 20 are lithographed.

Time of issue.

The three oldest Gujaráthi papers printed in Bombay are dailies; but all other papers on the Reporter's list appears once a week, with the exception of two Maráthi papers, which have two issues a week, and one Gujaráthi paper, which gives mercantile news for Indian residents in China, and is published so as to be ready for the fortnightly China Mail.

Place of publication.

Of the Maráthi papers Bombay has 6; Sátára 4; Poona and Tanna 3 each; Ratnágiri, Dhárwár and Sholápur 2 each; and Belgaum, Ahmadnagar, Dhulia, Alibág, Násik, Kaládgi, and Jamkhandi 1 each. Of the Gujaráthi papers nine are published in Bombay, and nine others are equally divided between Ahmedábád, Surat, and Kaira. Karáchi, Broach, and Rájkot have each one Gujaráthi paper. The Hindustáni paper is published in Bombay. The only zillah towns which remain without a paper are Kairwar, Shikárpur, and Haidarábád.

Prices and Edition.

The Gujaráthi daily papers, which are all of many years' standing, cost from 18 to 21 rupees per annum. For a weekly paper the highest price is Rs. 12, while the lowest is 13 annas, or 3 pies a copy. Many of the cheapest papers cannot be remunerative, and must be kept up for other reasons than the desire of profit; but, besides these inferior publications, there are several papers of old standing, 13 being more than 10 years old and 11 others having passed their twentieth year. Of the editors employed on these vernacular papers, 28 are Dekkani Hindus, 12 Gujaráthis, and 9 Pársis. One Mahomedan and one European are also returned in the list.

Character of the Press.

Of the papers entered in the Reporter's list, one is devoted to the extension of Christianity, and two are organs of the theistic association called the Prárthana Samáj. Of the others one is an illustrated paper in imitation of *Punch*, and several devote most of their space to information on trade and commerce. Some of the Mofussil papers occupy themselves chiefly with acrimonious articles and correspondence on the actions of Government officials of all grades and on suits pending in the local courts. The Gujaráthi papers were also generally taken up with discussions on the trial and defence of Pestonji Dinsha, the Towers of Silence case, the Mahomedan riots, and the Mhowa Mahajan case. In many papers complaints about the management of railways, the revision of the land settlement, and the decay of Indian arts and manufactures have been as frequent as usual. On this last subject

many suggestions have been offered for the revival of industrial arts, or for the introduction of new processes of manufacture; and the increasing attention paid to the subject may be a sign of a growing feeling that fresh outlets are required for labour and for accumulations of capital. A new subject for discussion has been given by the proceedings of the Finance Committee, and many suggestions have been offered as to the grievances which should be put before the Committee, and the manner in which witnesses should be selected and brought forward for examination. Much unfavourable comment has also been given to the various Bills before the Local Council, and to the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill before the Imperial Legislature; and the refusal of the Bombay Council to receive petitions in the vernacular was also commented on. On the other hand the abolition of the income tax and the appointment of a Native judge to the High Court were measures which were received with satisfaction; and the action of Government with regard to the Bengal Famine has been generally praised, although in connection with this subject the camp at Chinchwad was denounced as an ill-timed expense. The administration of the States of Káthiáwár, Sángli, and Baroda has afforded the usual subjects for discussion; and, to go further from home, the death of the Emperor Napoleon and the state of France called forth many expressions of sympathy, while considerable interest has been here and there shown in the Ashantee expedition and in the progress of Russia in the East.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Ajunta Paintings.

All the paintings brought from Ajunta in the preceding year were photographed, and the originals, after exhibition at the Town Hall and Victoria Museum, were sent home to the Indian Museum. The Government of India have now sanctioned a repetition of the expedition at a cost of Rs. 5,000 yearly until the work is finished; and since the close of the year under report Mr. Griffiths has been sent to England to study the latest processes for the restoration of the paintings, and to make inquiries as to the possibility of removing

those paintings which are already partly detached, or which could be easily detached.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

After the articles brought together for the exhibition of 1873 had been removed from the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Curator employed himself in re-arranging the various collections of the museum. The specimens of cereals, pulse, drugs, dyes, tans, oils, &c. &c., have been cleaned and classified. The same care has been taken with the collections of Zanzibar fishes, of fibres, and of crystals; and 20 new specimens of fibres have been collected. The collection of dried fruits and seeds has also been enlarged. The Curator has also been employed in investigating the comparative values of various substances likely to be of use for the manufacture of paper. A report on the subject together with nineteen specimens of raw material and three of paper has been prepared. The Government contributions received during the year include a number of maps, and specimens of Dhûrwâr silk, raw and manufactured. From the Ráo of Kacch the museum received some valuable specimens of Kacch work in silver; and the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway contributed a collection of specimens illustrating the various kinds of building stones to be found near the line of the railway. The number of visitors to the museum has averaged 300 daily throughout the year.

Government Observatory, Colaba.

During the year under review the instruments for meteorological and magnetical observations at the Colaba Observatory as well as the time-observing instruments were generally in good order and continued to work satisfactorily. Accidents happened to the thermograph and magnetograph clocks, but they were speedily repaired and adjusted. A loss of continuous registration for nearly two hours in one case and seven hours in the other resulted. For 344 days in the year the Harbour clock, which is 2½ miles nearer the shipping than the Observatory, was in proper correspondence with the electrical clock, and the time-ball was dropped correctly, without manual intervention, on 86 per cent. of the whole number of week days in the year. A proposal to modify the escapement, with the object of removing the irregularities to

which the clock is still subject, is under consideration. The electrical clock is compared with the standard sidereal clock three times a day.

Comparison of chronometers.

The comparison of chronometers at the Observatory is a work of much practical value to seamen. 140 chronometers were received for this purpose during the year, 12 of which belonged to Government and 128 to captains and others.

Meteorological returns.

Some account has already been given in this report of the principal meteorological elements at Bombay in the year 1873. Meteorological returns from the four provincial observatories have been examined, and these with copies of former years' registers of meteorological observations have been forwarded to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. These registers, together with a large body of less reliable observations taken at the civil and military hospitals in this Presidency, and rainfall returns collected by the revenue and medical officers of Government, will furnish the materials for an account of the principal features of the climate of this Presidency, which the Superintendent is now preparing. The desirableness of such a work was suggested by the Astronomer Royal some years ago, but it has hitherto not been practicable to prepare it owing to the want of materials.

Scientific works.

The library at the Observatory has received some valuable additions during the year under review, among which may be mentioned some volumes of the Greenwich Observations, Astronomical, Magnetical, and Meteorological, which were required to complete the set. Government have also ordered for the Secretariat Library a copy of the Royal Society's "Catalogue of Scientific Papers", which will now be accessible for reference to all officers of Government engaged in any scientific research.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey of the Bombay Presidency.

During the past year a regular survey of the architectural and other archæological remains in the Bombay Presidency was commenced by Mr. Burgess. This survey originated in the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, No. 173 of 11th October 1871, in which it was proposed that arrangements should be made by this Government to carry into effect certain suggestions which had been made for the production of a complete work on the rock-cut temples of Western India.

Nature of the scheme proposed.

A detailed scheme was accordingly drawn out by the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, was fully concurred in by His Excellency in Council, and recommended to the Government of India in this Government's letter No. $\frac{2599}{106G}$ dated 24th July 1873. This contemplated the employment of Mr. Burgess on this special duty for about three years, during which time he was to spend six months of the dry weather in the field and six months at home, elaborating the notes he had made during his tour, preparing the plans and drawings, and printing the photographs. The Government of India had in 1868 set apart Rs. 13,000 for this work in the Bombay Presidency, and this sum was not exceeded in the scheme proposed. But it was pointed out that with more liberal allowances for establishment the field work would be carried on much more rapidly and in the end the work would be proportionately cheaper. It was also proposed that the operations should extend over Haidarábád, the Berárs, and Central Provinces, in addition to the Bombay Presidency, and that whilst the main object of the survey would be the caves and other Buddhist remains scattered over this extensive area, careful surveys of some at least of the most interesting Bráhmanical and Jaina remains should be included.

The scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India on the understanding that the expense should not exceed the authorized grant of Rs. 13,000, and on the condition that the operations should be restricted to the Bombay Presidency. With regard to the latter limitation, Mr. Burgess points out that it excludes the Ajunta, Elora, and other groups of caves just outside the Bombay Presidency. It thus renders impossible the production of a complete work on the rock-cut temples of Western India such as was contemplated by the Secretary of State, and also prevents Mr. Burgess from utilizing the whole of the collections he had made privately in preceding years.

The scheme sanctioned with modifications.

Mr. Burgess did not take charge of the duties of Archæological Surveyor and Reporter till the 15th January 1874, and his actual work in the field did not begin till the 2nd February. He concluded it on the 16th April, as owing to a thunder-storm he apprehended his materials might be injured by rain. His first season was thus a very short one, and in addition he had other difficulties to contend against. He states that the means at his disposal were too limited for the organization of a proper staff, and that the allowance for photography in particular was manifestly inadequate. Owing to the bath being spoiled by impure silver, and eventually being broken, he was prevented for some time from getting any photographs.

Causes lessening the amount of work done

On the whole, however, it appears that a good beginning has been made, and the amount of work done in so short a time is considerable. Mr. Burgess confined himself during the season to the Kánarese districts. The caves at Badámi and Aiwalli, of which hitherto so very little was known, were surveyed, as also the ancient Jaina and Saiva temples at Belgaum, Pattadkal and Aiwalli; and such other places of importance in an archæological point of view as were easily accessible were also visited. At Pattadkal, however, no photographs were taken, owing to the accident to the bath above referred to. Between 25 and 30 inscriptions were copied, some of them very successfully by paper casts. 54 photo-

Work done.

graphs in all were taken. The following list of them is here given, as it shows in a brief space the field over which the operations of the year extended :—

1. Belgaum.—Temple No. 1, outside the Commissariat Stores.
2. „ Temple No. 2, inside the Commissariat compound.
3. „ Roof of Temple No. 2.
4. „ Inner door „ „ 2.
5. „ Gateway of the Fort.
6. Old Temple at Konur.
7. Konur.—Temple of Máhálingesvara on the Ghât-prabha.
8. „ Temple of Máhálingesvara from the west.
9. „ „ „ Inscription.
10. „ Falls of Gokak, and Temples.
11. „ Cromlech or Dolmen, No. 1, near the village.
12. „ „ „ „ 2, in the jungle.
13. „ „ „ „ 3, in a field.
14. Kadaroli.—Old Temple in the bed of the Málprabha.
15. „ Inscribed stone of Silasasana in the village.
16. Sampgam Mosque.
17. Bail Hangal.—Old Temple.
18. Saundati.—A Silasasana.
19. Huli.—Front of the Temple of Panchalinga Deva.
20. „ Side view of „ „ (duplicate plate)
21. „ Old Temple on the face of the hill.
22. „ Old Temples at a tank.
23. Manauli.—Temples of Panchalingesvara.
24. „ Sculptured stones in „
25. „ A Silasasanam at „
26. Badámi.—Front of Cave I.
27. „ 18-armed Siva, &c., at Cave I.
28. „ Front of Cave II. (in duplicate).
29. „ Vishnu, &c., in the veranda of Cave II.
30. „ Cave III. from the north-east.
31. „ „ „ north-west (in duplicate).

32. Badámi.—Cave III. Pilaster and sculpture at the east end of the veranda.
33. „ „ Garuda and figures under the roof of the entrance, with brackets of central columns of the veranda.
34. „ „ West end of the veranda with figure of Nrisiñha.
35. „ „ East end of the veranda with Vishnu on Ananta.
36. „ „ Varaha with Prithvi and pilaster with the old inscription.
37. „ „ Vishnu, &c., in conflict at the west side of the cave.
38. „ Cave IV. The Jaina Cave.
39. „ „ West end of the veranda and figure of Parswanátha, columns, &c.
40. „ „ East end of the veranda; a Jina, columns, &c.
41. „ View of the old Fort with several Temples (from two points).
42. Aiwalli.—Bráhmanical Cave and Monolith.
43. „ „ „ figures in the south corner of the hall.
44. „ Sculptures in the Bráhmanical Cave, north corner of the hall.
45. „ „ „ east corner.
46. „ The Durga Temple.
47. „ Pillar in the porch of the Durga Temple.
48. „ Door of „ „
49. „ Sculptured slabs lying outside „
50. „ Siñha, &c., and corner of basement of Temple.
51. „ Two inscriptions on the gateway of „
52. „ Columns in one of the old deserted Temples in the village.

53. Aiwalli.—Ruined Gateway to a Temple near the village.

54. „ Group of Temples and Dolmen at the same place (in duplicate).

More detailed survey proposed.

Mr. Burgess has in his report, which has been separately printed, given a detailed description of the remains he visited during the season. It would be premature, however, to draw any general conclusions until the drawings and copies of inscriptions have been prepared. He is of opinion that the materials which he has yet collected do not adequately represent the antiquities of the Kánarese country, but only open up a field which would repay a much wider and more detailed survey.

Preparation of drawings.

The negatives and impressions of inscriptions were transmitted to London, and Mr. Burgess has been occupied since his return to Europe in working up the drawings and laying them down to scale.

Antiquarian researches of Mr. Fleet.

The antiquarian researches of Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.S., are also deserving of mention. During the year under review he examined the inscriptions at Gadak in the Dambal Taluka of the Dhárwár District, and published an account of them together with a transcription and translation of the largest of them, which relates to the kings of the Hayrala dynasty. He afterwards employed himself in preparing for publication some inscriptions previously collected relating to the Ratta chieftains of Saundatti and Belgaum, the Yadava kings of Devagiri, and the Vijayanagra dynasty, and in the early part of 1874 copied some fresh inscriptions at Nargal in the Dhárwár District relating to chieftains of the Sindavamsa subordinate to the Chalukya kings. He reports that his paper on the Ratta chieftains of Saundatti and Belgaum is passing through the press for the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; but the others are not yet ready for publication.

Scheme for collecting and preserving ancient Kánarese inscriptions.

Finally it may be mentioned that it is now proposed to carry out a scheme for the collection and preservation of ancient Kánarese inscriptions which was suggested by

His Grace the Duke of Argyll in his despatch No. 4, dated 27th January 1870. This scheme contemplated the employment of a competent scholar to revise the transcripts of the Kánarese inscriptions prepared by Sir W. Elliott, and to add others not included in the collection, and it was suggested that when the revision and additions are completed the bulk of them should be printed in India in modern Kánarese; only those should be photo-lithographed which, in the opinion of the editor, present double readings, or are interesting for their great antiquity. In a minute recorded by the Honourable Mr. Gibbs on the 4th June last it is proposed that the work be divided into *two* portions, (1) the copying the inscriptions, (2) their decypherment and publication. As regards the first portion it is considered that the best plan is to have copies (Fr. : *estampages*) taken by means of the stout unsized paper used by those *savants* who have been engaged on similar duty in Egypt. It is recommended that the second part of the duty should be entrusted to Mr. Fleet.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Number of Clergy.

The number of clergy in the Diocese at the close of the official year was 51. Of these 25 were senior and junior chaplains, 3 clergymen on the Additional Clergy Fund, Diocesan Committee, S. P. G., 2 missionaries of S. P. G. and C. M. S., drawing a stipend of Rs. 150 *per mensem* each for European and Eurasian charge in Bombay and Presidency prisons, 19 were S. P. G. and C. M. S. missionaries, and 2 were priests of the Bombay Church Union Mission.

Chaplains.

The full complement of chaplains is 30,—17 senior and 13 junior, but 5 were absent on sick or other leave to Europe. All recognized stations, however, were filled, except Dhárwár with the Konkan coast, and Upper Sind.

Additional Clergy.

Of the additional clergy one officiates at Mazagon *in* Bombay, and has in addition to his work in his district the funeral and other duties connected with the charge of the Anglican portion of the Sewree cemetery. Another is at Kotri for the benefit of the employés of the Indus Flotilla and Sind Railway companies. The third, whose stipend is partly provided out of the fund raised by the late Bishop Hárding from the contributions of the G. I. P. Railway shareholders, is stationed at Egutpura, gives special attention to Egutpura, Bhosáwal, and Munmar, and itinerates along the line towards Calcutta. The Archdeacon and Commissary, who in the absence of the Bishop has been in charge of the Diocese for part of the current year, urges that a railway chaplain is much needed to reside at Lanauli, and itinerate between Callian and Madras. The need of a church and a school at Parell, which is a growing railway depôt, and is now gratuitously ministered to by the priests of the Bombay Church Union Mission, has also been strongly re-

presented, and the setting apart of a site for the purpose is now in contemplation.

Missionaries.

It is only right to notice the services of the many missionaries of both the Societies, who without any remuneration regularly minister in stations without chaplains, such as Násik, Máligám, Kolhápur, &c., to communities more or less connected with Government.

Churches.

During the year under review the Bishop consecrated the church at Nasirábád. A grant was made from the Diocesan Church Building Fund towards the church at Sakhar in Sind; and St. Peter's, Mazagon, has been enlarged, improved, and adorned with a stained glass memorial window to subordinates of the P. & O. Company who were lost at sea with the "Carnatic."

Tour of the Bishop.

After the rains the Bishop went to the station of Ahmadnagar to superintend the missionary work there in connection with the S. P. G. In November his lordship attended the meeting of the Indian bishops at Nagpore, and *en route* visited some stations along the line. Subsequently he made a tour during the cold weather in Rájputána, and visited Nimach, Nasirábád, Jaipur, Disa, and Abu, Ahmedábád and Surat, and returned to Bombay about the middle of March.

STATIONERY.

Value of Stationery.

The value of the stationery in stock at the commencement of the year under review was Rs. 1,20,891-14-6. The value of receipts from all sources during the year was Rs. 3,21,393-3-9, while that of issues amounted to Rs. 2,42,276-12-8. Consequently the value of the stock in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 2,00,008-5-7. The first supply of paper stamped with a cameo, and bearing the Royal Arms and the words "Government of Bombay" in accordance with a proposal acquiesced in by the Government of India, was received during the year under report.

Supply of better paper.

Complaints have been made of the inferiority of the machine-made foolscap paper supplied, but the Secretary of

State has now directed that a better description of paper should be furnished in addition to the usual kind of machine-made foolscap. The cost of the former is nearly double that of the latter.

Increase in the work of the Department.

The quantity of paper supplied to the Government Central Press during the year under review is very much in excess of that supplied in the previous year. For different offices also an increase of the authorized allowance of stationery has been asked for. These increases are due to the larger amount of work, which has also necessitated an addition to the number of clerks, &c. After the demands were checked and modified by the controlling officers and by the Superintendent of Stationery they were sanctioned by Government. The work of the Stationery Department appears to be increasing annually; the value of the stores sent from England was, during the year under review, considerably in excess of that of former years, and the want of godown accommodation has been more and more felt, but has now been partially met by Government making over a portion of the General Record Room at the Town Hall for the stowage of stores.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Central Press.

The Central Press was formed at the close of June 1872: the year under review is, therefore, the first entire year that it has been at work. Its formation was necessitated by the heavy expenditure incurred on account of printing, and the desirability of bringing all the printing work of the Presidency with its expenditure under complete control. The financial results of the Press operations during the past year have realized the expectations of this Government in a considerable decrease in the expenditure for printing as compared with that of former years. A comparison of the expenditure of last year with the average of that for the five years preceding the formation of the Central Press shows a saving of Rs. 1,00,939. Nearly the whole of the printing work of the Presidency is executed at the Central Press—the printing and supply of forms to officers in all departments being greatly

facilitated by standard forms having been fixed for use in each department. The gross earnings of the Press during the past year were Rs. 2,59,784-4-6, of which Rs. 7,530-1-0 were cash receipts; the expenditure, excluding the value of plant purchased, was Rs. 1,79,020-14-2, showing a balance in favour of the Press of Rs. 80,763-6-4. New material of the value of Rs. 48,744-15-5 was purchased during the year. The rates at which the work executed by the Press is charged were framed by a committee appointed by Government, and were based on the lowest rates prevailing in Bombay for form work, and 25 per cent. below the lowest for printed matter: the past year's out-turn of the Press shows, therefore, the cost of printing to have been much less than it would have been if the printing had been executed at private presses. The system of keeping the Press accounts has recently been thoroughly examined by Mr. Gordon, the Acting Deputy Accountant General, who has reported favourably upon it, and suggested but few alterations. In future the accounts of the Press will be regularly audited by an accountant appointed by Government. The value of the work executed for different departments is shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Secretariat Departments	1,23,373	6	1
Officers of Government in Presidency Town ...	43,888	9	4
Controller, Public Works Accounts, Bombay ...	10,958	4	6
Mofussil Revenue and Magisterial Officers... ...	19,893	13	6
„ Judicial Officers	12,495	6	5
„ Police Officers...	2,379	6	0
„ Treasury Officers	3,128	3	1
„ Educational Officers	7,416	8	7
„ Forest Officers...	1,746	11	6
„ Vaccination Officers	854	1	3
„ Survey Officers	2,134	9	7
„ Miscellaneous Officers of Government, &c.	7,272	3	6
Political Agents and other Officers to whom bills for work done have been sent for adjustment ...	5,446	6	2
Value of standard forms printed for stock	11,266	10	0
Total...	2,52,254	3	6

Commissioner in Sind's Printing Press.

The receipts for work done during the year 1873-74 at the Printing Press of the Commissioner in Sind were Rs. 17,771 in the English Department against Rs. 14,268-4-0 in the previous year, and in the Vernacular Department

Rs. 12,466-9-0 against Rs. 10,335. The value of plant and material in stock is said to be Rs. 23,176-9-2, and the cost of contingencies for tools and furniture was Rs. 1,321-15-6 against Rs. 1,038-2-3 in 1872-73. Owing to the publication of the Sind Official Gazette a few extra hands are employed, but they are entirely supported by the proceeds realized from subscriptions and advertisements. The cost of the establishment maintained at present is Rs. 1,341 per mensem, Rs. 471 of which amount are paid from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 125 from Local Funds, and Rs. 45 from the Sind Official Gazette. The press was originally established to afford assistance to the Commissioner's office, in which reductions were made to supply the requisite establishment, but its operations were subsequently extended, and it is now the central press for Sind.

Photozincographic Office.

The Photozincographic Office at Poona, which is under the control of the Survey Commissioner S. D., also worked successfully throughout the year. The total cost was Rs. 28,441, and the value of the work done Rs. 29,062, of which Rs. 5,529-4-7 were paid in cash, being on account of work done for Government Departments out of Bombay Presidency and for private parties.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—*Statements of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in the Year* 1873-74 (*between* 1*st April* 1873 *and* 31*st March* 1874), *and sanctioned as required by law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. II. of 1873. (An Act to alter and amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872.)	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft.	It was found impracticable, owing to the period at which the Bombay Municipal Act came into operation, to adhere strictly to the precise terms of the Act in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Government by the 306th Section. This Act was, therefore, passed for the purpose of legalizing the arrangements made for the first election.	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 31st July 1873. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 15th September 1873.
Act No. III. of 1873. (An Act to legalize certain payments made from the proceeds of the Fees levied under (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863.)	The Honourable J. Gibbs.	Payments and advances had been from time to time made from the Cotton Frauds Fund for objects connected with the introduction of new sorts of seed and the general improvement of the cultivation of cotton, but regarding which doubts had arisen as to whether they came within the letter of Bombay Act IX. of 1863. This Act was, therefore, passed for the formal legalization of these payments and advances.	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 16th August 1873. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 13th October 1873.
Act No. IV. of 1873. (An Act to amend Bombay Act No. II. of 1864 providing for the periodical survey of Steam Vessels, and to provide for the examination of Engineers of Steam Vessels.)	The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.	Recent experience had shown Bombay Act II. of 1864 to be defective in some particulars. These defects could only be remedied by a legislative enactment similar in its nature to Bengal Act I. of 1868. This Act has been framed on the model of that Act. It authorizes Government to appoint any ports or places in the Bombay Presidency to be ports of survey for the purposes of Bombay Act II. of 1864 or of this Act, and to impose additional fees when the survey is made in any port of survey other than Bombay. Provision is made for the examination of engineers of steam vessels, and for the granting, suspension, and cancellation of certificates of competency, and clauses are inserted prohibiting the granting of a clearance to a steam vessel unless such vessel has a duly qualified engineer, and authorizing the imposition of a penalty on the master and owner of a steam vessel which has not in charge of its engines a person possessing the requisite certificate of competency or service. Power is also given to	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 17th November 1873. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 3rd February 1874.

		the Governor in Council to direct an investigation to be made into the causes of any explosion occurring on board a steam vessel. By Clause 2 of Section 2 of the Act steam vessels holding a valid certificate from the London Board of Trade are exempted from survey.	
Act No. V. of 1873. (The Boiler Inspection Act 1873.)	The Honourable A. Rogers.	In consequence of the extension, of late years, of steam machinery to the ginning and pressing of cotton in the Mofussil a great number of factories worked by steam power has started up in different parts of the country. These factories are in many instances managed by men who have but a very slight acquaintance with the nature and proper regulation of steam machinery, and there is reason to believe that in some cases the boilers and machinery in use are defective, old and almost, if not quite, worn out. The danger to human life arising from these causes had become a matter for serious consideration. Already accidents attended with loss of life and destruction of property had occurred at Broach and Ahmedábád. Act VI. (Bombay) of 1869 provided for the inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers situated in the City of Bombay, but it contained no clause by which its operation could be extended to the Mofussil, and furthermore it included no provisions insisting upon the competency of the persons employed as factory engineers and directing the examination of such engineers with a view to testing their qualifications. In place of having two Acts on this subject, one relating exclusively to the City of Bombay and the other referring to the Mofussil only, it had been deemed advisable to repeal Act VI. (Bombay) 1869, to withdraw Bill No. I. of 1873, and to substitute for them a measure applicable to both the Mofussil and the City of Bombay, embodying, with certain modifications rendered necessary by its extended sphere of operation, the provisions of Act VI. of 1869, and providing for the examination of engineers and the management, by those persons only who are found to be competent, of steam machinery. To accomplish these objects this Act has been passed.	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 14th October 1873. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 25th April 1874.
Act No. VI. of 1873. (The Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873.)	The Honourable J. Gibbs.	Act XXVI. of 1850 (an Act to enable improvements to be made in towns) having been found deficient in certain important provisions, was amended by Bombay Acts II. and IX. of 1862. The remedy, however, proved to be only partial, and a general concurrence of opinion that the working of Municipal Committees was so frequently unsuccessful as to render fresh legislation absolutely necessary, induced the Government in 1870 to appoint a Committee consisting of the two Revenue Commissioners and other selected officers, as per margin, to consider the whole subject. The Committee submitted a Draft Act, with a report, from which the following extract is taken :—	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 27th November 1873. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 29th April 1874.

Messrs. Rogers, Havelock, Ashburner, Oliphant, Grey, Hope, Erskine, and Shumbhooprasad Luxmilal.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
		"As Act XXVI. of 1850 has been in force for twenty years, and has in this Presidency extended to 96 towns of above 4,000 inhabitants (besides smaller places), the reports on its working made by the Collectors, many of whom have been personally concerned with it from the first, appear deserving of considerable weight when a measure of amendment is being framed. "From these reports, and the fact that only about one-half of the towns possessing a population of 4,000 inhabitants and upwards have applied for the introduction of the Act, it is evident that the permissive system of Act XXVI. pre-supposed an advancement and readiness for self-government which had no real existence. Whether it may or may not have been wise in 1850 to leave the introduction of Municipal Government to the will of the people it is not necessary to discuss, but it must be evident that at the present day, when it is indispensable that local needs of various kinds should be met from local resources, a system which enables one-half of the towns in the Presidency to escape reasonable burdens which are borne by the other half, with the result that the towns so escaping are either a burden on the Imperial resources in such matters, or wanting in the most obvious improvements of modern civilization, is both an individual wrong and a political mistake. We have, therefore, provided that the Governor in Council shall, have power to constitute a Municipality in any place he may think proper. This course, we may remark, is the same as that already adopted in the Municipal Acts of the Bengal Presidency, and proposed in that now before the Madras Legislative Council. "Another defect, as it seems to us, in Act XXVI., which appears clearly from the papers submitted to us, is that it presumed a general equality of advancement in all the communities to which it might be applied, though no such equality existed or was likely to exist. The result evidently is, that while there are some towns in which the Act works on the whole fairly enough, as long as the *personnel* of the Commission is good, and a few cities in which even considerable progress towards efficient self-govern-	

ment has been attained, there are others, and these a large majority, where self-government is, and for long must be, little more than a name, necessary improvements being either carried out by one or two individuals, usually Government servants, or neglected altogether, while occasionally corruption and jobbery run an unlimited course.

"We feel no doubt that the policy of enlisting the higher classes as much as possible in local administration is sound, and that any step of a more retrograde tendency than is absolutely necessary would be greatly to be deprecated. At the same time, a solemn farce covering neglect or misrule cannot be too soon put an end to. In accordance with these views we propose, therefore, to divide Municipalities into two classes. The first class, or 'City Municipalities,' would comprise places which have shown themselves entitled to considerable powers of self-government. In these the chief power would rest with the Commissioners as a body, and option would be allowed to adopt any form of executive government which circumstances and past experience might dictate, from a single officer holding relations to the Commissioners analogous to those existing between the Commissioner and Justices in Bombay, down to a Managing Committee with chairman or secretary. The second class, Town Municipalities, would virtually be worked by one local Government officer, under the direction of the Assistant or Deputy Collector and the Collector, the other Commissioners enjoying as much share in the current management as they were able and willing to take, and on great questions holding the position of assessors. Power would be reserved to the Governor in Council to raise a 'Town' into a 'City' Municipality whenever marked efficiency confirmed by public opinion rendered the measure desirable.

"Act XXVI. of 1850 differs from almost all the enactments by which it is being replaced in other parts of India in that it leaves all details regarding establishments, executive power, nature and mode of levying taxes, and conservancy, to be provided for in Rules, while they all enter with more or less minuteness into the whole of these matters. The principle which we have adopted is to put in the Act everything which is necessarily of general application, such as general meetings of the whole body of Commissioners, conservancy powers and penalties, Government control, and publicity of proceedings, but to reserve for the Rules everything which may be expected to vary in each individual Municipality, such as the nature and powers of the executive body, the particular taxes to be imposed, and the method of collecting them. A reference to Section XIV. of the Draft will make our meaning more clear.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
		"Under Chapter III. of the Draft, relating to the Municipal property and fund, care has been taken to vest in the Municipality all public property, including that of existing Municipalities, which may be reconstituted under the new Act. Provision has also been made for raising, under sufficient restrictions, the funds for the construction of works of a permanent character, because we believe that it is only by permitting terminable loans, repayable in comparatively short periods, that the necessities of our great cities and towns with respect to drainage, water supply, or communications, as the case may be, can be adequately provided for. "The taxes which are by Section XXIII. allowed to be imposed comprise those which have already been legalised in one or other of the Acts which have recently been passed for other parts of India, together with a general clause inserted with the view of permitting the continuance of various taxes of long standing under local usage which already form part of the revenues of existing Municipalities, and also of legalising the special shop, poll, or other tax which in some cases long has been, and in all advantageously might be, levied for sanitary purposes from the frequenters of pilgrimages, fairs, and similar large gatherings of people. The definition of 'bazaar' and the concluding portion of Section IV. of the Draft have been framed with the special view of embracing such localities. "In Chapter IV. the objects to which Municipal Funds are applicable have been carefully defined and summarised. Under the head of 'public safety' provision has been made for the payment of one-half of the charges of the police *bonâ fide* employed in the Municipal limits. The Committee consider it much to be regretted that a charge of this kind, which has hitherto been borne by the Imperial Treasury, should be thrown upon purely Municipal resources, and there are perhaps no weightier reasons for selecting police than many other heads, but they have entered it in the Draft in accordance with para. 3 of the instructions they received.	

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"The Conservancy clauses composing Chapter V. have been drawn up after a very careful collation of Bombay Act II., 1865, which is the most complete enactment on the subject, with the Bengal and Madras Acts and the Rules of the large cities of Poona, Surat, and Ahmedábád. It is believed that they will be found to confer all powers which it is reasonable and necessary that Mofussil Municipalities, some of which are carrying out sanitary improvements on a large scale, should possess, but at the same time to contain suitable checks against mismanagement and harshness, and an absence of many technicalities which are probably indispensable in a Presidency town.

"Chapter VI. follows the existing law or Rules in all respects, and makes clear the point which was at one time considered doubtful, whether Municipal offences could be tried, and fines, penalties, and taxes levied by any Magistrate or not. That any Magistrate should have such power appears to the Committee clear, whether in consideration of the usual pettiness of the cases or the fact that there are no Magistrates F. P. resident in the majority of Municipal towns. This conclusion does not, moreover, contravene the present practice of the High Court.

"Chapters VII. and VIII. are based upon the existing law and Rules, and do not appear to call for any special remark."

The Committee of 1870 also considered very fully a proposal of Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, that provision should be made for primary instruction by imposing a house-tax or other impost on the non-agricultural classes, whom he stated to number about 50 per cent. of the population. Mr. Peile pointed out that only twenty-seven towns in the Presidency had availed themselves of Bombay Act II. of 1862 to assign Municipal revenues to education, and that the aggregate of their contributions was only Rs. 13,678, whereas there are 199 towns of above 4,000 inhabitants who might fairly be required to bear a burden for primary education similar to that imposed on the agricultural population through the One Anna cess. The majority of the Committee were in favour of making it obligatory on Municipalities to contribute two-thirds of the cost of primary education, the proportion being nearly similar to that paid by the Local Funds for schools in rural districts.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
		Circumstances rendered it at the time inexpedient to bring forward the Committee's Draft for enactment by the Legislative Council, but it was freely used in 1872 by the Committee over which General Marriott presided, in their Draft Act for the Bombay Municipality, and large portions of it, with amendments and additions, have become law for the Presidency Town as Bombay Act III. of 1872. Bombay Act III. of 1872 had in its turn been made use of in the revision of the Committee's Draft of 1870, and the recent legislation for the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Oude, and the Central Provinces, as also the debates in the Legislative Council of the Governor General on those measures, and the Bengal and Burmah Municipal Bills, had been taken into consideration. This Act has been framed in the light of recent thorough ventilation of the subject with respect to all parts of India. The principal features are those of the Draft of 1870, an explanation of which, taken from the Committee's Report, has been given above ; but two important modifications have been introduced in consideration of popular opinion, and the rapid rise in intelligence of the public in many Mofussil towns. The first of these is, that the Government, before constituting a Municipal District in the first instance, and subsequently, before at any time imposing any tax, toll, or other impost, shall wait for and duly consider any objections which may be made by the inhabitants. The second is the admission, in the case of City Municipalities, of the principle of election of the non-official members and the limitation of the removal of City Commissioners by Government to certain specified occasions, instead of allowing it at will, as at present.	

		As this Act provides for the payment of Police charges by Municipalities, and a consolidation of the law was in all cases most desirable, Bombay Act I. of 1871 has been repealed. The liability of the Municipalities has, however, been limited to one-half of the total Police charges, in consideration of the obligation to provide for primary instruction which has been imposed. The limitation of expenditure on primary education and on Hospitals, Dispensaries, &c., to two-thirds has been struck out, since it was obviously unnecessary while the assignments were left to the discretion of the Municipality, and would have interfered in many cases with grants of larger proportion actually.	
Act No. VII. of 1873. (The Bombay Salt Act 1873.)	The Honourable A. Rogers.	Owing to successive enhancements of the rate of excise leviable on salt, the incentives to evade payment of the tax had much increased of late years, and the existing laws, which were enacted soon after the system of salt excise was first introduced into the Presidency of Bombay, had proved inadequate to the protection of the salt revenue. It, therefore, became necessary to make better and more stringent provision for controlling the manufacture, storage, possession and transport of salt in the Presidency of Bombay, and it was with this end in view that the present Act has been passed.	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 17th November 1873. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 2nd May 1874.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2).—*Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
Bill No. 1 of 1873. (A Bill to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and prime movers attached thereto situate within certain Districts in the Presidency of Bombay.)	The Honourable A. Rogers.	The object of the Bill was to provide for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto, situate within certain districts in the Presidency of Bombay, with a view to the security of persons and property.	3rd April 1873.	Withdrawn on the 23rd July 1873, and Bill No. 7 of 1873, which became law and was published as Bombay Act No. V. of 1873, was susbtituted.	
Bill No. 2 of 1873. (A Bill to amend the law relating to hereditary village offices,)	The Honourable A. Rogers.	This Bill was drafted with a view to remove the difficulties which had arisen in the administration of village offices under the provisions of Act XI. of 1843.	14th July 1873.	Withdrawn on 17th September 1873, and Bill No. 12 of 1873 introduced. *Vide* the statement of the objects and reasons of Bill No. 12 of 1873.	

Bill No. 6 of 1873. (A Bill for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges in the Presidency of Bombay.)	The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.	Tolls have been levied in the Bombay Presidency under the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1864, but as this Act was not formally extended to this Presidency, it is now necessary to legalize the levy of these tolls. The opportunity has at the same time been taken to consolidate the law generally relating to the levy of tolls on public roads and bridges in this Presidency.	26th July 1873.	.....	This Bill was finally passed on the 6th October 1873, and has been submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.
Bill No. 10 of 1873. (A Bill to provide for the preservation of the survey, demarcation, and for the record of transfers of land in the City of Bombay, in the Collector's Office, and for the prevention of encroachment.)	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft.	A careful survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, and a demarcation of the different properties therein situated, have recently been completed. Boundary marks erected at some expense, chiefly at the cost of Government, have been laid down, in order that the benefits of the survey and demarcation of estates might not be lost. During the progress of the work the officers employed thereon ascertained that many encroachments had been made on Government lands by the occupants of holdings adjoining such lands. With the view of equitably dealing with these encroachments, regulating the transfers of properties in the Collector's records, and providing for the permanent preservation of the Boundary marks defining the different estates, this Bill has been prepared.	4th September 1873.	.....	To be read a first time.
Bill No. 11 of 1873. (A Bill for the Regulation of Jails in the City and Presidency of Bombay and the enforcement of discipline therein.)	The Honourable A. Rogers.	The existing law relating to the management of the various classes of Jails in this Presidency has been found by experience to be defective in several respects, and the present Bill is introduced with a view to remedying these defects. Under the law as it now stands the Inspector General of Prisons is unable to supervise or exercise any controlling authority over the Jails in the City of Bombay. It is, however, for many reasons desirable that he should be vested in respect to these Jails with the same powers which he possesses in regard to the Mofussil Jails, and for this purpose the provisions of Act VIII. of 1856 are by Section 2 of this Bill rendered applicable to the Jails situated in the City of Bombay, and the supervision of those Jails is vested in the Inspector General of Prisons. Under these circumstances the existence of the present Committee of Management of the House of Correction is no longer necessary, and Rule, Ordinance and Regulation No. III. of 1827, by which the Committee was constituted and its duties and powers defined, is consequently repealed.	6th September 1873.	.....	The Bill has been reported on a second time by the Select Committee. It is now to be read a second time.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS)—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
		At present there is no law authorizing the infliction of the punishment of whipping on convicts in the Bombay County Jail, and the necessity for some enactment legalising such punishment has more than once been brought to the notice of Government. In the case of prisoners confined in the House of Correction the punishment of whipping has been authorised by Bombay Act V. of 1865. The present Bill provides in Section 28 for the infliction of corporal punishment on prisoners confined in Criminal Jails, and as this provision is applicable alike to the Mofussil and the Bombay City Jails, no separate measure legalising the infliction of the punishment of whipping in the Bombay County Jail is requisite, nor is it any longer necessary to retain in the Statute book Bombay Act V. of 1865, which is accordingly repealed. Amongst the punishments authorized by Section 26 of Bombay Act IV. of 1865 penal diet was not included. This particular form of punishment has, however, been found to be very efficacious both in England and in other parts of India where it is had recourse to in the Criminal Jails, and it has consequently been deemed expedient now to legalise the award of penal diet in the Jails of this Presidency, due restrictions being placed on the number of consecutive days for which it can be inflicted and on its frequent repetition. Experience has proved the necessity for some alterations in the existing law concerning Subordinate Jails. Under Section 13 of Act (Bombay) IV. of 1865, prisoners, sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month, must be sent to the			

Subordinate Jail, if a Jail of that description is nearer to the place where sentence is passed upon them than is the District Jail. It is, however, in many instances found to be impossible to provide any kind of hard labour in Subordinate Jails for prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and consequently to carry out adequately the sentence passed upon them. The result is that convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three or four weeks frequently spend the period of their sentence in idleness, and therefore the punishment awarded to them loses much of its deterrent effect, and simply amounts to mere confinement without any occupation in a lock-up. As the entire abolition of Subordinate Jails is undesirable, and in many cases it is advisable that such Jails should be maintained for the confinement of prisoners sentenced to very short terms of imprisonment by Criminal Courts situated at a long distance from the District Jail, the defect in the existing system will, it is considered, be best met by reducing from one month to fourteen days the maximum term of imprisonment to undergo which a convict can be sent to a Subordinate Jail. This will materially diminish the number of prisoners who must be sent to the Subordinate Jails, and will therefore tend to facilitate the obtaining of suitable labour for the reduced number of convicts confined in those Jails, and at the same time ensure the subjection in the District Jail to proper jail discipline and hard labour of all persons sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment than fourteen days.

By the Bill the power of appointing the Jailors of all Jails is granted to the Inspector General of Prisons, and a considerable portion of the authority and responsibility vested in the Jailor under Bombay Act IV. of 1865 is transferred from that official to the Superintendent of the Jail, a measure which recent experience has shown to be highly necessary.

The other modifications effected are of comparatively minor importance.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
Bill No. 12 of 1873. (A Bill to amend the law relating to hereditary offices.)	The Honourable A Rogers.	This Bill is introduced in the place of Bill No. 2 of 1873, which has been withdrawn to obtain the same objects and for the same reasons. In its main principles it differs but little from the provisions of the Bill withdrawn, but in the phraseology employed, in the classification of its provisions, and the arrangement of its sections it varies from and is much clearer and more concise than Bill No. 2 of 1873. The statement of objects and reasons of Bill No. 2 of 1873 ran as follows :— A Committee, consisting of the two Revenue Commissioners and other experienced Revenue Officers, assembled at Poona in 1870, under instructions from Government, to consider the advisability of legislation with regard to the future relation towards the State, under the changed aspect of affairs, now that the operations of the Revenue Survey and Settlement have rendered their services more or less unnecessary, of Hereditary District and Village Officers. This Committee submitted a Draft of an Act for the purpose of placing matters on a more definite and satisfactory footing, and it is on that Draft, omitting the Sections only applicable to the former class of officers, which subsequent proceedings have to a certain extent done away with the need for enacting, that the present Bill, relating only to Village Offices, is based. It provides different methods of proceeding with regard to those superior officers, such as Pátels or Village Head-men and Kulkarnis or Accountants, whose rights in their Wat-	17th September 1873.	.....	Has been read a second time. To be considered in detail.

ans, or Hereditary official emoluments, service, and dignities were regulated by Act XI. of 1843, and the inferior classes of village servants, such as watchmen, sweepers, &c., whose services had by the usage of the country come to be rendered hereditary, but which had never been regulated by any written law.

With regard to the former the provisions of Act XI. of 1843 have been found to be quite inadequate, and to work very unsatisfactorily, especially in the settlement of questions relating to succession and service in Watans in which the right to serve in rotation was claimed by different individuals or families. Section IV. of that Act merely laying down in general terms that when the performance of the duties was claimed in rotation by different sharers they should nominate some one to serve, and in the event of their not so nominating the Collector or other controlling officer should exercise the power of selection, but not providing any rules for fixing the order of rotation, it has become the practice, not unnaturally, for the Collectors to set on foot inquiries to ascertain whose right to succeed or serve was the highest, and as a necessary result of the acknowledgment in the section quoted of the existence of the right of service in rotation, to determine as far as possible, in the absence of any rules for their guidance, in what cases such right existed, and the order of rotation in such cases. The right of service, although not attended with any great pecuniary profit, is highly prized on account of the social dignity it confers, and is sought for by resort to most unscrupulous means, to the demoralisation of the subordinate revenue officials, and the wasting of the time and patience of their superiors. These evils it is sought to remedy in the Draft Bill by legalizing the preparation of an authentic Register of all Village Watans, by which it shall be determined once for all in which of them the practice of service by rotation shall be recognized, and what and in whom vested shall be the order of such rotation where it is admitted. All the other provisions of the Draft with regard to the Watans of the higher Village Officers are subsidiary to this main end.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
		With regard to the inferior classes of village servants it is considered advisable to provide means by which they shall be enabled to recover from those by whom their haks or customary emoluments are paid what may be due to them according to village usage, without recourse to the expensive and tedious processes of the Civil Courts. This by Section IV. of the Draft Act will be through a Panchayat or jury of arbitration. Further, while maintaining, as far as appears consistent with the public interests, the custom of hereditary service among these classes, it has been considered advisable to place in the hands of the local Officers, who are in the best position to judge of what is required, extensive powers for the regulation of the methods by which succession and service are to be determined. It is hoped that by a combination of the hereditary and stipendiary principles more efficient service will be secured on the part of these very useful, though comparatively humble, classes of officers. Lastly, it is proposed to exempt from liability to question in the Civil Courts any decisions passed by competent authority in matters coming under the provisions of the Act in which the public interests are concerned, such as the regulation of the method of succession, rotation of service, official emoluments, &c., leaving the jurisdiction of those Courts in such as relate to the rights of private parties *inter se* intact. This appeared both reasonable and indispensable, inasmuch as the officers of the State are the most competent to judge what manner and kind of service are required for its purposes, and one of the main objects of the proposed legislation, viz., to settle matters, would be frustrated if finality were not given to the decisions to be passed under it.			

N.B.—The Mofussil Burial and Burning Ground Bill, stated in the Administration Report for 1872-73 to have been passed and submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy, has been vetoed by His Excellency.

The Bill to extend and make compulsory the practice of vaccination in the City of Bombay is still pending, as stated in the Administration Report for 1872-73.

CHAPTER III. B.—POLICE.

B.—

(1.)—*STATEMENT showing Strength, Cost,*

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.								
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2,) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, Column (3). (2).	Other Expenses of Column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5). (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.	Average Pay of	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád ..	..	2	3	226	99	898	..	..	..	..	12,000	4,200	3,084	62,292	1,29,660	1,680	356	104
Kaira ..	..	1	1	142	35	575	..	..	..	..	9,600	2,400	2,111	34,136	70,383	1,233	346	100
Panch Maháls.	..	2	2	111	36	673	..	6	30	..	9,696	3,360	2,868	25,241	74,036	1,200	355	90
Broach..	..	1	2	77	22	315	..	..	..	..	6,859	1,656	1,322	21,552	40,157	1,018	352	102
Surat ..	..	1	2	118	23	505	..	..	..	..	7,141	2,441	2,064	26,468	48,171	1,355	352	100
Tanna..	..	1	2	146	..	655	..	1	3	..	9,559	2,390	2,149	39,085	65,465	1,882	..	100
Kolába..	..	1	1	54	..	250	..	..	..	..	5,143	1,892	1,404	14,889	26,408	900	..	106
Násik ..	..	1	2	119	29	569	..	8	36	..	8,365	2,516	2,158	33,748	65,117	2,040	355	96
Khándesh ..	..	3	3	275	83	1,358	..	..	..	..	17,274	5,267	4,326	70,657	1,57,392	3,609	353	119
Police Commissioner, N. D. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	13	18	1,268	327	5,798	..	15	69	5,307	85,637	26,122	21,486	3,28,068	6,76,789	14,917	..	..

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but
(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance. (5) Columns 34 to 37. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
(7) Columns 36 and 37, one policeman

a Paid by the Municipality of Ahmedábád. *b* Paid from the Bária Tribute Fund. *c* Paid by the Municipality of Surat.

CHAPTER III.

POLICE.

Distribution, and Employment of Police.

Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force. In District. Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners & Treasuries. Officers.	Men.	On other duties. Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men) To Area (6). Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns(5).	Of Towns (5).	To Population (7). Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns(5).	Of Towns (6).
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																
7,720	2,20,636	2,13,586	7,050*a*	5	45	13	64	133	586	382	..	3,844	8,29,637	3·13	4·5	42	676	620	702
8,093	1,27,961	1,27,961	..	4	24	19	90	111	421	85	..	1,561	7,82,733	2·07	2½	2 to 1	1,038	1,049	951
4,160	1,20,561	1,16,697	3,864*b*	16	118	19	121	76	444	30	..	1,731	2,40,743	2·19	2·28	15 to 1	306	288	737
3,212	75,776	75,776	..	1	8	12	45	55	228	68	..	1,363	3,50,322	3·26	3·90	45⅛	840	1003·79	990
6,201	93,841	89,325	4,516*c*	..	..	13	54	85	361	136	..	1,588	7,30,936	2·5	3	23	1,112	943	913
7,775	1,28,305	1,27,981	324*d*	..	..	17	103	95	439	25	125	4,052	8,47,424	5·03	4	4 to 1	1,054	389	367
1,318	51,954	51,954	..	1	6	9	52	46	192	..	..	1,482	3,50,405	4·84	7	1	1,112	985	947
10,189	1,24,133	1,18,173	5,966*e*	1	3	16	110	93	431	44	22	8,116	7,34,386	11·27	12·08	1 to ·865	1,020	1,092	648
10,122	2,68,647	2,67,547	1,100*f*	9	48	55	303	201	1052	30	..	10,162	10,28,642	5·90	4·33	1 to 4·3	597	524	2,526
..	5,307	5,307	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58,795	12,17,121	11,94,307	22,814	37	252	173	942	895	4154	800	147	33,899	58,95,228	4·56	..	..	794	..	..

not travelling allowances. (3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties.

(6) Columns 34 and 35 *i.e.*, in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile. to so many of the population.

d Paid by the Kolve Mahim Municipality. *e* Paid by the Peint State. *f* Paid by the Political Department.

B.—POLICE

(1).—*STATEMENT showing Strength, Cost,*

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.								
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3) (2).	Other Expenses of Column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.	Average Pay of	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmadnagar ..	..	1	2	99	26	445	..	3	25	..	11,400	2,400	2,124	30,432	52,404	1,920	920	5,983
Belgaum ..	..	1	1	120	9	565	..	..	..	..	12,000	2,400	2,064	29,657	56,634	1,500	275	6,036
Dhárwár ..	..	1	2	120	28	599	..	4	39	..	11,400	2,400	2,544	33,564	68,700	2,280	790	7,732
Kaládgi	..	1	1	109	27	517	..	..	..	..	7,200	2,400	2,628	27,948	57,192	1,260	795	6,300
Kánara	..	1	2	114	..	580	..	..	..	..	11,400	2,400	2,124	30,240	61,080	1,800	..	7,610
Poona ..	..	1	2	182	25	834	..	2	63	..	11,762	2,400	3,504	48,528	1,00,128	2,160	890	11,495
Ratnágiri ..	..	1	2	123	..	639	..	..	..	..	7,200	2,400	2,064	33,084	60,756	2,040	..	7,820
Sátára ..	..	1	2	196	18	832	..	..	..	..	12,138	2,400	2,604	49,104	86,436	2,280	610	10,685
Sholápur ..	..	1	1	88	15	382	..	..	3	..	7,500	1,950	1,200	23,016	45,336	1,020	450	5,240
Total ..	1	9	15	1,151	148	5,393	..	9	130	4,920	92,000	21,150	20,856	3,05,573	5,88,666	16,260	4,710	69,810

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but

(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance. (5) Columns 34 to 37. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.

(7) Columns 36 and 37, one policeman

The total of Column 11 (Rs. 4,920) has been added to the totals of Columns 21 and 22.

—*continued.*

Distribution, and Employment of Police—continued.

Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force. In District. Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners & Treasuries. Officers.	Men.	On other duties. Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men). To Area (6). Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	To Population (7). Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																	
8,623	1,09,303	1,05,931	3,372	..	..	11	66	79	337	79	28	6,647	773,933	1 to 11·05	1 to 13	7 to 1	1 to 287·74	1 to 1365·9	1 to 739·6
4,196	1,08,451	1,08,451	..	..	..	6	36	100	a470	69	12	4,591	938,750	1 to 6·59	1 to 7	18 to 1	1 to 1348·77	1 to 1352·14	1 to 1318·16
2,353	1,23,241	1,18,705	4,536	..	..	13	82	b103	529	63	..	4,564	988,037	1 to 5·75	1 to 6	10 to 1	1 to 1245·94	1 to 1245·83	1 to 1251·86
3,164	1,01,792	1,01,792	..	5	30	16	93	89	c418	..	..	5,695	816,037	1 to 8·69	1 to 8	18 to 1	1 to 1245·85	1 to 1287·02	1 to 713·36
7,750	1,16,774	1,16,774	..	4	30	18	120	71	270	70	d101	4,235	398,406	1 to 6·08	1 to 7	3 to 1	1 to 571·6	1 to 547·13	1 to 875·11
7,421	1,75,903	1,70,623	5,280	..	..	14	64	105	515	277	133	4,983	907,235	1 to 4·49	1 to 5	69 to 1	1 to 818·06	1 to 930·29	1 to 391·49
6,062	1,13,606	1,13,606	..	3	17	29	102	88	481	44	..	3,789	1,019,136	1 to 4·95	1 to 5	9 to 1	1 to 1332·2	1 to 1346·49	1 to 1108·75
8,500	1,63,462	1,63,102	360	4	19	15	95	159	651	105	..	5,378	1,116,050	1 to 5·12	1 to 6	8 to 1	1 to 1063·91	1 to 1112·38	1 to 533·59
4,335	84,357	84,117	240	..	..	11	53	56	247	98	24	3,899	662,986	1 to 8·29	1 to 8	11 to 1	1 to 1353·03	1 to 1483·27	1 to 774·2
52,254	10,96,889 4,920 11,01,809	10,83,101 4,920 10,88,021	13,788	16	96	133	711	850	3918	805	298	43,781	7,620,575	1 to 6·38	1 to 7	17 to 1	1 to 1111·68	1 to 1158·38	1 to 731·52

not travelling allowances. (3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties.

(6) Columns 34 and 35, *i. e.*, in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile.

to so many of the population.

a 2 Vacancies. *b* 2 Vacancies. *c* 3 Vacancies. *d* 12 Vacancies.

B.—POLICE

(1).—*STATEMENT showing Strength, Cost, Distribu*

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.								
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, Column (3). (2)	Other Expenses of Column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5). (4)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 12, & 14.	Average Pay of	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
KARA'CHI.	..	2	5	150	160	550	..	28	342	..	18,000	2,400	4,116	56,712	1,04,820	3,109	269	108
HAIDARA'BA'D.	..	1	4	130	137	539	..	..	164	..	6,000	2,400	3,084	40,812	93,492	2,700	279	102
SHIKA'RPUR.	..	1	4	148	165	685	..	19	103	..	8,400	2,400	3,084	49,176	1,10,268	3,660	3,510	5,679
UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	..	..	1	3	43	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	225	1,128	..	15	7
THAR & PARKAR.	..	..	1	22	356	107	..	..	31	..	..	..	3,456	12,300	1,12,548	516	281·96	113·71
Total ..	1	4	15	443	861	1,950	..	47	640	..	32,400	7,200	13,870	1,59,225	4,22,256	9,385	284	146

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but

(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance. (5) Columns 34 to 37. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.

(7) Columns 36 and 37, one policeman

* There is evidently some error in these figures, and an

—continued.

tion, and Employment of Police—continued.

Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force. In District. Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners & Treasuries. Officers.	Men.	On other duties. Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men). To Area (6). Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5)	Of Towns (5)	To Population (7). Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5)	Of Towns (5).
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.												§				
7,279	1,96,436	1,96,436	44,636	5	30	43	287	90	393	297	92	14,092	426,722	1 to 11·5 square miles.	1 to 16·29 square miles.	13 per square mile.	1 to 345·6	1 to 390·	1 to 247
22,670	1,71,158	1,56,914	14,244	5	46	13	84	80	387	329	20	8,781	568,073	12½	14	5	824	865	484
14,779	1,91,167	1,76,579	14,588	6	60	12	120	125	610	183	..	8,809	776,227	7·83	7·82	70·25	690·5	727·1	62·84
35	1,518	1,518	..	..	..	..	..	1	61	34	..	1,913	95,584	16·49 square miles.	† 23·56 square miles.	‡ 11 per square mile.	1 Policeman to 824 inhabitants.	1,034	318
4,704	1,33,524	1,33,524	3,324	1	54	5	172	17	237	31	..	12,729	1,80,761	24·62 miles.	..	..	349·63 men	..	..
49,467	6,93,803 *	6,64,971 *	76,992 *	17	190	73	663	312	1708	874	112	46,324	2,047,367	1 to 10·6 square miles.	..	..	1to469	..	..

not travelling allowances. (3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties.

(6) Columns 34 and 35, *i. e.*, in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile. to so many of the population.

explanation has been called for, but is not yet furnished.

B.—POLICE

(2).—*RETURN showing Equipment, Discipline,*

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ahmedábád	229	997	400	826	..	1	14	68	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kaira	143	610	301	452	..	1	36	58	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
Panch Maháls	113	709	566	256	..	..	7	12	72	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	79	337	180	236	..	..	16	30	105	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Surat	120	528	251	385	12	..	18	21	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Tanna	148	655	330	473	..	2	7	10	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kolába	55	250	122	183	..	..	6	24	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Násik	121	598	261	458	..	5	33	32	123	1	10	3	1	..	..	..	5
Khándesh	278	1,441	†904	791	..	..	35	30	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total..	1,286	6,125	3,315	4,060	12	9	172	285	1,067	1	13	3	1	..	2	3	23

* 16 vacancies.

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant

—*continued.*

and General Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.							Number who have left the Force during the year.								
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
By distinction.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
30	7	111	207	38	117	* 76	* 665	* 469	2	13	19	15	18	..	18	28·71	1·46
141	30	59	99	21	132	62	329	362	..	2	9	37	5	..	9	10·1	1·2
18	1	35	125	20	146	58	461	303	1	3	27	7	..	4	16	25·70	2·04
18	112	60	150	..	62	43	185	188	1	..	16	16	..	1	9	32	2·16
5	14	56	68	3	55	74	314	260	2	16	19	18	6	..	8	4	1·25
19	..	55	58	12	100	44	474	285	..	5	13	9	7	..	10	38·2	1·2
24	..	15	25	6	51	25	155	125	..	2	10	6	2	..	5	1·296	1·639
14	12	57	79	21	74	98	924	397	2	20	14	38	1	1	11	8·41	1·53
21	45	225	460	3	25	† 186	† 485	† 1,021	1	2	19	35	..	1	16	2·48	·94
378	221	673	1,271	124	762	666	3,292	3,413	9	63	146	181	39	7	102	..	1·3

† 24 vacancies.

District Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

(2).—*RETURN showing Equipment, Discipline, and*

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ahmadnagar	104	496	248	30	322	..	9	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Belgaum *	121	574	273	27	395	1	9	20	40	..	1	2	3	..	..	4	3
Dhárwár †	126	666	451	32	309	2	24	12	81	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kaládgi ‡	110	544	406	28	220	..	18	10	92	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	6
Kánara §	116	580	404	26	266	..	9	17	33	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Poona	184	924	516	42	550	3	46	19	35	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	6
Ratnágiri	125	639	456	34	274	..	..	10	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sátára	198	850	476	44	528	..	13	16	87	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sholápur	89	400	212	24	253	1	5	7	55	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6
Grand Total..	1,173	5,673	3,442	287	3,117	7	133	114	449	1	12	2	3	2	1	7	34

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant

* There were 2 vacancies of Police Constables at the end

† One place of Chief Constable and 1 of Head Constable

‡ There were 3 vacancies at the close of 1873.

§ There were 12 vacancies at the close of the year 1873.

—continued.

General Internal Management of the Force—continued.

Rewards.		Education.							Number who have left the Force during the year.								
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
.	19	52	160	31	271	30	199	371	..	..	6	9	1	..	6	17	1
3	1	59	151	34	216	32	277	384	1	..	6	10	9	..	7	5·02	1
.	2	64	116	21	207	46	447	297	3	1	7	26	..	..	11	14·6	1·48
13	..	43	77	67	464	25	334	292	..	..	4	18	2	..	4	23	0·6
15	21	90	126	..	25	61	336	287	..	10	9	9	15	..	17	12	2
.	32	80	182	8	98	118	611	379	40	..	14	49	4	..	8	21·4	0·7
.	..	65	255	..	33	7	141	616	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	20	..
13	6	124	200	..	93	29	407	612	1	2	3	13	1	..	9	19·6	0·85
.	..	55	145	10	40	41	261	187	..	..	3	6	..	..	2	56	0·005
44	81	632	1,412	171	1,447	389	3,013	3,425	45	14	52	140	32	..	71	21·95	0·848

District Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

of 1873.

1st Class were vacant on the 31st December 1873.

B.—POLICE

(2).—*RETURN showing Equipment, Discipline, and*

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by Magistrate, and dismissed.							
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Karáchi	183	1,052	535	692	8	1	46	46	136	..	7	2	5	..	..	..	21
Haidarábád	124	676	424	376	..	..	15	40	231	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	12
Shikárpur	171	953	535	589	..	6	57	41	121	2	6	..	..	..	3	..	18
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1	115	115	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Parkar	23	494	463	31	..	..	26	10	23	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	14
Total ..	502†	3,290†	2,072	1,689	8	7	146	137	511	2	22	2	8	..	3	..	65

* In this column of statement for 1872, 35 was the number shown.

† These figures do not tally with those given in the previous

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant District

—concluded.

General Internal Management of the Force—concluded.

Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
25	2	73	122	..	..	201	678	356	..	7	79	47	..	7	26	11	2
88	..	40	146	..	49	112	472	216	..	6	48	15	28	..	15	29·25	1·87
125	45	61	80	83	576	182	771	353	..	6	75	63	14	1	23	12·45	2·07
..	..	1	14	..	..*	14	41	60	..	...	9	2	..	..	3	..	2·58
14	..	7	33	..	..	55	361	101	..	..	17	26	..	1	11	19·92	2·12
252	47	182	395	83	625	564	2,323	1,086	..	19	228	153	42	9	78	..	2·06

This had only reference to the children of Policemen instructed.

Statement. An explanation has been called for.

Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

C.—CRIMINAL

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Origi- day of the*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers	16,384	3	731	20,177	One Patel...	Powers as defined in Bombay Act VIII. of 1867.	None ... ...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal powers only, *paid.*	157	605	79,660	196	One Judge	Powers of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Prescribed examination.
Ditto ditto *unpaid* ...	20	917	11,914	20	Ditto ...	Powers of 3rd Class Magistrate under ditto.	Ditto ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal and Revenue powers, *paid.*	159	444	60,738	277	Ditto ...	Powers of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate.	Ditto ...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers, *paid.*	6	1,536	24,583	6	Ditto ...	3 2nd Class Magistrates; one of the 3 is vested with Civil powers to try cases up to Rs. 200, the other 2 up to Rs. 50. The remaining are 3rd Class Magistrates with Civil powers to try cases up to Rs. 50 only.	Ditto ...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal, Revenue, and Civil powers.	8	3,182	4,590	8	Ditto ...	Judicial powers of 2nd Class Magistrate and Civil powers to try cases up to Rs. 200 only.	Ditto ...
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ...	7	934	188,006	7	Ditto ...	Small Cause Courts suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.	Ditto ...
Subordinate Judges exercising only Civil powers.	84	2,247	214,452	98	Ditto ...	Powers as defined in Act XIV. of 1869.	Ditto ...
Unpaid local Tribunals exercising Civil powers only.	3	37	3,197	3	Ditto ...	One with powers as defined in Act XIV. of 1869 and two with Civil powers under Regulation 13 of 1830, Section 1, Clause 1.	Being 3rd Class Sirdars. have been invested with powers.
District and First Class Magistrates exercising Criminal powers only, *paid.*	8	1,482	171,151	18	Ditto ...	Powers of 1st Class Magistrate ...	Prescribed examination.
Ditto ditto *unpaid* ...	...	...	...	1	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ...
Ditto exercising also Revenue powers, paid.	63	2,601	506,052	107	Ditto ...	Powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Ditto ...
Ditto ditto *unpaid* ...	...	...	..	1	Ditto ...	.....	.....
Ditto exercising also Revenue and Civil powers.	3	4,820	142,278	5	Ditto ...	One of these tribunals is the District Magistrate and Extra 1st Assistant Collector, and two exercise the powers of 1st Class Magistrates, and they also exercise the powers of an Assistant Judge under Act XIV. of 1859. These are 2nd Assistant and Deputy Collectors.	Prescribed Examination.
Ditto exercising also Civil powers.	...	...	...	1	Ditto ...	1st Class Magisterial powers, and is empowered to entertain suits under Act III. of 1859.	Ditto ...
District Judges and Session Judges, inclusive of Joint Judges and Assistant Judges.	18	6,497	943,276	25	One Judge with 2 Assessors.	Powers as prescribed by law. ...	Civil Service ...
Agent to the Governor exercising the powers of a District and Session Judge.	1	1,731	240,743	1	One Judge .	TheExtra 1st Assistant Collector and District Magistrate is the Agent to the Governor for the exercise of the powers of a District and Session Judge.	Prescribed examination.

NOTE.—The Patels are paid from the Revenue Department; hence some of the Judges have not shown the cost of these tribunals. Deputy Collectors have been shown in this Return. A moiety is debited to the Revenue Department.

JUSTICE.

nal and Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Bombay on the last Year 1873.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Total Cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipt from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average Number of Advocates or Vakils attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
...	...	...	20,177	...	16	1,98,168 1 9	1 0 0	.....	57	...	706	...	...	...
10	1	3	184	2,764	341	74,613 4 9	4,364 7 0	Most of these aid in the collection of revenue and other sundry duties.	126	...	16,891	...	...	...
...	...	...	20	...	...	241 7 3	60 8 0	None.	136	...	117	...	...	...
7	1	1	267	2,258	923	2,92,878 6 10	20,091 5 9	Revenue duties. ...	222	...	31,592	336	7,203	...
...	...	...	6	...	156	1,245 9 0	467 4 0	.....	33	...	156	89	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	512	6,732 0 8	1,986 13 0	.....	47	...	329	217	...	...
...	...	1	3	12,000	12,800	75,584 0 0	1,63,333 0 0	None.	217	23	...	21,721	...	...
...	...	2	95	4,200	3,525	7,33,649 1 7	18,78,914 8 8	.....	241	8	3	162,364	...	87
...	...	...	3	...	...	330 0 0	800 0 0	One has power to collect revenue of his village under Act XIII. of 1842.	81	3	...	218	...	...
3	6	4	5	8,304	3,453	76,520 10 7	2,411 15 0	.....	219	...	3,381	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	None.	3	...	1	...	...	...
69	7	15	16	6,168	2,203	5,62,168 6 8	6,148 12 3	.....	169	...	8,352	...	242	2,730
...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	241	...	81	7	...	...
2	2	...	1	7,925	2,800	33,371 15 9	1,268 15 0	.....	175	...	469	116	...	103
...	1	...	...	13,534	...	18,010 8 0	4,956 12 0	.....	296	...	642	1,546	...	...
23	1	...	1	20,014	12,421	6,30,039 14 8	1,42,958 6 0	.....	182	12	1,045	399	...	6,381
1	...	...	...	The salary is included among District and 1st Class Magistrates exercising Revenue & Civil powers.		207 12 0	665 10 0	Political Agent, Narukot, and District Registrar.	46	...	15	7	...	6

Half the salary and cost of tribunals of paid Magistrates, such as Mamlátdárs, Head Carkuns, and Collectors, Assistant Collectors and

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the Presidency of Bombay (exclusive of the City of Bombay) in the Year* 1873.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.						
Relating to Coins, Stamps, Weights and Measures.						
Counterfeiting Coin (Sections 231 to 238)	16	30	16	12	...	2
Diminishing or altering Coins (Sections 246 to 249).	1	1	...	1	...	...
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin (Sections 239 to 243, and 250 to 254)	107	120	57	57	2	4
Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same (Sections 260 to 263)	2	2	1	1	...	...
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures (Sections 264 to 267)	130	150	58	90	2	...
	256	303	132	161	4	6
Offences against Public Justice.						
Personating public servant or soldier (Sections 140, 170, 171)	21	24	8	16	...	...
Concealing design to commit offence (Sections 118—120)	2	2	1	1	...	...
Omitting to give information of offence or giving false information (Sections 176, 177, 181, 182, 202, 203)	183	224	88	128	...	8
Causing disappearance of evidence (Secs. 201, 204).	27	43	31	8	...	4
Resisting, obstructing or omitting to assist public servant (Sections 183 to 187, 189, 190)	316	639	330	301	5	3
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury (Sections 188)	184	259	72	186	...	1
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding (Sections 228)	57	67	4	63	...	...
Harbouring an offender (Sections 212, 216)	26	44	28	9	3	4
Taking gift to screen offender (Sections 213 to 215).	48	69	39	30	...	...
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue or escape from lawful custody or transportation (Sections 224 to 226)...	205	307	81	198	16	12

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—*continued.*						
Offences against Public Justice—continued.						
Violation of condition of remission of punishment, (Section 227)	2	2	...	2	...	...
Absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons, or notice or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign (Section 172 to 175, 178 to 180)...	640	776	204	571	...	1
	1,711	2,456	886	1,513	24	33
Offences by Public Servants.						
Taking valuable thing by or to influence public servant (Section 161 to 165)	80	106	62	35	1	8
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person (Sections 166, 167)	18	39	25	11	...	3
Public servant unlawfully trading (Sections 168, 169)	1	2	...	...	...	2
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture (Sections 217, 218)	18	22	8	12	...	2
Public servants wilfully making order or decision contrary to law (Sections 219, 220)	4	5	5	...	...	...
Public servants intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape (Sections 128, 130, 221, 222)	9	11	5	6	...	...
Public servants negligently suffering escape ...	70	109	35	68	6	...
Breach of Police Act by Police officers	83	94	19	75	...	...
	283	388	159	207	7	15
False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.						
Giving or fabricating false evidence (Sections 193, 196)	288	371	144	194	4	29
Making, issuing or using false statements or certificates (Section 197 to 200)	4	4	3	1	...	...

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—*continued.*						
False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery—continued.						
False personation in judicial proceeding (Sections 205, 229)	11	12	4	7	...	1
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property or suffering of decree (Section 206 to 208, and 421 to 424)	37	55	32	23	...	...
False claim in Court of Justice (Sections 209, 210).	14	22	18	4	...	...
False charge of offence (Section 211)	124	152	78	73	1	...
Frivolous or vexatious complaint (Section 209) ...	98	130	54	76	...	...
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document (Sections 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 474)	132	459	274	151	6	28
Fraudulent cancellation or destruction of will or valuable security (Section 477)	4	7	5	2	...	...
Making or using false trade marks (Section 482 to 489)	2	3	...	3	...	...
	714	1,215	612	534	11	58
Public Nuisance.						
Public nuisances under Penal Code (Section 269 to 294)	1,030	1,459	298	1,157	1	3
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts	4,349	5,171	642	4,525	2	2
	5,379	6,630	940	5,682	3	5
Relating to the Public Peace.						
Rioting or unlawful assembly (Sections 143 to 153 157, 158)	334	2,312	1,551	736	13	12
Affray (Section 160)	100	551	202	349	...	...
Offences relating to religion (Section 295 to 298) ...	6	18	12	2	4	...
	440	2,881	1,765	1,087	17	12

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.						
Offences against the Person.						
Murder by robbers	13	19	7	2	...	10
Murder by poison for sake of robbery	2	3	...	3	...	...
Murder by poison from other motives	18	39	28	10	...	1
Other murders from motives connected with women	55	134	65	51	...	18
Other murders from other motives	168	401	249	105	5	42
Attempt to murder (Section 307)	50	81	44	14	4	19
Culpable homicide (Section 304)	79	115	63	33	4	15
Attempt to commit culpable homicide (Section 308)	1	1	...	...	...	1
Attempt to commit suicide (Section 309)	164	152	61	86	1	4
Causing miscarriage (Sections 312 to 316)	31	61	40	17	1	3
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth (Sections 317, 318)	58	71	26	41	...	4
Grievous hurt (Sections 325, 326, 335)	449	1,055	568	413	19	55
Hurt (Sections 323, 324, 334)	15,569	35,778	28,127	7,401	132	118
Administering stupefying drugs (Section 328) ...	31	43	23	17	...	3
Causing hurt to extort property or confession, or to deter public servant from his duty (Sections 327, 330, 332)	45	185	132	45	3	5
Causing grievous hurt to extort property or confession, or to deter public servant from his duty (Sections 329, 331, 333)	7	15	10	5	...	...
Act dangerous to life or safety (Sections 336, 338) .	22	26	11	15	...	...
Wrongful restraint (Section 341)	306	496	381	114	1	...
Wrongful confinement (Sections 342, 346)	120	221	149	53	15	4
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession (Sections 347, 348)	13	14	7	7	...	...
Assault or use of criminal force (Sections 124, 352, 353, 355, 358)	6,668	13,136	10,997	2,103	13	23
Assault or use of criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty (Section 354)	83	116	70	46	...	...
Criminal intimidation or insult (Sections 504, 509) .	4,216	8,382	6,721	1,595	32	34
Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication (Section 510)	45	57	10	47	...	...

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2.)—*STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—*continued.*						
Offences against the Person—continued.						
Unlawful compulsion of labour (Section 374) ...	3	6	4	2	...	...
Kidnapping or abduction (Sections 363, 365, 367, 369)	52	123	73	27	...	23
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement (Section 366)	18	72	50	11	...	11
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution (Sections 372, 373) ...	9	23	20	3	...	...
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent (Section 498)...	425	741	598	100	7	36
Fraudulent and unlawful marriages (Sections 493, 496)	84	221	190	21	...	10
Adultery (Section 497)	155	213	164	21	1	27
Rape (Section 376)	137	157	119	26	4	8
Unnatural offences (Section 377)	24	24	16	7	...	1
Defamation (Sections 500, 502)	140	278	221	50	3	4
	29,260	62,459	49,244	12,591	245	379
CLASS III.						
Offences against Property with Violence.						
Dacoity (Sections 395, 397, 398)	140	887	504	256	7	120
Dacoity with murder (Section 396)	4	14	6	...	...	8
Preparation or assembly for dacoity (Sections 399, 402)	1	1	1	...	...	...
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon (Sections 394, 398)—						
By poison or stupefying drugs	10	21	18	3	...	...
By other means	43	90	62	26	1	1
Robbery (Sections 392, 393) in a dwelling house ...	101	155	112	41	2	...
Do. do. on the highway	101	193	103	66	2	22
Do. do. elsewhere...	187	360	266	77	7	10
Extortion (Sections 384, 389)...	90	161	121	32	...	8
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass (Sections 453, 456)	438	123	54	65	...	4

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2.)—*STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS III.—*continued.*						
Offences against Property with Violence—continued.						
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft (Sections 451, 454, 457)	1,752	1,965	730	1,163	34	38
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft (Sections 449, 450, 451, 454, 457)	170	250	111	135	1	3
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for or attempt at hurt (Sections 452, 455, 458, 459, 460)	63	81	46	34	1	...
	3,100	4,301	2,134	1,898	55	214
Offences against Property without Violence.						
Theft of cattle (Sections 379, 380, 381, 382) ...	2,242	3,330	1,365	1,872	39	54
Theft, ordinary (do.) ...	12,501	17,353	7,172	9,823	154	204
Dishonestly receiving stolen property (Sections 411, 414)	1,747	2,860	1,261	1,536	32	31
Dishonest misappropriation of property (Sections 403, 404)	1,212	1,909	1,004	813	51	41
Criminal breach of trust (Sections 406, 409) ...	769	941	663	258	3	17
Cheating (Sections 417 to 420)	723	1,217	925	268	15	9
	19,194	27,610	12,390	14,570	294	356
Malicious Offences.						
Mischief, ordinary (Sections 426, 427, 430 to 433, 440)	2,569	5,694	4,476	1,177	17	24
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle (Sections 428, 429)	220	434	332	96	...	6
Mischief by destroying landmarks (Section 434) ...	48	72	35	36	...	1
Serious mischief by fire (Sections 435, 436, 438) ...	201	342	254	55	3	30
Criminal trespass or house-trespass (Sections 447, 448)	1,722	3,001	2,226	741	20	14
Breaking closed receptacle (Sections 461, 462) ...	35	16	8	8	...	...
	4,795	9,559	7,331	2,113	40	75

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2.)—*STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS IV.						
Not included in the above classes.						
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood (C. P. C. 504)	102	172	53	117	...	2
Bad habit and repute (C. P. C. 505, 506)	115	179	60	118	...	1
Criminal breaches of contracts of service (Sections 490, 492)	13	20	11	9	...	...
Attempt to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation, if not punishable under special Section 511	29	117	65	45	1	6
Aiding and abetting an offence (Sections 352, 109)...	16	26	18	8	...	...
Contempt of Court (Section 435)	11	11	1	10	...	...
Breaches of recognizance of accused and securities (Section 396 to 398)	4	4	2	2	...	...
Breaches of the public peace (Sections 489, 490, and 497)	15	73	12	61	...	...
Disobeying the conditions mentioned in recognizance and security bonds (Sections 502, 513, 514, Criminal Procedure Code)	3	3	...	3	...	...
	308	605	222	373	1	9
Breaches of special laws for the protection of the Revenue, &c.						
Excise on spirits and drugs	619	925	220	689	7	9
Opium	119	143	31	110	2	...
Salt and saltpetre	328	573	103	464	...	1
Sea and land customs	91	158	43	110	5	...
Stamps	188	399	42	343	7	7
Post Office	18	20	10	8	...	2
Municipalities	623	714	230	483	1	...
Jails	19	21	5	16	...	...
Ferries	51	67	20	47	...	...
Railways	207	301	60	237	...	4

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2.)—*STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Breaches of special laws for the protection of Revenue, &c.—continued.						
Tolls	3	5	3	2	...	...
Stage coaches	103	127	34	93	...	...
Gaming and lotteries	130	560	179	381	...	...
Wandering and dangerous lunatics	...	3	...	3	...	...
Cattle trespass	1,032	2,475	1,824	638	1	12
Possession of arms	60	66	13	50	...	3
Village Police	589	949	505	444	...	...
District Police	196	228	32	196	...	...
Cantonment Act III. of 1867	1,038	1,233	165	1,117	...	1
Registration Act VIII. of 1871, Section 80 ...	9	17	7	10	...	...
Refusing or neglecting to serve on inquests in cases of unnatural deaths (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, Section XI., Clause 2)	95	119	28	91	...	...
Petty assault or abuse, mischief or petty theft, (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, Sections 12 and 14)...	19	32	14	18	...	...
Causing obstruction, annoyance, risk, danger or damage to residents or passengers (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, Section 31)	78	88	7	81	...	...
Female Infanticide Act XVIII. of 1870	14	15	3	12	...	...
Cotton Frauds Act IX. of 1863	35	37	17	20	...	...
Boundary Marks Act III. of 1846	475	709	15	694	...	...
Breaches of Contracts Act XIII. of 1859	22	28	14	12	2	...
Undue exactions as revenue demands (Regulation XVII. of 1827)	5	6	...	6	...	...
Using a vessel without registering it under Act 19 of 1838...	11	15	6	9	...	...
Relating to marriage and divorce among Parsis (Act XV. of 1865)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Non-compliance with order to give bond (Section 497, Criminal Procedure Code)	3	8	6	2	...	...
Receiving property from regimental soldiers (Section 19 of Regulation 22 of 1827)	1	2	1	1	...	...
Violating rules sanctioned by the Magistrates (Regulation XIV. of 1827, Section 23)	15	10	...	10	...	...

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.*,—concluded.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Breaches of special laws for the protection of Revenue—continued.						
Mutiny Act of 1870	5	6	1	5	...	...
Merchant Shipping Act	3	6	3	3	...	...
In default of appearance mentioned in the recognizances (Sections 219, 220, Criminal Procedure Code Act XXV. of 1861)	2	2	1	1	...	...
Under Section 391 of Act X. of 1872	1	2	2	...	...	...
Suspected to be stolen property (Act X. of 1872, Section 415)	15	25	21	...	4	...
	6,223	10,145	3,670	6,407	29	39

(3).—*STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons dealt with, and how disposed of, by each class of Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year* 1873.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
	Remaining at end of previous year.	Brought to Trial during 1873.				Received by Transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.				
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons	Voluntarily.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Village Officers ...	...	832	...	42	231	...	1,105	290	247	568	...	...	...	2	1,209	
Unpaid Magistrates ...	2	157	78	434	16	10	697	205	95	380	18	6	3	3	1,376	
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	505	28,112	7,184	63,868	1,752	685	102,106	40,228	25,062	33,938	1,873	446	559	5·4	187,375	
First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	357	12,628	2,749	6,695	495	919	23,843	7,792	4,353	9,200	2,095	65	338	5·6	55,249	
District Magistrates ...	12	406	92	52	20	349	931	162	144	561	14	32	18	3·5	1,906	
Sub-Judges exercising powers under Section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	.....	
Total Magistracy...	876	42,135	10,103	71,091	2,517	1,963	128,685	48,677	29,902	44,649	4,000	549	918	3	247,115	
Sessions Courts ...	177	1	...	...	...	2,289	2,467	26	1,002	1,231	77	5	126	4	11,703	
Grand Total ...	1,053	42,136	10,103	71,091	2,517	4,252	*131,152	48,703	30,904	45,880	4,077	554	1,044	...	258,818	

* This total is greater than that shown in the previous statement. The cases remaining at the end of the previous year were not entered in the latter, and it appears that in this figure persons transferred have in some cases been entered twice.

C.—CRIMINAL

(4).—*STATEMENT showing the Punishments inflicted by various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE		
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.	Fine.		Whipping.		Surety of the Peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for Good Behaviour.
		For Life.	For a Term.		Rigorous.		Simple.		With Imprisonment.	Without Imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.			
					With Solitary Confinement.	Without Solitary Confinement.									
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	399	..	40	154	..	..	..	..	..
Unpaid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	..	10	286	..	1	..	..	..
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	9	9,129	1,421	..	4,856	19,482	54	447	..	1	..
First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	..	..	..	..	6	3,836	212	..	1,178	4,178	93	358	284	135	197
Divisional Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	10	19	..	3	2	1	..
District Magistrates	..	..	..	..	5	358	12	..	116	132	12	11	..	3	1
Subordinate Judges exercising powers under Section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	20	13,357	2,046	..	6,210	24,253	159	820	286	140	199
Session Courts	87	98	59	..	8	738	18	..	123	23	14	32	1	1	..
	87	98	59	..	28	14,095	2,064	..	6,333	24,276	173	852	287	141	199

The total number of persons sentenced to imprisonment does not agree with the detail of punishment, as some of the Judges have

JUSTICE—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1873.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.

Fine.									Imprisonment.										Whipped.			
									15 Days.		6 Months.		2 Years.		7 Years.		Above 7 Years.					
Rs. 10 and under.	„ 50 „	„ 100 „	„ 500 „	„ 1,000 „	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of Fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	10 Stripes and under.	20 Stripes and under.	30 Stripes and under.	Above 30 Stripes.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.														
194	...	..	..	..	..	200 2 0	187 2 0	.....	..	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
282	14	..	..	..	..	849 1 11	787 1 11	66 8 0	10	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
21,263	3,762	242	71	..	..	1,90,772 2 1	1,51,886 0 5	9,514 11 8	3,129	1,301	7,124	235	11	..	..	..	..	..	129	191	130	51
3,970	940	279	134	32	1	1,31,933 10 3	62,424 5 3	10,739 5 8	288	110	1,896	110	1,876	12	2	..	..	..	53	139	110	149
15	8	2	1	3	..	3,786 0 0	539 0 9	39 0 0	4	3	8	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
24	147	32	33	4	8	40,840 9 2	11,180 3 5	1,785 15 9	1	3	89	5	267	21	..	..	..	..	3	5	8	6
1	1	..	..	..	..	35 0 0	25 0 0	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,749	4,872	555	239	39	9	3,68,416 9 5	2,27,028 13 9	22,145 9 1	3,382	1,817	9,128	351	2,164	33	2	..	..	..	187	336	249	206
3	40	49	41	2	11	56,399 5 0	10,943 10 7	1,393 3 6	11	10	112	6	225	3	515	..	44	..	..	8	10	28
25,752	4,921	604	280	41	20	4,24,815 14 5	2,37,972 8 4	23,538 12 7	3,393	1,827	9,240	357	2,389	36	517	..	44	..	187	344	259	234

excluded the number of persons sentenced to fine and imprisonment from detail of punishment (imprisonment).

(5).—*STATEMENT showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay during the Year* 1873.

Tribunal.	Number of Appellants or Persons applying for revision under Section 404, Code Criminal Procedure.	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
First Class Magistrates	1,191	157	628	171	296	24	5	4	13	The total of columns 3 to 10 exceed the No. of persons in col. 2 owing to the same persons appearing in more than one column.
Divisional Magistrates	192	14	94	25	54	.....	2	.....	4	
District Magistrates	2,331	239	1,195	254	495	33	46	99	34	
	3,714	410	1,917	450	845	57	53	103	51	
Sessions Courts	2,192	545	1,284	184	275	8	28	48	35	
	5,906	955	3,201	634	1,120	65	81	151	86	
High Court.										
Number of Appellants	687	401	82	162	35	1	6	.....	.....	
Number of Persons applying for revision	151	113	14	9	14	1	.....	.....	.....	
Number of persons in cases referred to the High Court under Section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	10	

CHAPTER III. D.—PRISONS.

D.—

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts*

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8			9			
								Received from other Jails.										Transferred to other Jails.			
								A.		B.								A.		B.	
No.	Jail.	Remained on the 31st December 1872.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation *en-route* to other Jails, &c., &c.		Total Population.			Daily average number.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aden	75	3	197	58	272	61	..	..	..	..	272	61	333	67	5	72	..	..	..	..
2	Poona.. ..	334	30	836	70	1,170	100	76	7	8	..	1,254	107	1,361	376	33	409	174	..	27	7
3	Yerauda ..	1,148	..	1	..	1,149	..	596	..	..	..	1,745	..	1,745	1,251	..	1,251	41	..	..	..
4	Ahmadnagar .	205	20	458	29	663	49	13	..	..	..	676	49	725	185	16	201	53	..	1	3
5	Dhulia ..	355	22	936	100	1,291	122	..	..	..	..	1,291	122	1,413	308	23	331	65	..	11	1
6	Sholápur ..	132	10	547	52	679	62	7	..	..	..	686	62	748	172	14	186	2	..	1	..
7	Sátára.. ..	127	20	482	46	609	66	..	..	..	..	609	66	675	163	23	186	89	..	2	1
8	Belgaum ..	133	5	655	58	788	63	1	..	..	..	789	63	852	143	10	153	54	2	..	..
9	Kaládgi ..	200	25	419	50	619	75	..	..	..	..	619	75	694	197	23	220	21	..	..	..
10	Dhárwár ..	411	28	546	33	957	61	34	2	2	..	993	63	1,056	411	23	434	2	..	15	..
11	Karwar ..	155	7	331	13	486	20	..	..	..	..	486	20	506	142	5	147	38	..	..	..
12	Ratnágiri ..	89	9	185	30	274	39	45	..	..	..	319	39	358	126	17	143	..	..	..	1
13	Tanna.. ..	629	37	1,317	89	1,946	126	48	..	116	18	2,110	144	2,254	657	38	695	156	7	..	..
14	Ahmedábád ..	378	19	1,301	78	1,679	97	29	1	1	..	1,709	98	1,807	441	25	466	350	..	10	2
15	Dhuliákot ..	327	..	2	..	329	..	648	..	..	..	977	..	977	414	..	414	2	..	..	..
16	Kaira	94	6	858	33	952	39	3	..	..	..	955	39	994	128	5	133	200	1	2	..
17	Surat	179	11	822	35	1,001	46	17	..	2	..	1,020	46	1,066	199	11	210	111	..	5	1
18	Dohad ..	177	4	260	2	437	6	..	..	..	..	437	6	443	179	3	182	1	..	1	..
19	Rájkot ..	43	..	88	3	131	3	..	..	..	..	131	3	134	42	1	43	20	..	..	..
20	Karáchi ..	301	3	855	14	1,156	17	30	..	9	..	1,195	17	1,212	425	3	428	50	..	11	1
21	Haidarábád ..	459	11	1,044	32	1,503	43	52	..	..	..	1,555	43	1,598	524	11	535	130	..	3	..
22	Shikárpur ..	434	15	924	35	1,358	50	..	..	..	..	1,358	50	1,408	568	13	581	1	..	4	..
23	Bukhur ..	72	2	67	5	139	7	..	..	344	16	483	23	506	46	1	47	347	18	..	..
	Total....	6,457	287	13,131	865	19,588	1,152	1,599	10	482	34	21,669	1,196	22,865	7,164	303	7,467	1,997	28	93	17
	1872....	6,573	289	13,081	804	19,654	1,093	1,688	10	152	17	21,494	1,120	22,614	6,450	285	6,735	2,221	14	71	9

PRISONS.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873.

10										11		12		13		14		15		16			1
Released during the year.																							
A.		B.		C.		D.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1873.			No.
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		By order of Government. c																	
						e.		f.															
						On account of sickness.		For good conduct.															
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	..	213	58	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	52	3	55	1
18	..	564	68	42	2	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	12	..	2	1	8	1	406	28	434	2
10	..	436	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	1,245	..	1,245	3
26	..	332	25	51	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	1	..	204	18	222	4
25	1	809	89	74	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	6	..	292	26	318	5
36	3	452	41	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	189	18	207	6
11	2	325	32	12	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	1	2	1	157	25	182	7
8	..	536	53	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	170	7	177	8
31	3	335	50	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	2	2	..	216	19	235	9
26	2	486	38	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	1	424	22	446	10
21	1	263	14	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	150	5	155	11
12	..	144	19	7	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	149	18	167	12
40	3	1,145	81	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	20	..	719	53	772	13
63	3	700	55	109	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	11	1	462	25	487	14
16	..	458	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	397	..	397	15
14	..	381	27	135	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	125	9	134	16
27	1	661	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	208	16	224	17
..	..	262	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	164	4	168	18
1	..	62	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	40	..	40	19
40	..	560	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	..	503	2	505	20
22	..	768	33	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	43	..	557	10	567	21
68	2	593	33	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	27	1	659	14	673	22
12	1	93	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	24	..	24	23
529	22	10,578	765	656	28	3	..	11	1	..	..	3	..	31	..	57	8	199	5	7,512	332	7,834	
659	28	11,101	716	511	34	2	1	3	1	150	22	5	..	35	..	55	6	194	2	6,457	287	6,744	

D.—PRISONS

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the*

1	2	3												4			
		RELIGION.												AGE			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		A.		B.	
No.	Jail.	Christians.						Mahomedans.		Hindus.		All other Classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		a. Europeans.		*b.* Eurasians.		*c.* Natives.											
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aden..	37	..	..	..	2	..	198	56	13	..	22	5	57	18	197	43
2	Poona	6	..	..	..	20	2	71	8	1,052	90	21	..	64	..	971	..
3	Yerauda	1	..	..	..	4	..	123	..	925	..	96	..	..	..	1,039	..
4	Ahmadnagar ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	64	4	585	45	10	..	7	2	575	43
5	Dhulia	..	..	2	..	6	..	279	16	986	106	18	..	32	6	1,124	103
6	Sholápur	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	5	617	57	5	..	6	1	594	55
7	Satárá	..	..	..	..	1	..	36	5	571	61	1	..	5	..	533	53
8	Belgaum	..	..	..	..	13	2	100	4	670	57	5	..	19	7	707	47
9	Kaládgi	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	9	538	66	..	..	8	4	567	59
10	Dhráwár	..	..	..	..	3	2	209	18	726	41	19	..	8	3	843	47
11	Karwar	..	..	..	..	47	3	43	1	383	16	13	..	12	..	399	29
12	Ratnágiri	..	..	..	..	3	..	37	5	227	34	7	..	5	1	198	28
13	Tanna	..	..	..	..	54	5	181	4	1,675	116	36	1	8	4	1,647	99
14	Ahmedábád ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	223	17	1,439	80	11	..	29	..	1,504	..
15	Dhuliákot	..	..	..	..	1	..	56	..	272	..	..	..	..	..	315	..
16	Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	5	880	34	..	..	57	1	821	33
17	Surat	..	..	..	..	3	..	156	5	838	41	4	..	16	1	838	33
18	Dohad	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	411	6	..	..	2	..	414	6
19	Rájkot	..	..	..	..	1	1	29	..	101	2	..	..	..	..	124	..
20	Karáchi	2	..	1	..	9	..	991	17	152	..	1	..	15	..	1,005	16
21	Haidarábád.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,408	40	95	3	..	..	18	..	917	27
22	Shikárpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,211	43	109	4	38	3	23	..	1,134	35
23	Bukhur	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	6	37	1	..	..	..	..	106	5
	Total....	46	..	3	..	177	15	5,753	268	13,302	860	307	9	382	48	16,592	944
	1872....	59	..	8	..	185	7	5,975	250	13,118	829	309	7	368	57	17,086	906

—continued.

Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873.

C.		D.		5												6			7
				Previous Occupation.															
				Males.									Females.						
				A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	Total.			No.
40 to 60.		Above 60.		Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Shop-keepers and Traders.	Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Professional.	Government Servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.				
M.	F.	M.	F.													M.	F.	Total.	
18	..	..	..	3	2	134	7	3	34	3	10	76	16	14	31	272	61	333	1
135	..	..	..	..	276	635	79	26	117	2	8	27	94	..	6	1,170	100	1,270	2
86	..	4	..	..	547	218	104	15	229	..	..	36	..	..	..	1,149	..	1,149	3
71	4	19	..	..	183	437	15	..	9	..	16	3	45	..	4	663	49	712	4
125	13	10	..	..	412	447	78	55	87	..	86	126	116	4	2	1,291	122	1,413	5
73	6	6	..	..	168	302	33	40	33	15	18	70	58	..	4	679	62	741	6
69	13	2	..	2	288	132	19	50	21	27	37	33	66	..	..	609	66	675	7
60	8	2	1	1	359	264	64	..	..	68	23	9	41	4	18	788	63	851	8
40	12	4	..	..	267	223	28	84	..	..	17	..	72	1	2	619	75	694	9
99	9	7	2	2	291	431	77	73	12	10	32	29	51	4	6	957	61	1,018	10
65	..	10	..	90	122	115	40	25	28	37	19	10	17	1	2	486	20	506	11
68	9	3	1	..	130	47	45	12	16	..	11	13	37	..	2	274	39	313	12
287	22	4	1	..	803	720	95	98	150	6	24	50	123	2	1	1,946	126	2,072	13
147	7	8	..	6	725	658	70	41	89	2	52	36	91	2	4	1,679	97	1,776	14
14	..	..	..	2	182	75	13	6	30	..	6	15	..	..	..	329	..	329	15
71	5	3	..	..	735	162	11	17	16	..	11	..	38	1	..	952	39	991	16
139	11	8	1	..	356	420	29	..	61	64	26	45	44	2	..	1,001	46	1,047	17
21	..	..	..	..	371	24	12	1	4	5	8	12	6	..	..	437	6	443	18
6	1	1	..	5	43	25	4	..	42	..	1	11	2	..	1	131	3	134	19
130	1	6	..	..	637	214	64	27	86	26	53	49	15	..	2	1,156	17	1,173	20
558	16	10	..	..	927	482	10	25	19	6	24	10	30	..	13	1,503	43	1,546	21
188	15	13	..	1	915	227	21	38	..	130	26	..	47	3	..	1,358	50	1,408	22
31	2	2	..	..	70	50	6	2	..	..	5	6	7	..	..	139	7	146	23
2,501	154	113	6	112	8,809	6,442	924	638	1,083	401	513	666	1,016	38	98	19,588	1,152	20,740	
2,059	121	141	9	101	8,567	6,311	871	1,105	1,038	338	594	729	961	53	79	19,654	1,093	20,747	

D.—PRISONS

(3).—*STATEMENT showing particulars regarding Civil*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
No.	Jail.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total Population.		Average daily number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1873.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aden	4	..	16	..	20	..	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
2	Poona..	19	2	454	43	473	45	42	2	456	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2
3	Yerauda	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Ahmadnagar.. ..	8	1	62	9	70	10	7	..	62	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
5	Dhulia..	41	..	252	22	293	22	21	..	260	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	32	7
6	Sholápur	5	..	126	11	131	11	9	0·5	122	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2
7	Sátára	20	..	219	21	239	21	19	2	225	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
8	Belgaum	11	..	72	10	83	10	7	1	63	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	18	..
9	Kaládgi	3	..	7	1	10	1	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	Dhárwár	5	..	21	..	26	..	2	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
11	Karwar	..	..	29	..	29	..	2	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
12	Ratnágiri	3	..	54	1	57	1	3	..	52	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
13	Tanna.	33	1	195	15	228	16	20	1	208	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	2
14	Ahmedábád	25	1	291	28	316	29	22	2	288	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2
15	Dhuliàkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Surat	28	..	297	17	325	17	32	1	308	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
18	Dohad	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Rájkot..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Karáchi	8	1	57	24	65	25	5	1	60	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
21	Haidarábád ..	9	2	132	17	141	19	9	..	128	18	..	..	2	1	..	..	11	..
22	Shikárpur	5	..	45	..	50	..	5	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
23	Bukhur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total....	227	8	2,353	219	2,580	227	208	10	2,376	208	1	..	3	1	4	..	196	18
	1872....	152	12	1,731	197	1,883	209	123	10	1,685	204	..	..	..	..	3	..	195	5

—continued.

Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873.

12		13		14		15								16				
						Hospital.								Cost.				
						A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	C.	D.	
Capacity of Barracks at 36 superficial feet.		Average number of Prisoners below capacity.		Average number of Prisoners above capacity		Number of Admissions.		Daily average sick.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Guards and Establishment.	Other charges.	Total Cost.	Average cost per Prisoner.	No.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
21	5	..	..	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240 0 0	271 13 9	511 13 9	511 13 9	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167 2 9	27 8 0	194 10 9	4 6 9	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
31	12	..	..	24	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168 0 0	11 15 7	179 15 7	25 11 4	4
31	5	..	..	10	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	4·8	..	168 0 0	..	168 0 0	8 0 0	5
6	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336 0 0	1 4 0	337 4 0	35 8 0	6
30	6	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336 0 0	60 0 0	396 0 0	18 13 9	7
30	3	..	..	23	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	14·2	..	153 5 2	20 0 0	173 5 2	21 10 7	8
3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 0 0	..	84 0 0	42 0 0	9
28	4	..	..	26	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168 0 0	..	168 0 0	84 0 0	10
7	4	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246 0 0	..	246 0 0	123 0 0	11
11	4	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168 0 0	265 0 1	433 0 1	144 5 4	12
32	8	..	..	12	7	9	2	..	..	1	..	5·0	..	336 0 0	17 12 3	353 12 3	16 13 6	13
23	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336 0 0	36 1 10	372 1 10	15 8 1	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
43	3	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252 0 0	38 6 10	290 6 10	8 12 9	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408 0 0	..	408 0 0	68 0 0	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	443 15 9	..	443 15 9	49 5 4	21
20	20	..	..	15	20	1	..	..	..	1	..	20·0	..	324 0 0	..	324 0 0	64 12 9	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	4	..	1·8	..	4,334 7 8	749 14 4	5,084 6 0	23 5 2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	$\frac{7}{365}$	$\frac{1}{365}$	3	..	2·2	..	4,155 8 0	672 14 3	4,828 6 3	36 4 10	

(4).—*STATEMENT showing particulars regarding the Persons under*

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10		
No.	Jail.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total Population.			Average daily number.			Released during the year.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Aden	..	..	8	..	8	..	8	0·3	..	0·3	6	..	6	2	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Poona ..	3	..	171	8	174	8	182	15	1	16	79	4	83	85	3	88	1	..	1	..	..	..
3	Yerauda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Ahmadnagar.	8	1	75	3	83	4	87	3	..	3	27	..	27	51	4	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Dhulia ..	13	2	107	5	120	7	127	5	1	6	43	2	45	59	5	64	5	..	5	..	..	..
6	Sholápur ..	10	1	66	8	76	9	85	5	..	5	35	1	36	32	7	39	7	..	7	..	..	..
7	Sátára ..	7	2	154	17	161	19	180	10	1	11	67	2	69	84	15	99	1	..	1	..	..	..
8	Belgaum ..	7	1	123	6	130	7	137	7	..	7	73	2	75	43	5	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Kaládgi ..	20	1	176	14	196	15	211	13	1	14	61	5	66	67	7	74	59	2	61	..	..	..
10	Dhárwár ..	11	1	90	3	101	4	105	9	1	10	37	3	40	55	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Karwar ..	..	..	39	2	39	2	41	3	..	3	21	1	22	18	1	19	...	..	..	..	..	..
12	Ratnágiri ..	..	..	36	9	36	9	45	1·4	0·1	1·5	11	..	11	16	9	25	1	..	1	..	..	..
13	Tanna ..	30	2	137	10	167	12	179	12	1	13	67	6	73	80	5	85	3	..	3	..	..	..
14	Ahmedábád ..	6	..	169	10	175	10	185	9	..	9	87	3	90	85	7	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Dhuliákot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Kaira	16	1	78	8	94	9	103	5	..	5	43	5	48	43	2	45	7	2	9	..	..	..
17	Surat	4	..	62	1	66	1	67	4	..	4	44	1	45	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Dohad ..	1	..	145	7	146	7	153	3	..	3	59	3	62	36	..	36	50	4	54	..	..	..
19	Rájkot ..	12	..	83	2	95	2	97	8	1	9	40	1	41	39	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Karáchi ..	7	..	358	1	365	1	366	5	..	5	185	1	186	165	..	165	13	..	13	..	..	..
21	Haidaráhád ..	11	..	518	34	529	34	563	14	1	15	229	18	247	293	16	309	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Shikárpur ..	..	..	60	19	60	19	79	4	2	6	10	14	24	20	..	20	28	5	33	..	..	..
23	Bukhur ..	4	..	311	28	315	28	343	9	1	10	194	10	204	69	9	78	47	8	55	..	..	..
	Total	170	12	2,966	195	3,136	207	3,343	144·7	11·1	155·8	1,418	82	1,500	1,363	96	1,459	222	21	243	..	..	..
	1872	185	9	2,790	158	2,975	167	3,142	180	8·2	188·2	1,233	82	1,315	1,462	71	1,533	103	2	105	..	..	..

—continued.

trial in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873.

11			12			13					14				15
						Cost.					Hospital.				
						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	
Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1873.			Rations.	Guards and Establishment.	Other Charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.	Number of Admissions.	Daily Average Sick.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per cent. of Average Strength.	No.
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
..	..	..	..	..	..	16 15 7	..	..	16 15 7	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	9	1	10	446 12 1	483 14 1	4 2 3	934 12 5	58 6 9	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1	..	1	4	..	4	73 10 10	121 11 10	1 2 8	196 9 4	65 8 5	1	..	1	33·3	4
..	..	..	13	..	13	145 15 9	123 3 6	2 4 10	271 8 1	45 3 10	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	2	1	3	129 15 8	142 1 8	34 6 7	306 7 11	61 4 9	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	9	2	11	200 13 8	325 12 9	24 8 8	551 3 1	50 1 9	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	14	..	14	195 13 1	353 0 1	14 1 8	562 14 10	80 6 8	2	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	9	1	10	338 7 10	359 4 7	5 13 7	703 10 0	50 4 2	3	0·03	..	..	9
..	..	..	9	1	10	255 3 11	239 11 0	..	494 14 11	49 7 10	1	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	78 3 2	252 0 2	..	330 3 4	110 1 3	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	8	..	8	41 6 9	94 3 5	..	135 10 2	90 6 9	1	0·06	..	..	12
1	..	1	16	1	17	385 8 5	1,009 14 7	..	1,395 7 0	107 5 5	3	0·11	1	7·7	13
..	..	..	3	..	3	209 9 5	241 2 8	14 0 4	464 12 5	51 10 3	2	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	1	..	1	142 8 0	281 5 4	47 14 1	471 11 5	94 5 6	20	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	1	..	1	134 8 6	141 9 0	14 10 4	290 11 10	72 10 11	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	1	..	1	102 8 2	94 8 4	22 5 0	219 5 6	73 1 10	1	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	16	..	16	278 13 11	638 8 11	125 4 1	1,042 10 11	115 13 8	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	2	..	2	165 4 5	143 0 0	..	308 4 5	61 10 6	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	7	..	7	346 12 4	270 9 1	..	617 5 5	41 2 6	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	2	..	2	121 0 0	154 1 11	..	275 1 11	45 13 8	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	5	1	6	234 0 7	1,296 1 8	..	1,530 2 3	153 0 3	..	..	..	..	23
2	..	2	131	8	139	4,044 0 1	6,765 12 7	310 10 1	11,120 6 9	71 4 7	34	0·2	2	1·3	
7	..	7	170	12	182	6,189 15 3	7,717 7 5	499 3 4	14,406 10 0	76 10 1	62	0·4	7	3·7	

D.—PRISONS

(5).—*STATEMENT showing the Sickness and Mortality among th*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
No.	Jail.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 648 cubic feet per Prisoner.			Average number of Prisoners above capacity.			Average number of Prisoners below capacity.			Average daily strength during the year.			Total Population during the year.			Number admitted into Hospital during the year.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Aden..	96	5	101	..	..	..	29	..	29	67	5	72	272	61	333	8	..	8
2	Poona	295	27	322	81	6	87	..	..	..	376	33	409	1,254	107	1,361	164	15	179
3	Yerauda	1,108	..	1,108	143	..	143	..	..	..	1,251	..	1,251	1,745	..	1,745	788	..	788
4	Ahmadnagar ..	150	15	165	35	1	36	..	..	..	185	16	201	676	49	725	113	13	126
5	Dhulia	186	15	201	122	8	130	..	..	..	308	23	331	1,291	122	1,413	292	69	361
6	Sholápur	112	21	133	60	..	60	..	7	7	172	14	186	686	62	748	222	9	231
7	Satárá	111	14	125	52	9	61	..	..	..	163	23	186	609	66	675	85	2	87
8	Belgaum	108	5	113	35	5	40	..	..	..	143	10	153	789	63	852	146	17	163
9	Kaládgi	154	27	181	43	..	43	..	4	4	197	23	220	619	75	694	152	10	162
10	Dhárwár	340	30	370	71	..	71	..	7	7	411	23	434	993	63	1,056	157	5	162
11	Karwar	151	10	161	..	..	..	9	5	14	142	5	147	486	20	506	98	..	98
12	Ratnágiri	164	22	186	..	..	..	38	5	43	126	17	143	319	39	358	56	13	69
13	Tanna	441	22	463	216	16	232	..	..	..	657	38	695	2,110	144	2,254	762	42	804
14	Ahmedábád.. ..	263	50	313	178	..	178	..	25	25	441	25	466	1,709	98	1,807	381	49	430
15	Dhuliákot	360	..	360	54	..	54	..	..	..	414	..	414	977	..	977	486	..	486
16	Kaira..	92	8	100	36	..	36	..	3	3	128	5	133	955	39	994	231	8	239
17	Surat..	129	10	139	70	1	71	..	..	..	199	11	210	1,020	46	1,066	132	2	134
18	Dohad	100	5	105	79	..	79	..	2	2	179	3	182	437	6	443	200	4	204
19	Rájkot	83	..	83	..	1	1	41	..	41	42	1	43	131	3	134	64	..	64
20	Karáchi	744	20	764	..	..	..	319	17	336	425	3	428	1,195	17	1,212	314	..	314
21	Haidarábád.. ..	510	13	523	14	..	14	..	2	2	524	11	535	1,555	43	1,598	279	3	282
22	Shikárpur	480	20	500	88	..	88	..	7	7	568	13	581	1,358	50	1,408	414	11	425
23	Bukkur	320	..	320	..	1	1	274	..	274	46	1	47	483	23	506	68	..	68
	Total....	6,497	339	6,836	1,377	48	1,425	710	84	794	7,164	303	7,467	21,669	1,196	22,865	5,612	272	5,884
	1872....	6,541	318	6,859	875	52	927	966	85	1,051	6,450	285	6,735	21,494	1,120	22,614	6,461	256	6,717

Note.—In columns 3, 4, and 5 the Barracks and Cells *actually occupied as Dormitories* should alone be included. The

—continued.

Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873.

9			10								11			12															
			Number of Deaths.											Ratio per Cent. of Average Strength.															
Daily average number of Sick during the year.			A.		B.		C.				Ratio of Deaths per cent. of total Population.			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			
			In Hospital.		Out of Hospital.		Total.							Of Admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from Cholera			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.			No.
M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	
0·6	..	0·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·9	..	11·11	0·9	..	0·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5·8	0·4	6·2	8	1	..	..	8	1	9	0·6	0·9	0·6	43·6	45·4	43·8	1·5	1·2	1·5	..	..	..	2·1	3·03	2·2	2·1	3·03	2·2	2
26·9	..	26·9	8	..	..	..	8	..	8	0·45	..	0·45	63·0	..	63·0	2·15	..	2·15	..	..	..	0·64	..	0·64	0·64	..	0·64	3
2·1	0·3	2·4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·1	..	0·1	61·08	81·2	62·7	1·1	1·9	1·2	..	..	..	0·5	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·5	4
8·76	1·89	10·65	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	0·46	..	0·42	94·8	300·0	109·0	2·84	8·21	3·2	..	..	..	1·9	..	1·8	1·9	..	1·8	5
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129·07	64·3	124·2	2·3	..	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
3·3	0·2	3·5	1	1	1	..	2	1	3	0·3	1·5	0·4	52·1	8·7	46·7	2·02	0·5	1·8	..	..	..	1·2	4·3	1·6	1·2	4·3	1·6	7
5·7	0·6	6·3	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	3·8	..	3·5	102·1	170	106·5	3·9	6	4·1	..	..	..	2·1	..	2·0	2·1	..	2·0	8
6	1	7	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	0·3	..	0·29	77·16	43·5	73·6	3·0	4·3	3·2	..	..	..	1·01	..	0·9	1·01	..	0·9	9
5·5	0·1	5·6	11	1	..	..	11	1	12	1·1	1·6	1·1	38·2	21·7	37·3	1·3	0·4	1·3	..	..	..	2·7	4·3	2·7	2·7	4·3	2·7	10
3	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	0·6	..	0·6	69·01	..	66·6	2·1	..	2·04	..	..	..	2·1	..	2·04	2·1	..	2·04	11
1·4	0·6	2·0	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	0·6	..	0·6	44·4	76·5	48·3	1·1	3·5	1·4	..	..	..	1·6	..	1·4	1·6	..	1·4	12
24·9	0·8	25·7	19	..	1	..	20	..	20	0·9	..	0·9	115·9	110·5	115·7	3·8	2·1	3·7	..	..	..	3·04	..	2·9	3·04	..	2·9	13
9·1	1·1	10·2	11	1	..	..	11	1	12	0·6	1·0	0·7	86·4	196	92·7	2·0	4·4	2·2	..	..	..	2·5	4·0	2·6	2·5	4·0	2·6	14
15	..	15	3	..	1	..	4	..	4	0·4	..	0·4	117·4	..	117·4	3·6	..	3·6	..	..	..	0·9	..	0·9	0·9	..	0·9	15
5·5	0·02	5·52	8	..	..	..	8	..	8	0·8	..	0·8	180·5	..	179·7	4·3	0·4	4·2	..	..	..	6·2	..	6·01	6·2	..	6·01	16
4	1	5	7	..	..	..	7	..	7	0·6	..	0·6	66·3	18·2	63·8	2·1	9·1	2·3	..	..	..	3·5	..	3·3	3·5	..	3·3	17
4·0	0·1	4·1	9	..	..	..	9	..	9	2·0	..	2·0	111·7	133·8	112·1	2·2	3·3	2·2	..	..	..	5·02	..	4·9	5·02	..	4·9	18
1·9	..	1·9	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	2·29	..	2·23	152·4	..	148·8	4·5	..	4·4	..	..	..	7·1	..	6·9	7·1	..	6·9	19
12·5	..	12·5	19	..	..	..	19	..	19	0·6	..	1·6	73·9	..	73·4	2·9	..	2·7	..	..	..	4·5	..	4·4	4·5	..	4·4	20
14·4	0·9	15·3	43	..	..	..	43	..	43	2·7	..	2·6	53·2	27·3	52·7	2·7	8·2	2·8	..	..	..	8·2	..	8·0	8·2	..	8·0	21
15	1	16	27	1	..	..	27	1	28	2·0	2·0	2·0	72·9	84·6	73·1	2·6	7·7	2·8	..	..	..	4·8	7·7	4·8	4·8	7·7	4·8	22
2·27	..	2·27	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	0·45	..	0·39	147·0	..	144·7	4·9	..	4·8	..	..	..	4·3	..	4·2	4·3	..	4·2	23
191·63	10·01	191·64	196	5	3	..	199	5	204	0·9	0·4	0·9	78·3	89·7	78·8	2·5	3·3	2·5	..	..	..	2·7	1·6	2·7	2·7	1·6	2·7	
180·61	10·01	190·62	190	1	4	1	194	2	196	0·9	0·2	0·8	100·1	89·8	99·7	2·7	3·5	2·8	0·03	..	0·03	2·9	0·7	2·7	3·0	0·7	2·9	

per cent. of daily average sick, column 12 B, corresponds with Dr. Farr's "constant sickness rate".

D.—PRISONS

(6).—*STATEMENT showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Year* 1873, *excluding the cost of building new*

1	2	3		4		5		6	
		RATIONS.		FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.		POLICE GUARD.*		EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT.†	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
No.	Jail.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Aden	5,051 7 4	70 2 7	7,692 0 0	106 13 4	7,074 0 0	98 4 0	..	..
2	Poona	13,901 3 5	33 15 11	8,627 9 4	21 1 6	3,741 10 1	9 2 4	..	..
3	Yerauda	41,883 3 11	33 7 8	26,866 4 0	21 7 7	8,521 8 0	6 13 0	..	..
4	Ahmadnagar	5,467 10 11	27 3 3	4,775 11 6	23 12 2	3,380 11 4	16 13 1	..	..
5	Dhulia	8,948 5 3	27 0 7	4,664 1 9	14 1 5	2,133 6 3	6 7 1	..	..
6	Sholápur	4,893 5 5	26 4 11	3,115 8 7	16 12 0	2,170 11 6	11 10 8	..	..
7	Sátára	3,936 9 3	21 2 8	3,400 4 11	18 4 6	2,108 11 2	11 5 5	..	..
8	Belgaum	4,574 15 2	29 14 5	2,277 12 7	14 14 2	5,437 14 0	35 8 8	..	..
9	Kaládgi	6,585 3 10	29 14 11	3,443 1 2	15 10 5	2,202 14 4	10 0 3	..	..
10	Dhárwár	15,572 11 8	35 14 1	5,403 0 0	12 7 2	4,999 7 7	11 8 4	..	..
11	Karwar	4,775 12 1	32 7 10	3,578 0 8	24 5 5	8,770 10 2	59 10 8	..	..
12	Ratnágiri	4,388 0 11	30 11 0	4,101 14 0	28 10 11	4,879 13 10	34 1 11	..	..
13	Tanna	25,094 14 10	35 15 8	7,190 8 10	10 5 7	44,861 10 0	64 8 9	1,940 6 9	2 12 8
14	Ahmedábád	13,351 1 9	28 10 6	7,372 10 8	15 13 2	5,114 8 7	10 15 7	..	..
15	Dhuliákot	11,675 6 3	28 3 3	6,872 6 0	16 9 7	4,644 0 0	11 3 6	7,600 7 2	18 5 9
16	Kaira	3,521 3 0	26 7 7	3,621 11 11	27 3 8	3,861 10 6	29 0 7	..	..
17	Surat	7,669 3 7	36 8 4	4,391 11 9	20 14 7	3,040 3 11	14 7 7	..	..
18	Dohad	5,618 14 8	30 14 0	3,266 15 4	17 15 2	2,467 5 3	13 8 11	..	..
19	Rájkot	1,509 12 7	35 1 9	1,514 14 9	35 3 8	1,535 15 2	35 11 6	..	..
20	Karáchi	14,646 1 9	34 3 6	7,638 15 1	17 13 7	4,602 3 10	10 12 0	..	..
21	Haidarábád	13,661 1 3	25 8 7	6,650 6 5	12 6 10	2,999 14 3	5 9 9	..	..
22	Shikárpur	13,521 4 3	23 4 4	6,633 2 6	11 6 8	8,290 10 9	14 4 4	..	..
23	Bukhur	1,111 1 4	23 10 3	4,270 12 4	90 13 11	1,821 4 0	38 12 0	..	..
	Total ..	2,31,268 10 5	30 15 7	1,37,369 8 1	18 6 4	1,38,660 12 6	18 9 1	9,540 13 11	1 4 5
	1872 ..	2,56,602 5 0	38 1 7	1,36,073 6 9	20 3 3	1,42,417 1 4	21 2 4	10,273 0 9	1 8 5

* Or Military Guards.

† Contingent Guard.

—continued.

Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Jails, and of additions, alterations, and repairs.

7			8		9		10	11	12
HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.				
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	Grand Total expended	Total Cost per head of average strength.	No.
Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
157 9 10	2 3 0	157 9 10	..	..	816 13 4	11 5 6	20,791 14 6	288 12 5	1
814 12 6	1 15 10	135 12 9	1,034 9 10	2 10 11	1,965 7 0	4 12 10	30,085 4 2	73 8 11	2
2,621 5 0	2 1 6	97 1 5	5,042 3 5	4 0 6	3,750 9 10	3 0 0	88,685 2 2	70 14 3	3
166 14 0	0 13 3	83 7 0	472 7 2	2 5 7	586 9 2	2 14 8	14,850 0 1	73 14 0	4
596 10 4	1 12 10	54 3 10	1,084 11 8	3 4 5	1,820 5 0	5 8 0	19,247 8 3	58 2 4	5
323 5 3	1 11 10	80 13 4	779 0 4	4 3 0	977 7 1	5 4 1	12,259 6 2	65 14 6	6
261 2 4	1 6 6	74 9 9	270 8 7	1 7 3	733 1 7	3 15 0	10,710 5 10	57 9 4	7
346 3 0	2 4 2	54 14 9	796 12 5	5 3 4	925 12 0	6 0 10	14,359 5 2	93 13 7	8
390 9 2	1 12 5	55 12 9	587 14 4	2 10 9	859 14 5	3 14 6	14,069 9 3	63 15 3	9
488 11 0	1 2 0	87 4 3	2,321 14 0	5 5 7	1,409 1 11	3 3 11	30,194 14 2	69 9 1	10
207 2 5	1 6 7	69 0 9	695 14 4	4 11 9	984 10 0	6 11 2	19,012 1 8	129 5 5	11
182 15 11	1 4 6	91 7 11	443 0 0	3 1 7	347 10 7	2 6 11	14,343 7 3	100 4 10	12
1,218 8 7	1 12 1	47 6 7	1,992 7 10	2 13 10	1,916 4 8	2 12 1	84,124 13 6	121 0 8	13
685 6 2	1 7 6	68 8 7	1,425 10 4	3 0 11	3,190 8 0	6 13 6	31,139 13 6	66 13 2	14
754 4 1	1 13 2	50 4 6	1,818 13 0	4 6 3	1,402 2 5	3 6 2	34,767 6 11	83 15 8	15
326 12 4	2 7 4	54 7 5	596 11 6	4 7 9	1,014 12 2	7 10 1	12,942 13 5	97 5 0	16
589 2 1	2 12 11	117 13 3	459 14 3	2 3 0	1,426 12 5	6 12 9	17,577 0 0	83 11 2	17
239 8 3	1 5 1	59 14 1	1,386 0 2	7 9 10	1,066 7 7	5 13 9	14,045 3 3	77 2 9	18
148 4 5	3 7 2	74 2 2	160 12 4	3 11 10	450 2 11	10 7 6	5,319 14 2	123 11 5	19
660 13 7	1 8 8	55 1 1	1,346 14 6	3 2 4	990 8 1	2 5 0	29,385 8 10	69 13 1	20
974 0 3	1 13 2	64 14 11	2,990 3 0	5 9 5	1,331 12 4	2 7 10	28,607 5 6	53 7 7	21
1,970 9 11	3 6 3	123 2 7	4,520 13 6	7 12 6	2,092 4 8	3 9 7	37,028 13 7	63 11 8	22
164 2 4	3 7 10	82 1 2	191 9 0	4 1 3	317 11 8	6 12 2	7,876 8 8	167 9 5	23
14,288 12 9	1 14 8	74 6 9	30,418 13 6	4 1 2	30,376 12 10	4 1 1	591,924 4 0	79 4 4	
14,815 9 6	2 3 2	77 15 8	25,125 10 9	3 11 8	33,842	5 0 5	619,149 6 8	91 14 10	

(7)—*STATEMENT showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8			9		
						JAIL SERVANTS.				BUILDING AND REPAIRING JAIL.			GRINDING WHEAT AND MAKING OTHER ARTICLES IN PRISON		
						A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B	C.	A.	B.	C.
No.	Jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number unable to labour from sickness or old age, &c.	Average number of Convalescents and weakly Convicts employed on light labour.	Average number of Convicts on shot drill.	Average number of Convicts so employed.	Ratio per cent. of average Strength	Average estimated monthly earning per Head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of Convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per Head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per Head.	
								Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs.	
1	Aden	66	8	..	..	15	20·8	4 11	843 12	2	3 5	79 2	1	5	
2	Poona	356	45	14	..	68	16·6	4 11	3,825 0	21	3 9	900 0	35	3	
3	Yerauda	1,251	175	10	..	229	18·3	4 11	12,881 4	449	2 4	12,459 14	95	3	
4	Ahmadnagar ..	198	32	..	..	46	22·8	4 11	2,587 8	33	5 10	2,269 14	25	5	
5	Dhulia	314	49	3	28	46	13·9	4 11	2,587 8	7	3 8	295 4	6	3	
6	Sholápur	180	23	1	10	37	19·9	4 11	2,081 4	11	3 10	482 14	37	3	
7	Sátára	177	28	..	7	37	19·9	4 11	2,081 4	34	4 8	1,835 6	15	4	
8	Belgaum	142	23	3	..	22	14·3	4 11	1,237 8	7	3 12	315 0	10	2	
9	Kaládgi	214	34	..	43	37	16·8	4 11	2,081 4	26	3 14	1,208 0	23	3	
10	Dhárwár	429	73	10	..	68	15·6	4 11	3,825 0	129	3 8	5,406 12	27	3	
11	Karwar	139	23	0·27	..	14	9·5	4 11	787 8	·01	..	1 0	13	5	
12	Ratnágiri	136	24	..	..	19	13·2	4 11	1,068 12	2	4 6	105 10	1	2	
13	Tanna	676	126	1	..	54	7·7	4 11	3,037 8	415	6 8	32,286 15	50	7	
14	Ahmedábád ..	455	73	11	..	83	17·8	4 11	4,668 12	3	7 1	254 6	49	2	
15	Dhuliákot	414	59	..	..	159	38·4	4 21	8,943 12	4	3 10	175 12	36	6 3	
16	Kaira	129	25	..	..	29	21·8	4 11	1,631 4	18	6 14	1,490 8	12	2 13	
17	Surat	196	30	5	..	33	15·7	4 11	1,856 4	4	5 1	241 14	19	5 15	
18	Dohad	181	28	..	..	60	32·9	4 11	3,375 0	2	4 3	100 8	24	3 13	
19	Rájkot	36	4	1	..	9	21·	4 11	506 4	..	..	..	4	2 13	
20	Karáchi	425	61	9	..	59	13·7	4 11	3,318 12	34	4 11	1,904 11	6	4 6	
21	Haidarábád ..	509	81	4	..	53	9·9	4 11	2,981 4	1	2 12	33 6	14	3 13	
22	Shikárpur	569	91	..	..	46	7·9	4 11	2,587 8	13	3 13	593 13	29	3 13	1,335
23	Bukkur	47	7	..	..	11	23·4	4 11	618 12	20	5 12	1,386 0	3	5 6	198
	Total..	7,239	1,122	72	88	1,234	16·5	4 11	69,412 8	1,235	4 5	63,826 9	534	4 4	27,165 5
	1872..	6,509	1,040	98	..	1,178	17·4	5 13	81,753 13	1,351	6 3	1,00,861 9	399	3 15	18,824 10

—concluded.

Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873, *and their estimated eranings.*

10			11					12			13		14
ON THE ROADS EMPLOYED BY P. W. D OR BY MUNICIPALITIES.			ON JAIL GARDEN.					ON MANUFACTURES.			TOTAL.		
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D	E.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	
Average number employed.	Average estimated or actual monthly earning per Head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Value of Vegetables supplied to Prisoners.	Value of Vegetables sold.	Average estimated monthly earning per Head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Estimated profits of year.	Average profits per head of those so employed.	Total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour.	Averageestimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labour.	No.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
..	..	..	1	40 10	..	3 6	40 10	39	1,030 7	26 7	2,064 13	31 5	1
32	5 7	2,090 11	10	233 5	4 12	1 15	238 1	131	*2,791 15	21 5	5,836 13	16 6	2
71	1 15	1,660 6	83	3,941 13	..	3 15	3,941 13	139	1,063 3	7 10	35,523 11	28 6	3
..	..	..	19	803 14	15 1	3 9	818 15	43	332 3	7 11	7,682 8	38 13	4
22	5 10	1,488 11	25	1,096 9	837 12	6 7	1,934 5	128	1,052 6	8 3	7,608 10	24 3	5
10	4 12	911 10	17	768 0	184 15	4 11	952 15	28	372 7	13 5	6,503 8	36 2	6
1	5 3	62 13	25	313 8	181 2	1 10	494 10	30	748 11	24 15	6,007 8	33 15	7
68	3 12	3,060 0	9	257 14	81 6	3 3	339 4	..	..	..	5,254 13	37 0	8
35	3 12	1,590 7	8	273 15	29 2	3 2	303 1	8	400 13	50 2	6,468 14	30 4	9
15	5 13	1,042 9	19	1,215 1	..	5 5	1,215 1	88	2,514 11	28 9	15,222 11	35 8	10
..	..	..	9	762 11	155 11	8 8	918 6	80	728 5	9 2	3,309 2	23 11	11
6	3 15	285 0	38	378 4	156 0	1 2	534 4	46	1,067 3	23 3	3,092 13	22 12	12
..	..	..3	24	1,473 6	60 13	5 5	1,534 3	6	78 15	13 2	41,359 15	61 3	13
4	6 1	290 11	31	1,626 7	160 8	4 13	1,786 15	201	3,018 11	15 0	11,709 14	25 12	14
0·14	..	7 15	80	1,612 3	215 15	1 14	1,828 2	76	369 15	4 14	14,016 9	33 13	15
0·3	3 13	15 12	12	344 11	13 0	2 8	357 11	33	219 3	6 10	4,121 5	31 15	1
1	6 1	73 2	17	239 15	106 5	1 11	346 4	87	2,598 15	29 14	6,473 0	33 0	17
4	3 14	185 10	25	756 3	29 8	2 10	785 11	38	64 3	1 11	5,609 6	31 0	18
..	..	..	18	220 8	511 11	3 6	732 3	..	..	..	1,373 7	40 15	19
..	..	..	29	..	..	3 1	†1,044 0	227	6,804 9	29 15	13,388 1	31 8	20
34	5 9	2,272 12	41	1,104 5	..	2 4	1,104 5	281	2,960 15	10 8	9,989 6	19 10	21
160	5 9	10,650 12	33	1,560 3	894 8	6 7	2,544 11	197	4,997 9	25 6	22,709 15	39 15	22
5	8 6	501 4	..	..	..	..	..	1	25 4	25 4	2,724 12	58 0	23
474	4 9	26,190 1	573	19,113 5	3,638 1	3 7	23,795 6	1,907	27,656 9	14 8	2,38,046 6	32 14	
303	4 1	15,131 13	581	20,403 12	3,683 7	3 10	25,479 0	1,554	31,953 10	20 9	2,74,004 7	42 1	

* These figures represent loss.

† The Superintendent has estimated the value of Convict Labour; the receipts were nil, the garden being unproductive.

E.—CIVIL

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits*

Suits for money, distinguishing Suits up to Rs. 500, cognizable by Small Cause Courts from "Other Cases."

Class of Tribunals.	On written objection.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of Contract not mentioned above.		Rent not falling under the Rent Law.		Moveable property or value thereof.		Damages.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Mofussil Small Cause Courts*	15,637	..	842	..	1,880	..	569	..	2,081	..	180	..	562	..	122	..	89	..
Unpaid Local Tribunals ..	164	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals.	118,163	1,569	5,160	139	9,433	387	527	59	2,334	33	554	148	3,999	39	1,176	56	528	48
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction.. ..	8,292	14	436	..	620	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	71	..	19	..	25	..
Chief Courts of Districts, inclusive of Joint Judge and Assistant Judge ..	30	19	3	18	5	7	4	8	6	5	1	4	1	1	3	6	3	6
Cantonment Magistrates ..	465	..	165	..	563	..	..	..	66	..	49	..	114	..	57	..	8	..
Total..	142,751	1,604	6,623	157	12,501	394	1,104	67	4,491	38	784	152	4,748	40	1,377	62	663	54
Revenue Courts—Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

JUSTICE.

instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1873.

Suits under the Rent Law.								Other Suits.											REMARKS.
Arrears of Rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of Lease.	Enhancement or abatement of Rent.	Relating to Distraint.	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For Pottahs or Kuboolents.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of Money or accounts from Agents.	All other Suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside Judgments, Contracts, or Obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of Marriage.	Suits for enforcement of Matrimonial rights.	Suits for Partition.	Suits relating to Shipping.	Suits relating to Religion and Caste.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	* Exclusive of the Small Cause Courts at Kurachi, Surat and Broach for which no returns have been received.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	
27	..	..	2	2	47	..	21	7,220	145	1,378	191	108	30	51	21	162	192	6	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	27	4	11	..	1	1	6	1	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	
27	..	..	2	2	47	..	21	7,248	148	1,406	195	119	30	52	22	168	193	6	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,906	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	
										8,312										

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the Year* 1873.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total Value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Subordinate Judges' and other Subdivisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In Civil Courts.						Rs. a. p.	
Rs.							
Not exceeding 5	.....	1,174	3,765	4	.....	18,592 10 10	
,, ,, ... 20	.....	7,238	295,574	33	.....	5,62,894 9 8	
,, ,, ... 100	.....	14,790	90,336	99	.....	49,63,528 10 6	
,, ,, ... 500	.....	10,224	29,162	111	.....	63,58,789 9 0	
,, ,, ... 1,000	.....	.....	2,133	50	.....	15,28,039 4 0	
,, ,, ... 5,000	.....	.....	1,017	55	.....	20,70,649 4 1	
,, ,, ... 10,000	.....	.....	45	18	.....	4,29,443 14 4	
,, ,, ... 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	6,19,806 10 0	
Exceeding 1,00,000	.....	.....	3	3	.....	15,33,378 2 5	
Total.....	.....	* 33,426	422,035	391	.....	1,80,85,122 10 10	* Does not include the Courts of Small Causes, Karachi, Surat and Broach.
In Revenue Courts.							
Rs.							
Not exceeding 5	.....	.....	1,362	.....	.....	3,977 9 11	
,, ,, ... 20	.....	.....	1,892	.....	.....	25,218 0 3	
,, ,, ... 100	.....	.....	2,879	.....	.....	1,38,728 7 6	
,, ,, ... 500	.....	.....	790	.....	.....	1,62,111 5 1	
,, ,, ... 1,000	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	33,739 10 9	
,, ,, ... 5,000	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	35,968 8 9	
,, ,, ... 10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
,, ,, ... 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Exceeding 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total in Revenue Courts...	.....	.....	6,987	.....	.....	3,99,743 10 3	
Grand Total...	.....	33,426	429,022	391	.....	1,84,84,866 5 1	

CHAPTER III. E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

E.—CIVIL

(3).—*STATEMENT showing the General Result of the Trial Bombay in*

		Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
Small Cause Courts.	Ahmadnagar	296	3,310	...	3,606	...	18	93	17	178	359
	Poona	2,234	9,774	...	12,008	1	95	185	178	47	1,711
	Ahmedábád	421	4,719	...	5,140	4	10	457	3	764	714
	Neriad	211	1,803	...	2,014	...	3	113	...	159	46
	Dhárwár...	29	896	...	925	...	4	22	2	2	89
	Hubli	225	1,406	...	1,631	...	5	58	2	4	125
	Total ...	3,416	21,908	...	25,324	5	135	928	202	1,154	3,044
Unpaid Local Tribunals.	Ahmedábád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanna	45	95	...	140	1	...	...	1	13	14
	Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmadnagar	7	112	...	119	1	...	2	...	13	3
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		52	207	...	259	2	...	2	1	26	17
	Panch Maháls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		52	207	...	259	2	...	2	1	26	17

JUSTICE—*continued.*

of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Year 1873.

Decreed *Ex-parte.*	Dismissed *Ex-parte.*	Contested. Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Contested. Judgment for Defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	Average Duration of Suits. Contested.	Average Duration of Suits. Uncontested.	Referred to Arbitration.	Remarks.
2,076	132	386	105	3,364	242	4	7	28·	30·	...	
5,331	689	2,073	203	10,513	1,495	1,233	262	119·	27·	4	
1,855	22	537	193	* 4,606	534	57	50	56·	42·	18	* 5 suits were abated, 42 in the Dormant File, and these are included in "total disposed of".
1,240	8	224	35	† 1,858	156	2	10	41·	35·	...	† 30 in the Dormant File included in the total disposed of.
539	62	97	41	858	67	1	3	33·	22·	...	
869	132	118	67	1,380	251	44	7	55·	43·	...	NOTE.—This statement does not include Small Cause Courts at Karachi, Surat and Broach. In these Courts the cases for disposal and disposed of in 1873 were as follows :—
11,910	1,045	3,435	644	22,579	2,745	1,341	339	55·	33·	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
77	...	12	4	122	18	6	...	219	96	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	...	24	...	97	22	17	5	60	19	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
131	...	36	4	219	40	23	5	139	57	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
131	...	36	4	219	40	23	5	139	57	...	

	Cases for disposal.	Cases disposed of.
Surat ..	37	3,327
Broach ..	1,336	1,186
Karáchi ..	3,238	3,229

E.—CIVIL

(3).—*STATEMENT showing the General Re*

		Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals.	Ahmedábád	4,567	18,670	...	23,237	1	7	955	55	2,482	375
	Surat	6,846	16,258	1	23,105	31	9	592	24	3,095	411
	Tánna	6,021	21,691	12	27,724	13	...	454	93	2,233	2,829
	Ratnágiri	2,853	7,637	357	10,847	357	2	396	40	530	407
	Khándesh	7,589	22,800	1	30,390	11	12	680	119	2,705	1,308
	Ahmadnagar	3,248	10,490	194	13,932	194	2	291	51	807	604
	Poona	2,998	16,014	1,076	20,088	1,036	7	460	471	744	1,023
	Sátára	5,178	12,883	49	18,110	3	6	162	46	558	591
	Belgaum...	958	8,173	3	9,134	3	† 8	96	61	708	315
	Dhárwár...	526	2,408	3	2,937	3	‡ 4	130	34	158	103
	Kánara	636	3,209	...	3,845	...	...	30	48	406	99
		41,420	140,233	1,696	183,349	1,652	57	4,246	1,042	14,426	8,065
	Panch Maháls	283	1,801	...	2,084	1	1	169	24	189	578
		41,703	142,034	1,696	185,433	1,653	58	4,415	1,066	14,615	8,643
	Sind.										
	Karáchi	64	1,888	...	1,968	...	4	566	1	49	743
	Haidarábád	293	4,891	...	5,184	...	10	1,189	23	655	921
	Shikárpur	225	5,027	6	5,258	6	¶ 5	770	64	323	1,691
	Thar and Parkar ...	18	299	...	317	...	...	35	7	67	84
		600	12,105	6	12,727	6	19	2,560	95	1,094	3,439
		42,303	154,139	1,702	198,160	1,659	77	6,975	1,159	15,709	12,082

JUSTICE—*continued.*

sult of the Trial of Civil Suits, &c.—continued.

Decreed *Ex-parte*.	Dismissed *Ex-parte*.	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	Average Duration of Suits.		Referred to Arbitration.	Remarks.
		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
13,599	105	1,441	197	19,217	4,269	1,025	949	137·	60·	4	
9,793	104	1,292	180	*15,500	7,566	3,542	3,718	164·	92·	1	* Does not include the 31 suits transferred to other Courts and the 8 suits disposed of under Section 102 of Act VIII. of 1859.
11,336	203	3,167	549	20,877	6,847	2,508	2,938	147·	77·	4	
4,206	51	1,383	255	7,627	3,220	406	1,929	200·	72·	...	
17.258	89	1,856	287	24,325	6,065	2,821	895	90·	64·	...	
7,439	251	1,162	195	10,996	2,936	778	733	79·	51·	...	
10,655	82	1,957	305	16,740	3,348	597	1,055	171·	57·	...	
8,831	530	1,320	255	12,302	5,808	2,937	3,539	472·	98·	...	
5,342	87	1,064	281	7,957	1,177	235	310	131·	36·	...	† These were rejected before they were registered; hence the total disposed of is less by 8.
1,415	100	378	168	2,489	448	96	116	181·	77·	...	‡ Rejected; not included in the total disposed of; hence the difference of 4.
1,341	242	739	287	3,192	653	246	177	136·	53·	...	
91,215	1,844	15,759	2,959	141,222	42,337	15,191	16,359	173·	67·	9	
611	4	235	42	1,854	230	56	60	159·	55·	...	
91,826	1,848	15,994	3,000	143,076	42,567	15,247	16,419	172·	66·	9	
189	...	283	55	§ 1,899	69	32	17	36·	18·	12	§ One case was otherwise disposed of, and 16 suits were re-admitted on the file. Difference of 8 suits not explained.
866	24	1,199	151	5,038	146	19	14	41·	15·	30	
1,020	11	926	153	4,964	294	44	79	67·	28·	53	¶ Not included in the total disposed of.
53	...	55	5	306	11	2	...	44·	19·	6	
2,128	35	2,463	364	12,207	520	97	110	188·	80·	101	
93,954	1,883	18,457	3,365	155,283	43,087	15,344	16,529	161·	54·	110	

E.—CIVIL

(3).—*STATEMENT showing the General Re*

		Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction.	Ahmedábád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanna ...	737	4,418	...	5,155	...	...	138	25	406	606
	Ratnágiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khándesh ...	...	3,592	8	3,600	...	...	96	42	159	138
	Ahmadnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona ...	1	49	...	50	...	...	...	1	...	6
	Sátára ...	379	1,464	2	1,845	18	1	30	...	97	97
	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kánara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,117	9,523	10	10,650	18	1	264	68	662	847
	Panch Maháls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,117	9,523	10	10,650	18	1	264	68	662	847
District Courts other than the Chief Courts of the Districts.	Ahmedábád ...	1	44	2	47	44	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanna ...	28	3	35	66	11	...	2	4	1	...
	Ratnágiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmadnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum ...	9	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kánara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		38	52	37	127	55	...	2	4	1	...
	Panch Maháls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		38	52	37	127	55	...	2	4	1	...

JUSTICE—*continued.*

sult of the Trial of Civil Suits, &c.—continued.

Decreed *Ex-parte.*	Dismissed *Ex-parte.*	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	Average Duration of Suits.		Referred to Arbitration.	Remarks.
		Judgment for in Plaintiff whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,789	4	346	62	4,376	779	239	46	36	24	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,414	9	133	16	3,007	593	13	4	45	41	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	...	8	...	48	2	...	...	21	24	...	
1,063	6	141	39	1,492	353	110	51	67	56	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
6,299	19	628	117	8,923	1,727	362	101	42	36	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,299	19	628	117	8,923	1,727	362	101	42	36	...	
...	...	...	1	45	2	...	2	158	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	18	9	45	21	1	20	156	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	7	11	3	1	1	40	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	22	17	101	26	2	23	118	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	22	17	101	26	2	23	118	...	...	

E.—CIVIL

(3).—*STATEMENT showing the General Re*

		Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
Chief Courts of Districts.	Ahmedábád	40	1	72	113	29	...	1	1	5	...
	Surat	58	26	27	111	1	1	7	...	9	...
	Tanna	...	35	14	49	36	1	...	...	...	...
	Ratnágiri...	9	43	2	54	2	...	...	2	1	...
	Khándesh	9	7	1	17	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Ahmadnagar	4	2	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Poona	22	31	28	81	29	2	...	...	4	...
	Sátára	6	5	...	11	2	3	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Dhárwár	4	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kánara	570	376	...	946	...	...	...	1	...	...
		726	533	145	1,404	99	8	10	4	20	...
	Panch Mahás	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		726	533	145	1,404	99	8	10	4	20	...
	Sind.										
	Karáchi	9	116	...	126	...	3	11	...	11	23
	Haidarábád	14	7	2	23	...	...	4	...	3	2
	Shikárpur	8	6	2	16	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Thar and Parkar ...	9	11	...	20	1	...	1	...	1	...
		40	140	4	185	3	3	16	...	15	25
		766	673	149	1,589	102	11	26	4	35	25

JUSTICE—*continued.*

sult of the Trial of Civil Suits, &c.—continued.

Decreed *Ex-parte.*	Dismissed *Ex-parte.*	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	Average Duration of Suits.		Referred to Arbitration.	Remarks.
		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
...	...	27	21	84	29	4	21	168	...	10	
1	...	28	30	*76	34	3	27	184	46	...	* Does not include 1 suit transferred.
...	...	3	1	41	8	4	3	189	28	...	
...	...	5	12	22	32	2	30	264	...	...	
...	...	6	2	10	7	...	2	467	103	...	
1	...	1	2	5	1	...	1	130	255	...	
1	...	6	13	55	26	3	15	188	78	...	
...	...	2	1	8	3	3	3	823	...	...	
...	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	415	52	...	
...	...	2	2	4	6	1	4	387	...	...	
...	...	1	...	2	944	12	929	73	...	1	
3	...	83	86	312	1,090	32	1,035	299	94	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	83	86	312	1,090	32	1,035	299	94	11	
36	...	20	6	114	12	1	5	89	40	7	One suit was re-admitted.
4	1	4	4	22	1	...	...	299	23	...	
...	...	3	...	5	11	3	8	295	...	1	
2	1	1	2	9	11	...	11	92	164	...	
42	2	28	12	150	35	4	24	194	75	8	
45	2	111	98	462	1,125	36	1,059	271	88	9	

E.—CIVIL

(3.)—*STATEMENT showing the General Re*

		Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
Cantonment Magistrates.	Ahmedábád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	372	1,379	...	1,751	...	1	87	8	145	118
	Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	108	...	108	...	1	3	...	3	62
	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		372	1,487	...	1,859	...	2	90	8	148	180
	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		372	1,487	...	1,859	...	2	90	8	148	180
	Sind. None.										
Revenue Courts—Unpaid Local Tribunals.	Ahmedábád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanna	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	7	...	7	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind. None.										

JUSTICE—*continued.*

sult of the Trial of Civil Suits, &c.—continued.

Decreed *Ex-parte.*	Dismissed *Ex-parte.*	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	Average Duration of Suits.		Referred to Arbitration.	Remarks.
		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant					Contested.	Uncontested.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
917	3	125	142	1,546	205	75	130	40	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	8	...	9	107	1	1	...	6	7	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
938	11	125	151	1,653	206	76	130	23	3	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
938	11	125	151	1,653	206	76	130	23	3	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	

E.—CIVIL

(3).—*STATEMENT showing the General Re-*

		Suits remaining from last year	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
Revenue Courts—Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.	Ahmedábád	8	635	106	*749	109	12	135	130	13	34
	Surat	39	336	...	375	...	20	40	22	69	9
	Tanna	38	689	...	727	...	30	55	160	30	28
	Ratnágiri...	86	1,248	19	1,353	19	44	124	207	54	178
	Khándesh	5	358	...	363	...	42	8	58	25	34
	Ahmadnagar	32	401	...	433	...	35	14	84	5	14
	Poona	65	1,174	...	1,239	...	27	89	202	2	83
	Sátára	107	1,153	9	1,269	9	40	23	251	...	27
	Belgaum	109	489	18	616	18	28	17	69	42	29
	Dhárwár	2	224	...	226	...	1	8	..	...	...
	Kánara	17	88	...	105	...	9	...	18	13	6
		508	6,795	152	7,455	155	288	513	1203	253	442
	Panch Mahals	2	81	...	83	...	1	21	21	2	6
		510	6,876	152	7,538	155	289	534	1222	255	448
	Sind.										
	Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Haidarábád	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikárpur	...	26	...	26	...	1	2	3	5	6
	Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	27	...	27	...	1	2	3	5	6
		510	6,903	152	7,565	155	290	536	1225	269	454

JUSTICE—*continued.*

sult of the Trial of Civil Suits, &c.—concluded.

Decreed *Ex-parte.*	Dismissed *Ex-parte.*	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	Average Duration of Suits.		Referred to Arbitration.	Remarks.
		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
17	51	167	68	678	13	61	14	120	99	10	* Includes suits on the Dormant File, but explanation not given.
13	1	105	57	336	39	13	9	11	9	...	
27	9	217	112	†668	58	40	18	19	9	1	† This does not include 1 suit referred to arbitration.
40	18	383	206	1,273	80	57	18	17	8	...	
12	12	105	60	356	7	1	4	23	15	...	
52	13	125	59	401	32	9	23	16	18	...	
40	23	467	264	1,197	42	28	4	363	253	...	
4	294	493	...	1,141	128	32	47	49	37	...	
55	1	206	71	536	80	27	12	40	26	...	
8	...	153	53	223	3	...	...	21	12	...	
...	*2	22	21	91	14	1	13	4	5	...	
268	424	2,443	971	6,900	496	269	162	62	45	11	
1	...	18	12	82	1	...	...	12	8	...	
269	424	2,461	983	6,982	497	269	162	58	42	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	7	1	26	...	...	...	2	15	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	7	2	27	...	...	..	2	15	...	
270	424	2,468	985	7,009	497	269	162	53	39	11	

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(4).—*STATEMENT showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Bombay in the Year* 1873.

Class of Court.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Heard *Ex-parte.* Confirmed.	Heard *Ex-parte.* Modified.	Heard *Ex-parte.* Reversed.	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified.	Contested. Reversed.	Contested. Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 4 months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts, including Assistant and Joint Judges' Court.																		
Ahmedábád	107	281	180	568	180	7	9	...	4	114	18	35	6	375	206	83	1	...
Surat	75	178	...	253	...	12	3	1	1	62	19	24	8	130	123	53	...	...
Tanna	1,082	515	750	2,347	750	77	54	7	17	557	84	125	64	1,735	612	442	4	4
Ratnágiri	156	428	276	860	276	13	15	2	11	225	71	57	18	697	163	24	31	21
Khándesh	315	239	...	554	...	7	29	21	8	96	20	26	13	220	334	235	4	4
Ahmadnagar	154	249	...	403	...	...	25	6	2	199	36	44	2	314	80	9	5	1
Poona	594	431	569	1,594	569	51	22	11	15	423	73	129	28	1,321	273	136	20	13
Sátára	268	312	235	815	235	9	10	5	2	259	30	53	37	640	175	96	8	2
Belgaum	245	332	...	577	...	2	15	4	6	241	49	57	30	404	161	57	7	6
Dhárwár	157	261	1	419	...	5	9	...	...	88	33	34	5	175	244	150	...	...
Kánara	133	197	...	330	...	14	15	1	1	69	5	24	10	139	191	119	2	2
	3,286	3,423	2,011	8,720	2,010	197	206	58	67	2,333	438	608	221	6,150	2,562	1,404	82	53
Panch Maháls ...	133	72	90	295	88	7	1	1	...	27	15	22	1	74	133	101	...	...
	3,419	3,495	2,101	9,015	2,098	204	207	59	67	2,360	453	630	222	6,224	2,695	1,505	82	53
Sind.																		
Karáchi	5	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	7	...	...	...	...
Haidarábád	6	57	...	63	...	2	1	...	...	31	15	5	1	55	8	4	3	3
Shikárpur	79	87	...	166	...	8	7	...	...	43	6	17	10	91	75	45	4	2
Thar and Parkar ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	90	147	...	237	...	11	8	...	...	77	23	24	11	154	83	49	7	5
	3,509	3,642	2,101	9,252	2,098	215	215	59	67	2,437	476	654	233	6,378	2,778	1,554	89	58

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—*concluded.*

(5).—*STATEMENT showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the Year* 1873.

Class of Court.	Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by Transfer.	Total.					Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		Orders under Section 243, Code of Procedure.
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	7,261	33,654	...	40,915	2,394	18,334	7,191	3	5,032	11,455	788	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	75	249	1	325	52	197	76	11	2	24	7	62	34	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	68,826	232,006	833	301,665	40,982	72,452	67,763	3,554	13,806	27,067	12,192	37,721	39,986	138
Cantonment Magistrates ...	...	48	...	48	43	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	2
Chief Courts of Districts ...	243	624	14	881	295	170	172	23	51	132	22	89	43	2
	76,405	266,581	848	343,834	43,766	91,157	75,203	3,591	18,891	38,679	13,010	37,873	40,067	142

F.—MILITARY.

(1).—*STATMENET showing the Strength of the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1873-74 and the changes which occurred under each Arm of the Service.*

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.							Detail of Force at end of the year.					
	Remaining at end of 1872-73.	Recruited during the year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.			
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.
European.														
Cavalry	501	59	...	2	2	30	12	516	1	...	26	...	51	439
Sappers	96	26	..	4	4	1	7	110	1	...	70	...	40	...
Artillery	2,490	243	...	43	43	107	41	2,542	18	c79	135	...	317	2,090
Infantry	8,460	590	...	80	80	417	135	a 8,418	9	...	273	...	1,053	7,092
Native.														
Cavalry	4,003	245	...	61	61	109	73	4,005	9	...	96	158	493	3,258
Sappers	489	17	...	2	2	10	5	489	1	...	10	10	60	409
Artillery	162	19	...	2	2	13	5	161	2	8	3	6	24	128
Infantry	21,249	1,453	..	213	213	763	399	b 21,327	30	...	587	483	2,394	17,863

(a) Exclusive of 70 Artificers.
(b) There are besides 1,812 men belonging to the Corps of Tent and Store Lascars.
(c) The heavy Ordnance on the Bombay and Aden defences not included.

MILITARY—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Distribution of the Army attached to the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1873-74.

Poona Division.

Poona	1 Regiment, Native Cavalry. 2 Regiments, European Infantry. 3 Regiments, Native Infantry.
Khirki	1 Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Head Quarters, 1 Brigade, R.A., Field. 3 Batteries, Royal Artillery, Field. Head Quarters and 4 Companies Sappers & Miners.
Ahmadnagar.	1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. Head Quarters and 3 Companies, European Infantry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Assirgarh	1 Company, European Infantry. 2 Companies, Native Infantry.
Sátára	2 Companies, European Infantry. Head Quarters and 4 Companies, Native Infantry.
Maligám	1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Sholápur	1 Do. do.
Serur	Head Quarters and 4 Troops, Native Cavalry.
Khándesh	2 Troops, Native Cavalry.
Purandhar ...	Sanitarium.

Northern Division.

Ahmedábád ...	Head Quarters, 1 Brigade, R.A., Field. 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. 1 Company, European Infantry. 2 Regiments, Native Infantry.
Disa (Brigade)	Head Quarters and 4 Troops, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment, European Infantry. 1 Do. Native do.
Baroda	1 Detachment, Royal Artillery, Garrison. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Surat	1 Do. do.
Bhuj	1 Do. do.
Rájkot	1 Company, Native Artillery. 1 Squadron, Native Cavalry. 2 Regiments, Native Infantry.
Dwarka	Detachment do.
Burdachowkey.	Do. do.
Abu	Sanitarium.

Sind District.

Karáchi	1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. Head Quarters and 5 Companies, European Infantry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Distribution of the Army, &c.*—continued.

Mhow Division.

Mhow	1 Regiment, European Cavalry. 1 Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. 1 Do. Royal Artillery, Garrison. 1 Regiment, European Infantry. 1 Regiment, and Head Quarters and Wing, Native Infantry.
Nasirabad (Brigade)	1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. Head Quarters and 5 Companies, European Infantry. 1 Squadron, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Nimach	1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. 3 Companies, European Infantry. Head Quarters and 2 Squadrons, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Indore	Detachment, European Infantry. Wing, Native Infantry.
Mehipur	Head Quarters and Wing, Native Infantry.
Augur	Wing, Native Infantry.

Bombay District.

Bombay	Head Quarters, 1 Brigade, R. A., Garrison. 3 Batteries, Royal Artillery, Garrison. Detachment, European Infantry. Governor's Body Guard. 2 Regiments and a Detachment, Native Infantry. Sanitarium, Colaba.
Deolali	Depôt.
Tanna	1 Wing, Native Infantry.
Janjira	Detachment, Native Infantry.

Sind District—continued.

Haidarábád	1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. 3 Companies, European Infantry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Jacobabad	3 Regiments, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment, Native Infantry. 1 Division, Mountain Train. 1 Corps, Mounted Guides.
Ghizri	Sanitarium.
In the Districts.	Various Detachments from the Native Cavalry and Infantry stationed at Jacobabad.

Belgaum District.

Belgaum	1 Battery, Royal Artillery, Field. 1 Regiment, European Infantry. 2 Regiments, Native Infantry.
Dhárwár	1 Regiment, Native Infantry.
Kolhápur	1 Do. do.
Kaládgi	Detachment do.

Aden Field Force.

Aden	2 Batteries, Royal Artillery, Garrison. 1 Regiment, European Infantry. 1 Company, Native Artillery. 1 Company, Sappers and Miners. 1 Troop, Native Cavalry. 1 Regiment Native Infantry.

F.—MILITARY—*continued.*

(3.)—*STATEMENT showing the actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the Year* 1873-74 *under the various Budget Grants.*

Details of Grant 3, Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men, including Followers.	Total.
European Army.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Cavalry	3,33,445 12	
Do. General List	2,449 2	
Sappers (Royal Engineers)	4,315 7	
Artillery	16,15,121 0	
Infantry	32,12,029 0	
Do. General List	54,690 11	
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	24,715 1	
Staff Corps	1,68,109 2	
Unattached Officers	17,528 8	
General Officers unemployed	8,857 3	
Colonels' allowance	16,265 10	
Bounty Money	36,913 5	
Marching Batta	1,474 9	
Miscellaneous	35,202 8	55,36,116 14
Native Army.		
Artillery	68,036 3	
Cavalry	48,270 14 19,76,007 0	
Sappers and Miners	2,08,860 14	
Infantry	48,57,937 13	
Hutting Money	15,818 15	
Marching Batta	20,818 3	
Miscellaneous...	29,216 4	72,24,966 9
Carried forward...	...	1,27,61,083 7

F.—MILITARY—*continued.*

(3).—*STATEMENT showing the actual Cost of the Bombay Army, &c.*—continued.

Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for 1873-74.	Total.
		Rs. As.	Rs As.
	Brought forward.....	.....	1,27,61, 083 7
	Effective Services.		
1	Army and Garrison Staff...	11,26,897 6	
2	Administrative Staff	4,64,373 14	
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services...	39,24,577 13	
5	Stud and Remount Establishments do. ...	1,20,557 8	
6	Clothing Establishments do. ...	2,95,604 11	
7	Barrack Establishments do. ...	6,49,601 14	
8	Administration of Martial Law	83,398 11	
9	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services ...	9,30,506 15	
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage.	17,51,498 8	
11	Ecclesiastical...	39,758 0	
12	Education	59,001 14	
13	Sea Transport Charges	5,14,132 13	
14	Miscellaneous Services	7,76,127 9	
15	Volunteer Corps	.....	1,07,36,037 8
	Non-Effective Services.		
16	Reward for Military Services	15,602 3	
17	Retired Officers...	7,116 4	
18	Military Pensions	10,17,231 11	
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances ...	30,769 4	
20	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	66,863 7	11,37,582 13
	Total Cost of the Army for the Year 1873-74.....		2,46,34,703 12

CHAPTER III. G.—MARINE.

G.—

LIST of VESSELS constituting Her Majesty's
on the 31st

Where Stationed.	Names of Vessels.	Rating.	Crew.								
			European.				Native.				
			Commissioned and Warrant Officers.	Petty Officers.	Seamen.	Total.	Lascars.	Servants.	Marines.		Total.
	Steam Vessels.										
Karáchi ...	Amberwitch.	Steam Vessel	7	7	...	14	34	7	...	..	41
Bombay Harbour.	Clyde ...	Gun-Boat ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
River Euphrates.	Comet ...	River Vessel	5	3	...	8	1	4	...	...	5
Bombay ...	Dalhousie ...	Transport ...	7	10	...	17	38	8	8	...	54
Bombay Harbour.	Dagmar ...	Tug ...	1	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	7
Persian Gulf.	Hugh Rose..	Gun-Boat ...	5	8	...	13	28	7	10	...	45
Bombay Harbour.	May Frere...	Government Despatch Boat.	2	2	3	7	15	6	..	...	21
Aden ...	Quangtung..	Gun-Boat ...	7	7	...	14	29	7	8	...	44
Bombay Harbour.	Snake ...	Steamer ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
River Indus.	Jhelum ...	River Steamer.	1	1	...	2	13	6	..	6	25
Do. ...	Mooltan ...	Flat ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
	Sailing Vessels.										
Bombay Harbour.	Augusta ...	Schooner ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	3
Persian Gulf.	Constance ...	Ditto ...	6	7	...	13	32	5	8	...	45
	Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary.										
Bombay Harbour.	Auckland ...	Hulk, Bombay Marine	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	16
	Semiramis...	Hulk, Indian Troop Department.	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	17

MARINE.

Bombay Marine, showing the Complements and Stations March 1874.

ENGINE-ROOM ESTABLISHMENT.							TOTAL.		Grand Total.	REMARKS.
European.			Native.							
Engineers.	Engineer Apprentices.	Total.	Stokers.	Coal Trimmers.	Servants.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.		
3	...	3	16	...	1	17	17	58	75	
...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	9	9	
2	...	2	24	...	1	25	10	30	40	
4	...	4	26	11	1	38	21	92	113	
2	..	2	3	...	...	3	3	10	13	
3	...	3	11	3	1	15	16	60	76	
3	...	3	13	5	1	19	10	40	50	
4	...	4	25	9	1	35	18	79	97	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	
1	...	1	11	...	2	13	2	38	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
							97	427	524	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	45	58	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	
							110	508	618	

G.—MARINE—

LIST of VESSELS constituting Her Majesty's
on the 31st

STATIONS.	NAMES.	Rating.	Navigating Lieutenant	Superintending Engineer.	Assistant Engineer.	Boatswain.	Carpenter.	Gunner.	Gunner's Mate or Seaman Gunner.	Armourer.	Plumber.	Purser's Steward.	Syrang of Lascars and Lascars.	Syrang of Stokers and Stokers.	Coal Trimmers.
Bombay Harbour.	Abyssinia ...	Ironclad Turret Monitors for Bombay Defences.	1	One for both Vessels.	1	...	2	1	1	One for both Vessels.	One for both Vessels.	One for both Vessels.	16	15	4
	Magdala ...		1		1	...	2	1	1				16	15	4

concluded.

Bombay Marine, showing the Complements and Stations March 1874—concluded.

Cooks.	Cooks' Mate.	Butler.	Servants.	Bundarry.	Topasses.	Assistant Apothecary.	Marines.	Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
								Both Vessels.	Each Vessel.		
3	1	2	1	1	2	Dock-yard Apothecary affording Medical aid.	8		59		
								4		120	
2	1	1	1	1	2		8		57		

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUC

A.—AGRI

(1).—*STATEMENT exhibiting the Extent of each description of of the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency, including during the Official Years* 1873-74 *and* 1872-73.

No.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Total extent	
				Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.
			1	2	3
				Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.
1	Acres ..	Ahmedábád	Khálsa 442	21,893 27 0	542,917 39 0
	Acres ..		Taluk-dari 309	2,167 10 0	691,323 27 0
	Bighas. ..		Khalsa 1	401 4 18	59 7 17
2	Bighas and Acres.	Kaira .. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	959	91 15 0	264,354 19 18½
				31,930 20 0	500,660 14 0
3	Acres ..	Surat	817½	26,705 13 0	664,463 15 0
4	Bighas and Acres.	Broach { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	410	394 19 5½	313,052 1 11½
				12,029 29 0	302,588 4 0
5	..	Tanna	2,112	9,742 26 4	674,995 30 10
6	..	Kolába	985	3,254 32 0	330,519 0 0
7	..	Khándesh { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	8,309½	53 3 10	238,416 15 5
				32,641 1 0	3,249,195 0 0
8	Acres and g.	Násik	1,280½	42,386 0 4	1,963,453 33 2½
		Total.. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	10,615½	941 2 13¼	816,483 4 11½
				182,750 38 8	8,920,117 2 12½
1	Bighas and Acres.	Ahmadnagar { Bighas .. / Acres ... }	1,226	621 7 8	19,898 7 0
				33,515 0 0	2,498..77 32 8
2	Acres and g.	Poona	991¾	32,209 23 4	1,880,564 29 6½
3	Acres and g.	Sholápur	603	55,195 29 0	1,895,256 35 0
4	Acres, g., and as.	Kaládgi	1,009	3,804 21 0	2,068,697 12 9
5	Acres and g.	Sátára	1,016	48,947 37 0	1,615,765 27 0
6	Acres and g.	Belgaum	894	7,672 34 0	1,125,167 13 13
7	Acres and g.	Dhárwár	1,278	3,998 20 0	1,518,699 15 0
8	Acres and g.	Ratnágiri	1,272½	5,601 5 4	810,792 11 12
9	....	Kánara	....	....	....
		Total.. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	8,290¼	621 7 8	19,898 7 0
				190,945 9 8	13,413,721 17 0½
		Karáchi	...	....	....
	Acres ..	Haidarábád	914	....	3,051,409 0 0
	Acres ..	Shikárpur	1,428	3,652 7 0	1,393,168 3 0
		Thar and Parkar	70	....	258,580 31 0
		Frontier of Upper Sind	146	....	348,394 21 0
			2,548	3,652 7 0	5,051,552 15 0
		Grand Total.. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	21,453¾	1,562 10 1¼	836,381 11 11½
				377,348 15 0	27,385,390 34 13

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Culturable Land bearing Assessment in the Government Villages Sind, and contrasting the Extent of each description of Cultivation

of culturable Land bearing Assessment, Khálsa.				Cultivated during 1873-74.
Rice Land.			Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.
Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.		
4	5	6	7	8
Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.
20,192 0 0	20,263 13 0	40,455 13 0	605,266 39 0	22,525 37 0
9,947 4 0	15,109 4 0	25,056 8 0	718,547 5 0	5,346 1 0
....	....	....	460 12 15	46 15 9
....	1,000 3 8	1,000 3 8	265,446 18 6½	91 10 0
19,893 11 0	51,767 32 0	71,661 3 0	694,251 37 0	29,070 16 0
17,320 4 0	43,410 28 0	60,730 32 0	751,899 20 0	24,663 6 0
....	5,874 12 8	5,874 12 8	319,921 13 4½	394 19 5½
1,834 31 0	815 30 0	2,650 21 0	317,268 14 0	10,940 10 0
....	350,282 8 3½	350,282 8 3½	1,035,020 25 1½	9,680 20 12
....	140,721 14 4	140,721 14 4	474,495 6 4	3,224 3 0
....	....	....	248,469 18 15	53 3 10
....	....	....	3,281,836 1 0	31,371 3 0
....	17,903 37 12½	17,903 37 12½	2,023,743 31 3	41,091 39 4
....	6,874 15 16	6,874 15 16	824,299 3 1	586 8 4½
69,187 10 0	640,274 7 4	709,461 17 4	9,812,329 18 8½	177,916 16 0
....	....	....	20,519 14 8	621 7 8
....	4,013 35 12	4,013 35 12	2,536,306 28 4	33,454 39 0
....	27,391 4 8	27,391 4 8	1,940,165 17 2½	32,296 22 4
....	2,463 3 0	2,463 3 0	1,952,915 27 0	55,130 17 0
1,421 39 0	303 38 0	1,725 37 0	2,074,227 30 9	3,799 17 0
20 0 0	15,093 15 0	15,113 15 0	1,679,826 39 0	48,940 4 0
9,908 15 0	47,374 19 0	57,282 34 0	1,190,123 1 13	7,671 27 0
62,845 37 0	29,222 26 0	92,068 23 0	1,614,766 18 0	3,954 12 0
2,648 33 0	104,635 26 8	107,284 19 8	923,677 36 8	10,996 31 0
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	20,519 14 8	621 7 8
76,845 4 0	230,498 7 12	307,343 11 12	1,39,12,009 38 4½	196,244 9 4
....	....	....	....	....
151,921 0 0	81,092 0 0	233,013 0 0	3,284,422 0 0	....
304,986 34 0	....	304,986 34 0	1,701,807 4 0	2,847 21 0
134,364 33 0	308,876 32 0	443,241 25 0	701,822 16 0	....
2,969 22 0	....	2,969 22 0	351,364 3 0	....
594,242 9 0	389,968 32 0	984,211 1 0	6,039,415 23 0	2,847 21 0
....	6,874 15 16	6,874 15 16	844,818 17 9	1,207 15 12½
740,274 23 0	1,260,741 7 0	2,001,015 30 0	29,763,754 39 13½	377,008 6 4

A.—AGRICUL

(1).—*STATEMENT exhibiting the Extent of each*

No.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Cultivated: Dry-crop Lands.	Cultivated: Rice: Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.
				9	10
				Acres. g. as.	Acres. g. as.
1	Acres. ..	Ahmedábád	Khalsa 442	460,392 26 0	8,446 3 0
	Acres. ..		Taluk-dari 300	406,732 23 0	3,996 15 0
	Bighas. ..		Khalsa 1	22 11 9	....
2	Bighas and Acres.	Kaira .. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	959	111,718 6 3½	....
				377,114 11 0	18,179 5 0
3	Acres.	Surat	817½	517,638 27 0	15,910 18 0
4	Bighas and Acres.	Broach .. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	410	368,382 12 12¾	....
				283,077 31 0	1,676 15 0
5	..	Tanna	2,112	622,340 29 0½	....
6	..	Kolába	985	322,783 33 4	....
		Khándesh .. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	3,309½	1,026 14 15	....
7	..			2,330,460 21 0	....
8	Acres and g.	Násik	1,280½	1,534,537 37 14½	....
		Total.. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	10,615½	421,150 5 0½	....
				6,855,078 39 3	48,208 16 0
1	Bighas and Acres.	Ahmadnagar .. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	1,226	15,580 5 0	....
				2,395,183 37 0	....
2	Acres and g.	Poona	991⅜	1,841,737 32 10½	....
3	Acres and g.	Sholápur	603	1,884,054 22 0	....
4	Acres g. and as.	Kaládgi	1,009	2,006,515 15 5	1,578 10 0
5	Acres and g	Sátára	1,016	1,594 051 4 0	18 4 0
6	Acres and g	Belgaum	894	1,052,479 17 7	9,906 14 0
7	Acres and g	Dhárwár	1,278	1,432,919 37 0	60,315 12 0
8	Acres and g	Ratnágiri	1,272½	841,167 30 8	5,472 24 0
9		Kánara	..	....	....
		Total.. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	8,290¾	15,580 5 0	....
				13,048,109 35 14½	77,290 24 0
		Karáchi	..	....	....
	Acres ..	Haidarábád	914	409,054 7 0	62,176 0 0
	Acres ..	Shikárpur	1,428	469,971 27 0	208,080 23 0
		Thar and Parkar	70	79,122 6 0	49,188 4 0
		Frontier of Upper Sind	146	161,141 15 0	989 34 0
			2,548	1,119,289 15 0	320,434 21 0
		Grand Total.. { Bighas .. / Acres .. }	21,453¾	436,720 10 0½	....
				21,022,478 10 1½	445,933 21 0

TURE—*continued.*

description of Culturable Land, &c.—continued.

during 1873-74—*continued.*			Cultivated during 1872-73.	
Lands.		Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.
Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.			
11	12	13	14	15
Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.
25,138 21 0	33,584 24 0	516,503 7 0	22,239 39 0	466,374 5 0
9,160 10 0	13,156 25 0	425.235 9 0	3,399 37 0	419,325 25 0
....	....	69 6 18	38 2 19	18 15 6
913 4 18	913 4 18	112.723 1 1½	91 10 0	193,571 6 12½
47,414 38 0	65,594 3 0	471,778 30 0	27,210 38 0	326,467 14 0
41,903 12 0	57,903 30 0	600,205 23 0	25,715 0 0	531.443 20 0
5,779 6 18	5,779 6 18	314,556 18 16	394 19 6½	308,248 19 16
802 2 0	2,478 17 0	296,496 18 0	10,020 36 0	283,533 30 0
339,893 36 11½	339,893 36 11½	971,915 6 8	9,669 1 8	621,806 35 14½
139,392 18 4	139,392 18 4	465,400 14 8	3,223 12 8	322,549 19 4
....	....	1,079 18 5	11 13 15	9 0 0
....	....	2,361,834 24 0	31,358 16 0	2,352.040 19 0
15,484 30 8½	15,484 30 8½	1,591,114 27 11	41,356 26 12	1,555,111 0 6½
6,692 11 16	6,692 11 16	428,429 5 0½	536 5 19½	5,01,848 1 14½
619,280 8 8	667,488 24 8	7,709,483 39 11½	174,194 6 12	6,878,652 8 9
....	....	16,201 12 8	621 7 8	15,742 5 0
3,909 30 4	3,909 30 4	2,432,548 26 4	33 457 34 0	2,401,813 37 0
27,170 32 12	27,170 32 12	1,901,205 7 10½	13,477 21 15	1,809,314 17 4
2,447 30 0	2,447 30 0	1,941,632 29 0	45.496 37 0	1,873,258 10 0
143 13 0	1,721 23 0	2,012,036 15 5	3,782 4 0	1,994,105 18 10
15,071 1 0	15,089 5 0	1,658,080 13 0	48,914 17 0	1.596,403 37 0
43.036 1 0	52,932 15 0	1,113,083 19 7	7,661 25 0	1,047,070 14 11
26,240 8 0	86,555 20 0	1,523,429 29 0	3,956 14 0	1,431,048 5 0
129,185 35 0	134,658 19 0	986,823 0 8	11,053 9 12	838,125 23 12
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	16,201 12 8	621 7 8	15,742 5 0
247,194 31 0	324,485 15 0	13,568,839 20 2½	167,800 2 11	12,991,140 3 5
....	....	291.785 0 0	....	....
10,689 16 0	72,865 16 0	481,919 23 0	....	471,459 0 0
....	208,080 23 0	680,899 31 0	2,620 10 0	561,613 26 0
134,166 3 0	183,354 7 0	262,476 13 0	....	88,111 8 0
....	989 34 0	162,131 9 0	....	154,872 1 0
144,855 19 0	465,290 0 0	1,879,211 36 0	2,620 10 0	1,276,055 35 0
6,692 11 16	6,692 11 16	444,630 17 8½	1,157 13 7½	517,590 6 14½
1,011,330 18 8	1457,263 29 8	23,148,534 15 13½	344,614 19 7	21,145,848 6 14

A.—AGRICUL

(1).—*STATEMENT exhibiting the Extent of*

No.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages	Cultivated	
				Rice	
				Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of Rain.
				16	17
				Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.
1	Acres .. Acres .. Bighas. ..	Ahmedabad	Khalsa 442 Taluk-dari 300 Khalsa 1	9,594 14 0 2,131 7 0	24,309 32 0 11,904 37 0 ....
2	Bighas and Acres.	Kaira .. { Bighas .. Acres .. }	959	.... 18,314 27 0	1,994 13 12 44,690 26 0
3	Acres ..	Surat	817½	16,159 11 0	42,364 35 0
4	Bighas and Acres.	Broach .. { Bighas .. Acres .. }	410	.... 1,598 24 0	5,772 12 12 871 13 0
5		Tanna	2,112	....	3,39,521 38 0½
6		Kolába	925	....	1,39,308 34 4
7		Khándesh .. { Bighas .. Acres .. }	3,309½	....	....
8	Acres and g.	Násik	1,280½	....	14,403 14 12½
		Total.. { Bighas .. Acres .. }	10,615½	.... 47,798 3 0	7,767 6 4 617,375 30 0¾
1	Bighas and Acres.	Ahmadnagar .. { Bighas .. Acres .. }	1,226	....	.... 3,908 29 12
2	Acres and g.	Poona	991¾	....	26,039 3 4
3	Acres and g.	Sholápur	603	....	2,393 30 0
4	Acres, g. and as.	Kaládgi	1,009	1,578 10 0	143 13 0
5	Acres and g.	Sátára	1,016	....	15,043 38 0
6	Acres and g.	Belgaum	894	9,906 14 0	42,200 35 0
7	Acres and g.	Dhárwár	1,278	59,910 24 0	26,340 9 0
8	Acres and g.	Ratnágiri	1,272½	4,683 8 0	128,384 5 0
9		Kánara	..	....	....
		Total.. { Bighas .. Acres .. }	8,290¼	.... 76,078 16 0	.... 244,654 3 0
		Karáchi	..	....	....
	Acres ..	Haidarábád	914	80,434 0 0	13,905 0 0
	Acres ..	Shikárpur	1,428	230,352 15 0	....
		Thar and Parkar	70	142.113 35 0	134,216 31 0
		Frontier of Upper Sind	146	2,079 2 0	....
			2,548	454,979 12 0	148,121 31 0
		Grand Total.. { Bighas .. Acres .. }	21,453¾	.... 578,855 31 0	7,767 6 4 1010,151 24 0¾

TURE—*continued.*

each description of Culturable Land, &c.—concluded.

during 1872-73—*continued.*		
Land.		
Total.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	REMARKS.
18	19	20
Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	
33,901 6 0	522,518 10 0	Where the area has not been surveyed, it is shown in bighas; where it has been surveyed, in acres.
14,036 4 0	436,761 26 0	
....	56 18 5	
1,994 13 12	195,657 10 4½	
6,305 13 0	416,683 25 0	
58,524 6 0	615,682 26 0	
5,772 12 12	314,416 11 13½	
2,469 37 0	296,024 23 0	
339,521 38 0½	970,997 35 6½	
139,308 34 4	465,081 26 0	
....	20 13 15	
....	2,383,398 35 0	
14,403 14 12½	1,610,871 1 15	
7,767 6 4	510,151 13 17½	
665,173 33 0½	7,718,020 8 5½	
3....	16,363 12 8	
3,908 29 12	2,439,180 20 12	
26,039 3 4	1,848,831 2 7	
2,393 30 0	1,921,148 37 0	
1,721 23 0	1,999,609 5 10	
15,042 38 0	1,660,362 12 0	
52,307 9 0	1,107,039 8 11	The Revenue Survey and Settlement not having been introduced in some of the alienated villages, the number of acres therein has been entered by approximation.
86,250 33 0	1,521,255 12 0	
133,067 13 0	982,246 6 8	
....	....	The Collector of Kánara states that as only a limited extent of the Collectorate has been surveyed and settled, the information cannot be furnished.
....	16,363 12 8	
320,732 19 0	13,479,672 25 0	
....	362,723 0 0	
94,339 0 0	565,798 0 0	
230,352 15 0	794,586 11 0	
276,330 26 0	364,441 34 0	
2,079 2 0	156,951 3 0	
603,101 3 0	2,244,500 8 0	
7,767 6 4	526,515 6 5½	
1,589,007 15 0½	23,442,193 1 5½	

A.—AGRICUL

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Extent to which each of the*

NORTHERN

Names of Products.	DISTRICTS.							
	Ahmedábád.		Kaira.		Surat.	Bro		
	Bighas.	Acres.	Bighas.	Acres.	Acres.	Bighas.		
Rice	..	47,937 37	12,565 11 8½	67,351 22 0	88,133 28 0	14,256 10 9		
Cotton	..	204,105 12	....	3,642 5 0	54,239 6 0	135,523 12 19		
Jowari	4 0 0	201,995 17	786 10 7	34,119 5 0	69,472 35 0	43,068 11 12		
Bajri	8 1 9	172,040 32	6,312 12 9	157,466 8 0	8,499 29 0	20,724 8 1½		
Wheat	..	158,550 10	5,666 1 18	7,116 19 0	27,861 29 0	24,647 3 12		
Barley	3 0 0	9,884 8	527 17 1½	1,384 13 0	.....	..		
Sugarcane	..	2,956 10	33 10 8	1,382 29 0	6,080 0 0	6 12 13		
Vegetable and Fruits ..	42 3 17	3,960 5	91 4 14	847 37 0	4,950 23 0	..		
Pulses	..	51,691 0	7,134 18 14¼	15,553 22 0	43,953 2 0	14,971 10 18		
Tobacco	0 15 0	1,013 0	153 3 8	12,163 29 0	745 32 0	896 16 4½		
Indigo	..	141 3	....	222 12 0	....	1,076 19 15		
Poppy	..	.....	234 6 12	133 14 0	.....	..		
Nagli	..	.....	....	..	13,762 38 0	..		
Wari	..	.... ..	....	..	....	..		
Gram	..	.....	15,543 13 0	3,721 28 0	....	..		
Cocoanut, Betelnuts, &c. ..	..	.....	....	..	....	..		
Till and other Oil Seeds ..	3 17 10	24,259 5	10,428 3 18½	9,146 20 0	39,613 18 0	..		
Linseed	..	12 29	....	..	....	..		
Miscellaneous Products ...	..	38,864 13	52,021 19 3½	121,848 8 0	68,098 6 0	28,781 14 17½		
Land lying fallow, or bid, or grass land	7 9 2	34,256 22	21,614 5 8½	42,344 22 0	212,518 11 0	30,675 5 1		
Total....	69 6 18	951,667 34	133,113 18 11½	478,444 13 0	637,929 17 0	314,629 6 2		
Deduct land twice cropped.	..	9,929 18	20,390 18 10	6,755 23 0	37,723 34 0	72 7 6		
Remainder	69 6 18	941,738 16	112,723 0 1½	471,688 30 0	600,205 23 0	314,556 18 16		

TURE—*continued.*

Products of the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1873-74.

DIVISION.

ach.	Tanna.	Kolába.	Khándesh.	Násik.	TOTAL.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bighas.	Acres.
13,047 30 0	339,329 33 5½	138,465 16 8	17,209 37 0	24,639 1 15	26,822 1 17½	736,115 5 12½
106,734 15 0	....	0 20 0	571,465 34 0	12,906 24 0	135,523 12 19	953,093 36 0
56,513 11 0	....	....	446,227 12 0	130,222 4 8	43,859 1 19	938,550 4 8
5,458 37 0	4 26 12	....	565,665 38 0	605,970 11 8	27,045 1 19½	1,515,106 22 4
38,197 1 0	67 19 4	....	163,353 4 0	189,418 17 9	30,313 5 10	584,564 19 13
....	....	....	9 12 0	5 10 0	530 17 1½	11,283 3 0
123 22 0	1,622 16 8	94 24 4	2,536 8 0	6,329 17 4	40 5 1	21,125 7 0
....	1,201 34 8	164 21 4	....	10,111 27 12	133 8 11	21,236 28 8
13,852 11 0	45,102 23 0	8,628 16 12	126,108 36 0	141,033 12 4	22,106 9 12¼	445,923 3 0
1,961 37 0	....	....	6,469 6 0	3,213 6 0	1,050 14 12¼	25,566 30 0
....	....	....	6,977 35 0	....	1,076 19 15	7,341 10 0
....	....	....	....	....	234 6 12	133 14 0
....	72,617 16 10	50,185 31 0	....	76,183 4 6½	....	212.749 10 0½
....	21,936 8 1	42,104 5 4	....	....	....	64,040 13 5
....	....	....	....	....	15.543 13 0	3,721 28 0
....	862 34 12	2,850 2 4	....	....	....	3,712 37 0
....	12,821 35 13	3,144 19 0	115,549 4 0	117,734 6 8	10,432 1 8½	322,268 28 5
....	.....	....	42,774 36 0	.....	....	42,787 16 0
12,976 15 0	29,368 25 12	23,859 38 0	69,907 4 0	72,215 28 12	80,803 14 1	437,138 18 8
48,865 19 0	452,291 17 14½	203,176 27 8	228,838 37 0	207,770 5 1½	52.296 19 11¼	1,430,062 1 8
297,736 38 0	977,227 12 4	472,674 21 12	2,363,093 23 0	1,597,752 17 8	447,812 11 11½	7,776,520 16 8
234 20 0	5,312 5 12	7,274 7 4	1,258 39 0	6,635 29 13	20,463 5 16	75,124 16 13
297,496 18 0	971,915 6 8	465,400 14 8	2,361,834 24 0	1,591,116 27 11	427,349 5 15½	7,701,395 39 11

A.—AGRI

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Extent to which each*

SOUTHERN

Names of Products.	DISTRICTS.				
	Ahmadnagar.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Kaládgi.	Sátára.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.
Rice	8,940 20 8	40,031 13 7¼	16,479 21 0	5,591 14 0	20,180 23 0
Cotton	20,054 22 0	2,029 18 0	18,797 23 0	3,28,319 31 0	18,953 6 0
Jowari	8,39,667 1 8	774,470 33 10½	1,217,392 1 0	12,10,683 19 6	4,34,213 10 0
Bajri	7,81,734 5 12	482,578 14 14	235,714 3 0	2,42,148 14 0	4,86,318 32 0
Wheat	1,83,384 14 8	57,610 34 6¼	34,141 36 0	1,04,156 0 0	33,945 10 0
Barley	....	412 30 8¾	624 25 0	169 7 0	.....
Sugarcane	2,449 27 8	3996 13 10	2,420 2 0	2,903 36 0	9,708 11 0
Vegetables and Fruits	....	....	....	....	2,515 38 0
Pulses	....	....	124,109 10 0	....	1,22,967 33 0
Tobacco	8,402 1 0	1,532 35 8	3,663 0 0	2,240 10 0	12,950 36 0
Indigo	....	....	....	....	....
Poppy	....	....	....	1 0 0	....
Nagli	....	....	....	....	....
Wari	....	....	....	....	....
Harik	....	....	....	....	....
Cocoanut, Betelnuts, &c.	....	....	....	....	....
Till and other oil seeds	....	37,153 26 10½	1,601 23 0	11,045 10 0	....
Linseed	735 0 0	689 13 0	10,586 20 0	11,107 19 0	637 8 0
Gram	75,268 19 0	19,720 28 0	82,715 24 0	....	....
Miscellaneous Products	2,53,457 23 8	286,571 26 6	24,016 11 0	143,271 19 15	3,11,856 31 0
Land lying fallow, or bid, or grass land	2,74,656 23 8	188,721 21 15	1,69,370 30 0	51,151 23 0	2,45,772 12 0
Total	24,48,749 38 12	1,895,519 30 0½	19,41,632 29 0	2,012,789 3 5	17,00,020 10 0
Deduct Land twice cropped	....	14,342 7 14¾	....	752 28 0	41,939 37 0
Remainder	24,48,749 38 12	1,881,177 22 1¼	19,41,632 29 0	2,012,036 15 5	1,658,080 13 0

CULTURE—*continued.*

of the Products, &c., was cultivated, &c.—continued.

DIVISION.

Belgaum.	Dhárwár.	Ratnágiri.	Kánara.	Total.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	
67,057 29 0	84,650 38 0	1,35,888 39 0		3,78,820 37 15¾	As the District of Kánara has only as yet been partially surveyed and settled, the Collector states that the requisite details for that district cannot be given.
98,291 38 0	3,07,641 34 0	....		6,94,088 12 0	
4,24,033 30 7	4,49,280 39 0	....		53,49,741 14 15½	
90,535 7 0	14,749 21 0	....		23,33,778 17 10	
47,045 7 0	1,58,680 5 0	....		6,18,963 26 14½	
1,162 3 0	....	....		2,368 25 8¾	
5,062 13 0	3,894 6 0	1,062 16 0		31,497 5 2	
4,315 13 0	....	....		6,831 11 0	
66,544 19 0	....	....		3,13,621 22 0	
11,152 1 0	2,066 18 0	....		42,007 21 8	
....	....	....		....	
....	....	....		1 0 0	
....	....	2,68,076 4 0		2,68,076 4 0	
....	....	1,51,164 10 8		1,51,164 10 8	
....	....	3,51,192 19 8		3,51,192 19 8	
....	....	....		....	
38,973 22 0	50,494 14 0	34,700 23 0		1,73,968 38 10½	
900 39 0	....	.....		24,656 19 0	
....	29,898 11 0	....		2,07,603 2 0	
1,30,801 30 0	2,76,848 33 0	58,914 6 12		1,485,738 21 9	
1,30,810 15 0	1,46,486 39 0	3,361 24 8		1,210,331 28 15	
11,16,686 26 7	1,524,692 18 0	1,004,360 23 4		1,36,44,451 18 12½	
3,602 7 0	1,262 29 0	14,175 38 4		76,075 27 2¾	
11,13,084 19 7	1,523,429 29 0	9,90,184 25 0		1,35,68,375 31 9¾	

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Extent to which each of the Products, &c., was cultivated, &c.*—concld.

SIND.

Names of Products.	District.					Total.	Remarks.
	Karáchi.	Haidarábád.	Shikárpur.	Thar and Parkar.	Frontier of Upper Sind.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	
Rice	1,34,995	77,541 30 0	2,08,080 23 0	54,832 8 0	989 34 0	476,439 15 0	
Cotton	919	29,462 5 0	13,811 18 0	5,700 4 0	684 18 0	50,577 5 0	
Jowari	67,303	1,00,051 2 0	1,73,106 14 0	4,836 38 0	43,121 5 0	388,418 19 0	
Bajri	17,876	1,64,881 24 0	23,747 5 0	1,43,726 20 0	8,438 24 0	358,669 33 0	
Wheat	26,993	25,649 32 0	1,50,700 7 0	12,982 16 0	43,730 34 0	260,056 9 0	
Barley	4,395	1,280 6 0	1,883 31 0	.....	2,772 0 0	10,330 37 0	
Sugarcane	1,192	1,338 7 0	1,186 6 0	.....	.....	3,716 13 0	
Vegetable and Fruits ...	4,957	3,892 13 0	.....	.....	320 39 0	9,170 12 0	
Pulses	.....	.....	38,475 4 0	.....	565 10 0	39,040 14 0	
Tobacco	731	4,571 23 0	2,047 8 0	45 26 0	15 0 0	7,410 17 0	
Indigo	.....	4,202 18 0	1,361 17 0	.....	193 12 0	5,757 7 0	
Poppy	.....	.....	58,378 3 0	.....	.....	58,378 3 0	
Nazli	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250 0 0	
Wari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gram	1,981	14,749 37 0	.....	.....	2,395 14 0	19,126 11 0	
Till and other oil seeds	10,010	50,859 13 0	25,649 18 0	26,614 26 0	3,934 27 0	117,068 4 0	
Miscellaneous Products.	18,275	3,439 13 0	.....	13,737 35 0	54,979 32 0	90,432 0 0	
Land lying fallow, or bid, or grass land ...	80,688	4,92,468 37 0	.....	.....	.....	573,156 37 0	
Total...	3,71,565	9,74,388 20 0	6,98,426 34 0	2,62,476 13 0	162,141 9 0	2,468,997 36 0	
Deduct Land twice cropped	.....	.....	17,527 3 0	.....	.....	17,527 3 0	
Remainder ...	3,71,565	9,74,388 20 0	6,80,899 31 0	2,62,476 13 0	162,141 9 0	2,451,470 33 0	

STATEMENT.

A.—AGRICUL

(3).—*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Area under* 1873-74, *as compared with the*

Collectorates, &c.	1872-73.			
	Indigenous Cotton.		Exotic Cotton.	
	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedábád	2,16,717 10	11,033 690	.. ..	.. ..
Kaira	13,236 38	1,454 155	.. ..	.. ..
Surat	55,661 21	6,165 438	.. ..	.. ..
Broach	2,20,342 4	16,644 65	.. ..	.. ..
Khándesh	.. ..	.. ..	5,36,882 7	30,740 518½
Násik	0 10	.. ..	7,013 7	472 339
Total ..	5,05,958 3	35,297 564	5,43,895 14	31,213 73½
Southern Division.				
Ahmadnagar	11,984 23	518 99	20 15	.. ..
Poona	10,170 0	588 624	.. ..	.. ..
Sátára, including Jaghir States	37,637 19	2,152 417	51 37	6 254¼
Sholápur	37,502 24	1,527 625½	.. ..	.. ..
Dhárwár, including Jaghir States ..	3,18,448 1 6/16	7,995 631	1,95,808 26 3/16	11,973 672
Belgaum	1,61,231 21	1,926 615	7,487 5	70 124
Kaládgi	2,80,330 16	3,039 310	7,877 11	89 157
Total ..	8,57,304 24 6/16	17,749 185½	2,11,245 14 3/16	12,139 423¼
Sind.				
Haidarábád	31,304 19	9,992 237	16 10	72 2
Karáchi	1,572 16	147 644	26 27	1 162
Shikárpur	12,310 34	2,227 195	20 8	617 427
Thar and Parkar	3,787 7	1,042 165	.. ..	.. ..
Frontier of Upper Sind	1,052 13	75 656	.. ..	.. ..
Total ..	50,027 9	13,485 329	57 5	690 591
Native States.				
Baroda	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Káthiáwár	10,49,638 28¼	74,506 323½	50 0	1 616
Katch	2,24,000 0	7,888 178	.. ..	.. ..
Rewa Kánta	7,520 30	1,054 35	150 5	15 32
Mahi Kánta	3,565 25	662 144	.. ..	.. ..
Pahlánpu	24,250 36	2,242 374	.. ..	.. ..
Akalkot	6,231 24	148 369	23 26	0 228
Kolhápur with other Native States of S.M.C.	1,16,190 36	9,990 535	76,850 12	7,277 708
Total ..	14,31,398 19¼	96,492 390½	77,074 3	7,295 16
Grand Total ..	28,44,688 15⅝	1,63,024 685	8,32,271 36 3/16	51,338 319¼

TURE—*continued.*

Cotton cultivation and estimated Produce during the Season of preceding Season, 1872-73.

				1873-74.							
Total.				Indigenous Cotton.				Exotic Cotton.			
Acres	g.	Candies	lbs.	Acres	g.	Candies	lbs.	Acres	g.	Candies	lbs.
2,16,717	10	11,033	690	2,19,385	7	10,390	207	....		....	
13,236	38	1,454	155	13,146	11	1,180	180	15	32	2	0
55,661	21	6,165	438	59,881	8	7,024	206	.....		....	
2,20,342	4	16,644	65	2,30,757	11	18,031	728	....		....	
5,36,882	7	30,740	518½	1,114	18	42	507	6,31,800	2	68,236	57
7,013	17	472	339	0	19	.....		10,352	27	474	647
10,49,853	17	66,510	637½	5,24,284	34	36,669	260	6,42,168	21	68,712	704
12,004	38	518	99	21,715	7	1,046	695	....		.....	
10,170	0	588	624	2,214	0	111	187	.....		....	
37,689	16	2,158	673¼	38.988	11	3,062	443	....		.....	
37,502	24	1.527	625½	20,157	27½	673	133½	.....		....	
5.14,256	27 2/16	19,969	519	2,68,168	31	8,625	437	2,15,325	8	12,147	69
1,68,718	26	1,996	739	1,60,622	12	1,670	97	7,570	0	38	217
2,88,207	27	3,128	467	3,42,768	8 10/16	4,404	84	7,187	15	69	257
10,68,549	38 29/16	29,888	610¾	8,54,634	12⅛	19,593	508½	2,30,082	23	12,254	543
31,314	29	10,064	239	32,858	2	10,469	374	12	0	2	352
1,599	3	149	22	975	0	100	0	25	0	1	0
12,331	2	2,844	622	12,748	15	64	226	15	7	1,026	474
3,787	7	1,042	165	3,832	3	1,400	710	....		.....	
1,052	13	75	656	792	0	100	268	.....		....	
50,084	14	14,176	136	51,205	20	12,135	10	52	7	1,030	42
....		....		....		....		....		....	
10,49,688	28¼	74,508	155½	12,22,478	8½	64,069	195¼	1,162	..	838	0
2,24,000	0	7,888	178	2,68.597	13	7,032	112	....		....	
7,670	35	1.069	67	7.975	20	1,100	50	153	..	15	40
3,565	25	662	144	3,247	34	705	46	....		....	
24,250	36	2,242	374	41,732	0	2,760	310	....		....	
6,255	10	148	597	4,072	17	54	408	2	20	0	5
1,93,041	8	17,268	459	1,24,400	3	14,602	714½	73,418	12	7,775	613
5,08,472	22¼	1,03,787	406½	16,72,503	15½	90,324	267¾	74,735	32	8,628	658
36,76,960	11 13/16	2,14,363	222¾	31,02,628	1⅝	1,58,722	262¼	9,47,039	3	90,626	379

A.—AGRICUL

(3).—*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the*

Collectorates, &c.	1873-74.		Increase,	
	Total.		Indigenous Cotton.	
	Acres g.	Candies lbs.	Acres g.	Candies lbs.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedábád	2,19,385 7	10,390 207	2,667 37	....
Kaira	13,162 3	1,182 180	....	....
Surat	59,881 8	7,024 206	4,219 27	858 552
Broach	2,30,757 11	18,031 728	10,415 7	1,387 663
Khándesh	6,32,914 20	68,278 564	1,114 18	42 507
Násik	10,353 6	474 647	0 9	....
Total ..	11,66,453 15	1,05,382 180	18,417 18	2,289 154
Southern Division.				
Ahmadnagar	21,715 7	1,046 695	9,730 24	528 596
Poona	2,214 0	111 187	....	....
Sátára, including Jaghir States	38,988 11	3,062 443	1,350 32	910 24
Sholápur	20,157 27½	673 133½	....	....
Dhárwár, including Jaghir States ..	4,83,493 39	20,772 506	....	629 590
Belgaum	1,68,192 12	1,708 314	....	....
Kaládgi	3,49,955 18$\frac{10}{16}$	4,473 341	62,437 27$\frac{10}{16}$	1,364 558
Total ..	10,84,716 35⅛	31,848 267½	73,519 3$\frac{10}{16}$	3,433 200
Sind.				
Haidarábád	32,870 2	10,471 726	1,553 23	477 137
Karáchi	1,000 0	101 0	....	....
Shikárpur	12,763 22	1,090 700	437 21	....
Thar and Parkar	3,832 3	1,400 710	44 36	358 545
Frontier of Upper Sind	792 0	100 268	....	24 396
Total ..	51,257 27	13,165 52	2,036 0	860 294
Native States.				
Baroda	....	....	....	....
Kattyawar	12,23,640 8½	64,907 195¼	1,72,839 20¼	....
Katch	2,68,597 13	7,032 112	44,597 13	....
Rewá Kánta	8,128 20	1,115 90	454 30	46 15
Mahi Kánta	3,247 34	705 46	....	42 686
Pálanpur	41,732 0	2,760 310	17,481 4	517 720
Akalkot	4,074 37	54 413	....	....
Kolhápur with other Native States of S.M.C.	1,97,818 15	22,378 543½	8,209 7	4,612 179½
Total ..	17,47,239 7½	98,953 141¾	2,43,581 34¼	5,219 32½
Grand Total ..	40,49,667 4⅝	2,49,348 640½	3,37,554 15$\frac{14}{16}$	11,801 680½

TURE—*continued.*

Area under Cotton cultivation, &c.—concluded.

1873-74.				Decrease, 1873-74.			
Exotic Cotton.				Indigenous Cotton.		Exotic Cotton.	
Acres	g.	Candies	lbs.	Acres	g.	Candies	lbs.	Acres	g.	Candies	lbs.
....		....		....		643	483	....		....	
15	32	2	0	90	27	273	759	....		....	
....		....		.....		....		....		....	
....		....		....		....		....		....	
94,917	35	37,495	322½	....		....		....		....	
3,339	20	2	308	....		....		....		....	
98,273	7	37,499	630½	90	27	917	458	....		....	
....		....		....		....		20	15	....	
....		....		7,956	0	477	437	....		....	
....		....		.....		.....		51	37	6	254½
.....		....		17,344	36½	854	492	....		....	
19,516	21$\frac{13}{16}$	173	181	50,279	10$\frac{8}{16}$	....		....		....	
82	35	....		609	9	256	518	....		31	691
....		....		....		....		689	36	19	684
19,599	16$\frac{13}{16}$	173	181	76,189	15$\frac{7}{8}$	1,588	663	762	8	58	61¼
1	30	....		....		....		....		69	434
....		....		597	16	47	644	1	27	0	162
....		409	47	....		2,162	753	5	1	....	
....		....		....		....		....		....	
....		....		260	13	....		....		....	
1	30	409	47	857	29	2,210	613	6	28	69	596
....		....		....		....		....		....	
1,112	0	836	168	....		10,437	128¼	....		....	
....		....		....		856	66	....		....	
2	35	0	8	....		....		....		....	
....		....		317	31	....		....		....	
.....		....		....		....		....		....	
....		....		2159	7	93	745	21	6	0	223
....		497	689	....		....		3,432	0	....	
1,114	35	1,334	81	2,476	38	11,387	155¼	3,453	6	0	223
1,18,989	18$\frac{13}{16}$	39,416	155½	79,614	29$\frac{7}{8}$	16,104	321¼	4,222	2	128	96¼

A.—AGRICULTURE—*concluded.*

(4).—*Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1873-74.

	Districts.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With Four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying loads.	
				Females.	Males.										
Northern Division.	Ahmedábád	1,52,707	86,544	1,05,500	17,990	1,677	3,279	868	8,761	72,447	62,796	255	809	20,859	
	Kaira	1,32,925	44,373	1,52,961	15,975	842	1,409	469	15,525	48,611	56,916	.....	766	28,344	
	Surat	1,27,595	94,040	65,139	8,450	355	396	154	145	87,654	45,750	893	7,618	24,859	
	Broach	65,751	22,245	46,676	9,495	937	1,452	797	2,289	33,932	29,152	4	2,362	17,158	
	Tannæ	1,30,491	1,11,510	30,378	52,940	739	295	121	249	35,188	77,740	10	8,471	21,672	
	Kolába (Alibág)	50,506	42,212	17,737	25,770	252	68	30	38	14,932	33,791	10	473	2,090	
	Khándesh	3,05,254	2,01,708	1,04,550	14,307	6,212	5,959	3,078	7,795	1,81,249	70,770	14,964	22,438	37,299	
	Násik	1,86,489	1,57,255	35,778	22,421	10,915	5,498	2,538	4,460	1,81,362	23,674	21,552	11,706	12,191	
Southern Division.	Ahmadnagar	2,64,651	1,76,877	35,783	9,272	6,555	8,661	3,740	8,899	3,62,450	25,843	39,355	9,024	13,808	
	Poona	2,43,450	1,50,653	45,843	13,151	5,049	5,196	2,320	5,951	2,61,648	22,654	27,336	2,037	17,318	
	Sholápur	1,95,535	105,779	35,979	11,192	3,898	4,273	1,968	4,175	2,32,014	1,680	8,148	893	7,377	Ploughs with 8 bullocks 5,863. Do with 10 bullocks 5,374.
	Kaládgi	2,33,915	1,16,243	77,058	15,286	3,307	4,437	1,890	11,260	2,48,098	44,793	17,940	229	4,890	
	Sátára	2,77,324	1,59,916	84,427	33,975	7,177	6,154	2,024	3,647	3,94,095	23,640	26,715	811	14,264	
	Belgaum	1,93,146	97,550	72,612	89,028	2,510	3,043	1,237	3,634	2,14,662	46,856	14,185	399	18,099	
	Dhárwár	2,32,072	1,21,337	1,01,251	33,837	3,264	2,531	1,120	7,578	1,54,718	82,420	11,446	3,398	36,719	
	Ratnágiri	1,99,410	1,47,995	38,922	34,680	278	66	5	30	4,7269	91,778	....	45	287	
	Kánara	91,530	92,557	29,140	27,929	343	180	62	131	5,953	44,041	41	57	3,658	
	Panch Mahás	77,608	81,481	29,156	7,228	1,076	1,182	486	1,261	29,330	29,301	....	136	7,357	
	Karáchi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No information is given in the reports respecting these collectorates.
	Haidarábád	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Shikárpur	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	
	Thar and Parkar ..	23,060	1,10,340	5,720	1,394	2,095	1,990	515	8,500	2,28,300	20,350	....	5	369	1,600 ploughs with two camels. 175 ,, with two asses. Camels 34,700.
	Frontier of Upper Sind .	22,500	20,100	8,500	400	353	800	800	4,428	16,000	10,200	....	13	1,502	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

14 and

(1).—*TABLE showing the Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year—(a) for the typical year, (b) for the year* 1873, *and also the excess of the Mean Values for* 1873 *over the Normal Values.*

Months.	Barometric Pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Temperature of Air.			Total Fall of Rain.			Velocity of Wind in Miles per hour.					
													North or South Component.			East or West Component.		
	Normal.	1873.	Excess of 1873.	Normal.	1873.	Excess of 1873.	Normal.	1873.	Excess of 1873.	Normal.	1873.	Excess of 1873	Normal.	1873.	Excess of 1873.	Normal.		Excess of 1873.
January...	29·938	29·925	—0·013	0·592	0·532	—0·060	73·8	72·4	—1·4	0·05	0·00	—0·05	7·6N	8·3N	0·7N	1·6W	1·1W	0·5E
February	·907	·894	—0·013	·598	·626	+0·028	74·2	76·0	+1·8	0·01	0·05	+0·04	7·0N	7·6N	0·6N	3·0W	3·0W	0·0
March	·860	·859	—0·001	·698	·727	+0·029	77·5	78·2	+0·7	0·00	0·00	0·00	6·6N	4·3N	2·3S	5·3W	5·1W	0·2E
April	·798	·803	+0·005	·806	·835	+0·029	81·0	81·9	+0·9	0·05	0·00	—0·05	3·9N	3·6N	0·3S	6·6W	6·5W	0·1E
May	·753	·730	—0·023	·876	·916	+0·040	83·9	84·2	+0·3	0·54	0·51	—0·03	0·3N	1·5N	1·2N	8·2W	6·4W	1·8E
June	·651	·646	—0·005	·935	·935	·000	83·	81·8	—1·6	20·84	20·36	—0·48	7·1S	10·8S	3·7S	10·5W	5·4W	5·1E
July	·649	·642	—0·007	·907	·914	+0·007	80·4	80·2	—0·2	24·26	16·98	—7·28	6·4S	9·6S	3·2S	16·2W	19·7W	3·5W
August	·712	·743	+0·031	·889	·876	—0·013	79·7	79·1	—0·6	12·74	23·96	+11·22	3·1S	1·9S	1·2N	14·6W	15·5W	0·9W
September	·770	·788	+0·018	·869	·873	+0·004	79·8	79·0	—0·8	9·53	7·77	—1·76	1·5S	0·4S	1·1N	7·8W	7·7W	0·1E
October...	·829	·824	—0·205	·851	·824	—0·027	80·5	79·8	—0·7	2·30	0·07	—2·23	4·4N	5·0N	0·6N	1·5W	0·8W	0·7E
November	·902	·934	+0·032	·682	·692	+0·010	78·3	78·7	+0·4	0·45	0·00	—0·45	5·8N	5·6N	0·2S	1·3E	0 7E	0·6W
December	·934	·944	+0·010	·633	·612	—0·021	75·9	75·7	—0·2	0·05	0·00	—0·05	6·1N	7·0N	0·9N	0·3E	0·4E	0·1E
Year..	29·808	29·811	+0·003	0·778	0·780	+0·002	79·0	78·9	—0·1	70·82	69·70	—1·12	2·0N	1·7N	0·3S	6·2W	5·8W	0·4E

CV

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(2).—*TABLE showing for the Year* 1873 *the Maximum and Minimum Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay, in each month and in the whole year.*

Months.	Barometric Pressure.		Pressure of Vapour.		Temperature of Air.		Fall of Rain.	Velocity of Wind in Miles per hour.			
								North or South Component.		East or West Component	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum in one day.	Of Maximum Wind.	Of Minimum Wind.	Of Maximum Wind.	Of Minimum Wind.
January...	30·063	29·768	0·774	0·207	85·8	55·1	0·00	29·6N	0·0	12·2W	2·0E
February	·035	·767	·836	·402	89·7	65·9	0·05	25·9N	0·0	10·7W	0·0
March	29·989	·728	·991	·472	87·8	68·9	0·00	23·3N	0·4N	23·3W	0·9W
April	·943	·653	·956	·707	88·7	76·0	0·00	17·7N	0·0	17·7W	0·0
May	·928	·442	1·093	·772	93·0	76·8	0·35	23·3S	0·4N	23·3E	0·9W
June	·770	·470	1·036	·812	88·6	74·7	4·47	43·0S	0·0	0·0	2·0W
July	·803	·460	1·006	·840	85·3	73·8	2·39	31·4S	0·0	13·0E	5·0W
August	·902	·566	0·976	·792	86·2	73·8	6·23	0·0	1·4N	32·0W	1·4W
September	·931	·628	·978	·783	85·7	73·1	1·76	11·5S	0·4S	27·7W	0·9E
October	·991	·702	·999	·579	87·8	72·0	0·07	15·6N	0·7N	15·6W	0·7W
November	30·067	·802	·943	·425	88·6	70·8	0·00	17·0N	0·7N	17·0E	0·7W
December	·089	·844	·812	·365	89·2	64·0	0·00	21·2N	0·0	8·8W	1·0E
Year.	30·067	29·442	1·093	0·207	93·0	55·1	6·23	43·0S	0·0	0·0	0·0E

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(3).—*STATEMENT showing the Rainfall at the different District Stations in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1873-74 contrasted with the average of the five previous years.*

Rain-gauge Stations.	Average of preceding five years.	1873-74.	Rain-gauge Stations.	Average of preceding five years.	1873-74.
Ahmedábád	24·81	24·92	Dhárwár—*continued.*		
Kaira	34·75	22·58	Mundargi	18·8	13·69
Surat	42·3	50·25	Seegaum	20·6	15·86
Broach	34·7	37·4	Ranibenur	20·3	18·9
Tanna	84·68	95·95	Hangal	31·8	29·97
Kolába (Alibag) ...	63·68	84·46	Karajghi	21·9	34·6
Násik	25·60	20·84	Kalghatgi	28·4	23·50
Khándesh	16·49	28·87	Kod	19·5	15·72
Ahmadnagar	28 12	33·7	Ron	18·5	15·20
Poona	30·10	32·15	Ratnágiri	85·51	81·96
Sholápur	24·75	22·26	Kanara	108·58	78·0
Kaládgi	20·19	15·26	Panch Mahálś	47·99	32·36
Sátára	43·41	44·4	Karáchi	.....*	.....
Belgaum	41·82	43·0	Haidarábád	7·35	3·50
			Shikárpur	4·25	5·38
Dhárwár—			Thar and Parkar ...	6·13	4·42
Dhárwár	28·8	26·89	Frontier of Upper Sind...	6·7	4·30
Mugad	30·8	30·21			
Hubli	24·6	21·9			
Naulgund	21·2	10·95			
Nargund	19·6	12·65			
Gadak (Dambal) ...	18·7	15·77			

* Not reported.

B.—WEATHER

(4).—*COMPARATIVE STATE*

PER STANDARD

Districts.	Period of Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Bajri.	Jowar.	Gram.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay ...	1872-73.	3 13 4	1 12 4	5 15 4	4 14 8	3 1 8	2 7 1	3 0 10
	1873-74.	3 10 1	1 11 6	5 7 11	4 4 2	2 8 1	2 1 1	2 15 9
Ahmedábád ...	1872-73.	2 15 0	.....	6 0 0	.....	1 14 0	1 9 0	2 14 0
	1873-74.	2 15 2	1 9 11	6 0 0	4 0 0	1 15 8	1 13 3	2 2 10
Kaira	1872-73.	3 4 6	.....	3 13 7	.....	2 1 0	.....	3 5 4
	1873-74.	3 5 4	1 12 0	4 4 0	3 1 0	2 2 0	.....	2 10 0
Surat	1872-73.	4 5 2	.....	6 7 9	.....	2 2 7	2 2 7	4 0 10
	1873 74.	3 4 3	5 14 1	5 1 0	3 9 4	2 4 4	2 8 3	3 6 8
Broach	1872-73.	3 8 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	2 0 0	1 12 0	.....
	1873-74.	2 8 10	2 2 0	4 8 10	3 3 6	2 2 0	1 15 6	2 9 0
Tanna	1872-73.	5 4 0	.....	6 0 0	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....
	1873-74.	3 14 0	2 10 0	5 4 0	3 11 10	2 8 4	2 9 2	3 5 0
Kolába (Alibág) .	1872-73.	3 14 0	2 10 0	5 4 0	3 11 10	2 8 4	2 9 2	3 5 0
	1873-74.	4 8 4	.....	6 0 0	3 4 7	.....	.....	3 10 10
Khándesh (Dhulia) ...	1872-73.	3 2 6	.....	5 11 0	3 9 10	2 8 0	1 9 7	2 12 9
	1873-74.	1 11 1	.....	4 8 1	3 10 10	1 2 11	1 4 6	2 0 2
Násik	1872-73.	3 6 11	.....	3 12 11	.....	1 15 3	.....	2 8 0
	1873-74.	2 9 11	.....	3 5 4	2 13 3	1 11 0	.....	2 6 8
Ahmadnagar ...	1872-73.	2 14 1	.....	5 1 3	.....	1 12 5	1 10 4	... ..
	1873-74.	2 0 2	1 4 7	4 6 9	4 0 7	1 3 11	1 3 0	2 3 9
Poona	1872-73.	4 2 8	.....	4 5 9	.....	2 8 9	2 2 11	.....
	1873-74.	3 0 4	2 6 4	4 1 10	3 10 4	2 1 0	1 8 5	2 13 11
Sholápur ...	1872-73.	2 9 2	.....	4 8 0	.....	1 12 0	1 15 2	.....
	1873-74.	2 1 9	2 1 10	3 15 4	3 8 1	1 5 10	1 4 4	2 7 4
Kaládgi	1872-73.	3 14 5	.....	5 11 5	5 5 4	2 3 0	2 3 6	4 13 6
	1873-74.	2 13 8	.....	4 9 1	4 5 2	1 10 1	1 10 4	3 10 2
Sátára	1872-73.	3 9 6	.....	4 11 0	.....	2 2 0	2 4 11	.....
	1873-74.	2 12 3	.....	4 5 4	3 4 0	1 10 0	1 9 5	3 1 2
Belgaum	1872-73.	3 11 1	.....	4 7 1	.....	2 3 9	2 2 10	.....
	1873-74.	3 3 2	3 1 4	3 10 6	3 7 11	2 2 9	2 4 0	3 9 2
Dhárwár ...	1872-73.	3 15 1	.....	5 15 4	4 4 7	2 13 5	2 3 11	4 15 8
	1873-74.	3 1 2	.....	4 14 11	3 5 8	2 1 2	1 15 5	3 14 4
Ratnágiri ...	1872-73.	5 0 5	.....	5 7 5	3 1 8	.....	3 3 2	.....
	1873-74.	.....	.. ...	3 3 7	2 7 1	.....	.....	.....
Kánara (Karwar)	1872-73.	3 5 4	.....	4 7 3	2 6 4	.....	3 0 11	.....
	1873-74.	3 10 9	.....	3 15 8	3 5 8	2 3 3	2 4 5	3 8 3
Panch Mahals (Godra) ...	1872-73	2 12 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	2 8 0	.....	.....
	1873-74.	3 11 8	1 6 4	3 4 7	2 12 1	2 1 6	1 8 0	2 0 0
Haidarábád ...	1872-73.	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
	1873-74.	2 14 6	1 6 0	4 6 0	3 0 0	1 11 2	1 9 3	2 5 6
Karáchi	1872-73.	2 15 0	1 9 0	5 0 0	4 2 0	2 0 0	1 9 0	3 3 0
	1873-74.	3 0 0	1 15 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	1 14 0	1 11 0	2 8 0
Shikárpur ...	1872-73.	2 12 1	1 6 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	1 8 7
	1873-74.	2 3 0	1 14 6	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 5 0	1 13 0	3 12 0
Thar and Parkar.	1872-73.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1873-74.	3 2 6	1 11 11	4 9 7	3 0 8	2 5 7	1 11 11	2 13 9
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobábád).	1872-73.	2 4 4	1 5 6	4 4 10	3 4 11	1 4 2	1 1 11	2 2 5
	1873-74.	2 8 0	1 8 6	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 5 8

Note.—These rates are, except where otherwise stated in the colum

AND CROPS—*continued.*

MENT of Prices of Produce.

MAUND.					Per Candy.	Per Cubic Foot.		REMARKS.
Salt.	Flour.	Dall.	Ghee.	Fire-wood.	Cotton, Cleaned.	Timber, Teak.	Timber, Jungle.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2 3 11	.....	.....	29 3 4	0 11 2	22 0 0	2 11 4	1 6 0	
2 4 6	.....	.....	32 1 0	0 10 6	15 9 0	2 11 2	1 7 8	
2 7 0	.....	.....	.....	0 9 2	.....	2 4 0	1 8 0	December 1872.
2 7 0	3 8 10	4 3 0	29 4 8	0 8 5	.....	2 4 0	1 8 0	
2 9 2	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	Do.
2 11 0	3 10 0	3 5 0	40 0 0	0 8 0	.....	1 8 0	0 7 3	
2 11 2	.....	.....	.....	0 8 7	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	Do.
3 0 10	.....	4 14 0	44 7 0	0 7 4	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	
2 4 0	.....	.....	.....	0 5 2	.....	2 8 0	1 0 0	Do.
2 5 0	3 9 8	4 9 8	35 0 0	0 6 3	.....	2 8 0	1 0 0	
3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Rice flour							
3 0 0	1 7 8	6 3 0	35 8 0	0 9 10	.....	.....	.....	
3 0 0	.....	6 3 0	35 8 0	0 9 10	.....	.....	.....	
3 9 8	.....	5 15 1	32 3 1	0 5 5	.....	.....	.....	
3 5 8	3 10 0	4 1 4	34 4 9	0 4 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	
3 3 9	2 4 0	3 4 2	24 9 10	0 3 10	.....	1 0 0	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....	.....	.....	Do.
2 9 4	3 10 2	3 9 6	28 2 8	0 6 0	.....	.....	.....	
2 15 5	.....	.....	.....	0 7 0	.....	.....	.....	Do.
2 14 8	2 12 9	3 8 11	29 15 4	0 6 6	.....	.....	.....	
2 12 6	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	Do.
2 9 4	3 10 2	4 5 1	31 3 0	0 8 0	.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	
2 14 0	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	2 12 0	1 8 0	Do.
3 0 8	3 0 11	3 2 9	31 14 0	0 6 4	.....	2 5 1	1 10 8	
3 11 6	5 8 6	4 9 1	32 0 0	0 5 8	.....	.....	.....	
3 1 2	4 0 0	3 8 10	32 0 0	0 5 7	.....	.....	.....	
2 10 2	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....	2 13 0	2 5 0	Do.
2 4 8	.....	3 0 9	26 12 3	0 6 0	.....	3 0 0	1 9 0	
3 10 4	.....	.....	.....	0 8 4	.....	2 8 0	1 4 0	Do.
2 10 3	3 11 0	4 5 0	25 4 10	0 4 7	.....	2 13 0	2 5 0	
4 2 0	4 12 2	5 5 4	33 2 8	0 6 11	.....	1 15 0	1 1 11	
3 1 7	3 14 9	4 6 4	31 13 1	0 6 11	.....	1 6 7	1 0 2	
3 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 14 0	1 8 0	Do.
2 0 3	.....	4 5 5	39 5 4	*.....	.....	3 4 0	1 4 0	* 9 bundles per Re.
4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	2 0 0	1 6 0	December 1872.
2 12 3	.....	4 8 2	36 1 4	0 3 2	.....	1 6 0	1 1 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	Do.
3 8 4	2 4 0	4 0 0	26 14 4	0 4 7	.....	1 9 4	0 6 3	
		Moog.						
1 8 0	.....	1 8 0	30 0 0	0 4 6	.....	3 4 0	2 0 0	Prices for 1872-73 are those on the 1st April 1873.
1 3 0	.....	2 7 4	25 10 0	0 4 8	.....	3 4 0	2 0 0	
0 11 0	3 5 0	2 12 0	29 15 0	0 5 0	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	
0 10 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	26 0 0	0 5 0	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	
1 4 0	2 10 8	4 0 0	24 0 0	0 2 7	.....	.....	7 0 0	
1 2 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	21 0 0	0 2 8	.....	.....	7 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1 6 2	3 7 0	2 10 3	25 6 11	0 3 11	.....	.....	.....	
1 3 11	2 14 1	3 3 11	26 10 8	0 5 4	.....	.....	.....	
1 4 0	3 5 4	4 0 0	21 5 8	0 5 4	.....	.....	.....	

of remarks, averages calculated from the Original Returns.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*concluded.*

(5).—PRICES OF LABOUR.

	Districts.	1872-73. Wages per Diem. Skilled.	1872-73. Wages per Diem. Unskilled.	1872-73. Cart per diem.	1872-73. Camels per diem.	1873-74. Wages per Diem. Skilled.	1873-74. Wages per Diem. Unskilled.	1873-74. Cart per diem.	1873-74. Camels per diem.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.	Ahmedábád	0 12 0	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 0 0
	Kaira	6 to 10 As.	3 to 4 As.	1 8 0	....	6 to 10 As.	3 to 4 As.	1 8 0	....
	Surat	0 10 0	0 5 0	1 6 0	....	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	....
	Broach	0 10 4	0 4 0	1 2 4	....	0 9 4	0 3 9	1 2 4	....
	Tanna	As. 8 to Re. 1.	As. 2 to 6.	As. 8 to Rs. 2-12-0	....	As. 8 to Re. 1.	As. 2 to 6.	As. 8 to Rs. 2-12.	....
	Kolába (Alibág)	As. 8 to Rs. 2.	As. 3 to 4.	1 0 0	....	As. 8 to Rs. 2.	As. 3 to 4.	1 0 0	....
	Khándesh	0 10 8	0 3 9	1 0 0	....	0 10 8	0 3 9	1 0 0	....
	Násik	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	....	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	....
Southern Division.	Ahmadnagar	Up to 1 Re.	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	Up to 12 As.	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Poona	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
	Sholápur	From Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4.	From 2 to 5 As.	1 4 0	....	12 As. to 1 Re.	As. 1½ to 3.	1 0 0	....
	Kaládgi	0 12 6	0 7 7	1 1 0	0 9 4	0 13 6	0 6 0	1 0 0	9 0
	Sátára	As. 4 to Re. 1.	As. 1 to 4.	As. 10 to Rs. 1½.	As. 8 to Rs. 1½.	As. 4 to Re. 1.	As. 1 to 4.	As. 9 to Re. 1.	As. 8 to Rs. 1½.
	Belgaum	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	....	0 10 0	0 3 6	0 10 0	....
	Dhárwár	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 13 6	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 13 4	0 8 0
	Ratnágiri	0 9 0	0 6 3	1 0 0	....	0 8 6	0 3 6	1 0 0	....
	Kánara	As. 8 to Re. 1.	As. 3 to 6.	Rs. 1 to 1½.	....	As. 8 to Re. 1.	As. 3 to 6.	Re. 1 to Rs. 1½.	....
	Panch Mahális	0 9 4	0 2 8	0 15 0	....	0 9 2	0 2 7	0 12 5	....
Sind Division.	Karáchi	14 As. to 1 Re.	6 As.	Rs. 2 to 2-8-0.	8 As.	14 As. to 1 Re.	8 As.	2 8 0	0 6 0
	Haidarábád	1 0 0	0 5 4	2 4 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 6 4	2 4 0	1 4 0
	Shikárpur	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	Rs. 6 per mensem for Baggage Camels. Rs. 16 per mensem for Riding Camels.	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	Rs. 6 per mensem for Baggage Camels. Rs. 16 per mensem for Riding Camels.
	Thar and Parkar	Varying from 12 As. to 1 Re.	Varying from 3 to 5 As.	1 0 0	From 4 to 8 As. or 8 and 10 Koss for 1 Re.	Varying from 12 As. to 1 Re.	Varying from 3 to 5 As.	1 0 0	From 4 to 8 As. per day, or 8 and 10 Koss for 1 Re.
	Frontier of Upper Sind ..	1 to Re. 1-2.	As 4 to 5.	1 0 0	0 4 0	Re. 1 to Rs. 1-2-0.	As. 4 to 5.	1 0 0	0 4 0

CHAPTER IV. C.—MANUFACTURES.

C.—MANU

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Spinning and of Cotton consumed by each during

Town.	Name of Mill, Owner or Company.	No. of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	No. of Spindles.
Bombay.	Maneckji Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company	1 pr. 1 pr. 1 pr.	100 30 12	60,534
"	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company	1 pr. 1 pr.	80 30	50,214
"	Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	3	80·5	30,664
"	Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2	40	21,000
"	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company	1	75	29,000
"	Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company	1	45	15,632
"	Murarji Gokaldas Spinning Weaving Company	1	60	26,000
"	Alliance Spinning Company ...	2	60	20,800
"	Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	3	150 collectively.	35,000
"	Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company	1 pr.	80	23,456
"	Albert Mills Company	2	60 and 25	18,800
"	Sundardas Spinning and Weaving Company	2	35	20,800
"	Victoria Spinning Mills	2 pr.	30 each.	9,256
"	Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company	1	.....	50,000
Kurla.	Dharmsé Spinning and Weaving Company	1	200	51,000
Ahmedábád...	Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mill	2	60	14,910
"	Ahmedábád Spinning and Weaving Company	3	56	20,000
Broach ...	Broach Mills Company	1 pr.	50	17,000
Surat ...	Jaffir Alli Spinning and Weaving Company	1 2	15 30 each.	10,464
	Total ...	....	.....	524,530

FACTURES.

Weaving Mills working in the Bombay Presidency and the Quantity the Years 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

No. of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Consumption of Cotton in Pounds in the year ending 30th June 1873.	Consumption of Cotton in Pounds in the year ending 30th June 1874.	Kinds of Cotton.	REMARKS.
848	1,800	4,704,000	3,920,000	Indian.	
920	1,500	3,661,824	3,839,254	„	
608	1,013	2,598,176	3,123,570	„	
352	625	1,937,264	2,275,168	„	
.....	400	1,663,788	2,063,323	„	
214	500	1,356,000	1,528,000	„	
240	680	1,846,768	1,957,424	„	Only 50 looms fully working.
.....	430	1,961,568	1,836,912	„	
770	1,150	2,899,798	2,925,515	„	
.....	500	.....	1,544,349	„	Commenced 1st September 1873.
.....	400	1,832,320	1,852,704	„	
.....	375	274,400*	1,960,000	„	* From 5th February till 3rd June 1873.
.....	225	.....	.....	„	Further information not furnished.
1,000	.....	.....	784,000	„	Not yet in full working order.
760	1,800	2,758,373	3,773,351	„	
78	400	597,134	649,196	„	
201	800	1,006,000	1,302,080	„	
.....	350	593,853	685,584	Indian and Persian.	
112	375	8,889,744	9,300,539	Indian.	
6,103	13,323	38,581,010	45,320,969		

D.—TRADE.

(1.)—*Return showing the Quantity of Cotton Exports from India during the Year* 1873-74.

Months.	Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	China.	Other Places.	Total.				Grand Total.	Remarks.
								From Bombay Presidency.			From all other Ports		
								From Bombay.	From Subordinate Ports.	Total.			
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
April	5,72,94,492	48,73,760	....	....	50,76,884	45,22,114	49,38,282	6,35,21,831	....	6,35,21,831	1,31,83,701	7,67,05,532	
May	7,74,89,363	15,21,584	....	2,89,800	98,46,444	51,95,732	49,690	8,22,35,899	....	8,22,35,899	1,21,56,714	9,43,92,613	
June	5,15,32,883	16,92,256	....	1,96,000	31,33,176	58,71,903	11,42,937	4,61,27,175	40,26,568	5,01,53,743	1,34,15,412	6,35,69,155	
July	2,11,94,512	35,07,000	....	....	12,57,340	52,56,414	11,724	1,87,59,300	....	1,87,59,300	1,24,67,690	3,12,26,990	
August	1,60,16,708	5,39,336	....	....	1,44,360	25,09,365	90,622	51,96,604	....	51,96,604	1,41,03,787	1,93,00,391	
September	1,57,45,558	10,69,597	....	....	4,79,232	53,74,528	7,837	1,01,51,624	....	1,01,51,624	1,25,25,128	2,26,76,752	
October	96,54,672	10,20,792	....	....	8,54,568	21,76,186	2,78,401	82,25,476	....	82,25,476	57,59,143	1,39,84,619	
November.	89,81,252	8,09,088	....	....	15,24,008	2,04,196	75,321	74,40,808	....	74,40,808	41,53,057	1,15,93,865	
December	1,67,08,629	4,99,080	....	....	32,38,532	19,30,180	79,554	1,31,88,937	25,29,800	1,57,18,737	67,37,238	2,24,55,975	
January	1,91,02,224	14,02,632	....	1,27,400	81,63,264	5,78,416	1,15,854	2,44,02,764	....	2,44,02,764	50,87,026	2,94,89,790	
February.	3,11,96,835	39,96,768	....	7,66,808	62,84,300	15,25,804	5,990	3,84,10,572	9,27,108	3,93,37,680	44,38,825	4,37 76,505	
March	4,25,41,077	1,42,02,712	13,13,984	7,84,448	1,09,79,976	6,49,821	44,21,415	7,32,49,568	1,456	7,32,51,024	16,42,409	7,48,93,433	
Total	36,74,58,205	3,51,34,605	13,13,984	21,64,456	5,09,82,084	3,57,94,659	1,12,17,627	39,09,10,558	74,84,932	39,83,95,490	10,56,70,130	50,40,65,620	

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(2).—*Statement showing for the last five years the Balance of Trade in Merchandise and Treasure for the Port of Bombay.*

Years.	Value of all Imports, including Government Stores, excluding Treasure.	Value of all Exports and Re-Exports, including Government Stores, excluding Treasure.	Balance excess of Exports on Imports, excluding Treasure.	Value of Treasure imported.	Value of Treasure exported.	Excess of Import of Treasure over Exports.	Balance Net Excess of Exports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	17,64,46,256	25,98,11,343	8,33,65,087	8,27,15,840	1,14,99,984	7,12,15,856	1,21,49,231
1870-71	16,74,33,134	27,95,83,999	11,21,50,865	3,34,75,834	1,42,51,719	1,92,24,115	9,29,26,750
1871-72	15,20,41,879	26,85,78,653	11,65,36,774	6,88,88,989	1,43,39,769	5,45,49,220	6,19,87,554
1872-73	14,55,32,998	22,59,14,603	8,03,81,605	2,86,84,939	1,66,65,454	1,20,19,485	6,83,62,120
1873-74	15,31,01,692	23,35,97,207	8,04,95,515	3,43,60,103	1,25,31,197	2,18,28,906	5,86,66,609

D.—TRADE

(3)—*STATEMENT showing the Fluctuations in the value of the principal*

Years.	Excluding Treasure.			Principal Imports from Foreign External Ports.						
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Twist.	Spirits.	Wines.	Metals.	Silk.	Sugar.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-50	5,89,20,808	6,60,14,147	12,49,34,955	1,43,35,423	24,46,719	4,21,683	6,27,910	58,55,543	17,82,593	20,57,807
1850-61	6,32,95,300	7,36,48,986	13,69,44,286	1,31,91,940	22,79,685	5,29,959	8,67,400	78,70,411	23,28,217	38,21,415
1851-52	5,86,33,451	8,53,53,996	14,39,87,447	1,57,70,809	29,89,312	4,76,380	7,88,703	32,02,663	19,77,923	27,08,134
1852-53	6,14,52,222	8,36,53,376	14,51,05,598	1,56,63,816	33,20,452	4,29,583	6,99,230	24,66,485	22,14,500	25,02,267
1853-54	6,17,48,242	7,98,24,937	14,15,73,179	1,72,70,243	30,83,264	5,22,083	6,45,188	25,93,826	29,20,496	18,30,228
Average of the above 5 years	6,08,10,005	7,76,99,088	13,85,09,093	1,52,46,446	28,23,886	4,75,938	7,25,686	43,97,786	22,44,746	25,83,958
1854-55	6,48,77,473	7,46,57,826	13,95,35,299	2,10,28,634	34,71,514	4,36,820	3,34,011	26,63,647	25,99,125	26,30,662
1855-56	6,60,39,236	8,94,28,993	15,54,68,229	1,58,55,668	35,24,779	5,80,656	6,38,881	30,99,724	27,42,269	16,47,780
1856-57	7,62,96,411	10,98,30,208	18,61,26,619	1,60,03,619	22,10,597	8,10,443	7,08,838	49,97,301	12,01,128	8,97,186
1857-58	8,81,74,063	12,39,26,545	21,21,00,608	1,63,19,878	14,89,664	6,32,920	7,21,997	74,01,500	37,12,861	20,04,406
1858-59	11,95,67,186	14,36,44,235	26,32,11,421	3,11,62,357	39,65,854	14,02,384	20,02,826	1,00,00,925	49,25,145	26,67,855
Average of the above 5 years	8,29,90,874	10,82,97,561	19,12,88,435	2,00,74,031	29,32,482	7,72,645	8,81,311	56,32,619	30,36,106	19,69,578
1859-60	12,33,55,719	14,19,66,848	26,53,22,567	3,30,77,775	57,40,493	9,19,362	12,91,257	1,07,69,492	30,75,391	15,31,476
1860-61	12,23,70,870	18,13,87,272	30,37,58,142	3,35,68,814	29,41,425	5,49,763	10,02,47[illegible]	1,30,43,701	40,41,364	21,63,522
1861-62	12,35,54,809	19,60,06,728	31,95,61,537	3,39,55,421	29,85,324	7,06,539	8,01,913	1,16,02,902	41,22,944	22,59,271
1862-63	15,03,69,298	27,65,68,509	42,69,37,807	2,92,43,096	32,12,464	24,95,733	12,03,419	1,61,50,666	39,11,950	37,89,553
1863-64	19,24,65,788	39,22,15,347	58,46,81,135	5,64,76,998	61,49,023	18,84,203	13,56,891	1,66,48,774	38,45,140	43,96,605
Average of the above 5 years	14,24,23,297	23,76,28,941	38,00,52,238	3,72,64,421	42,05,746	13,11,120	11,31,191	1,36,43,107	37,99,358	28,28,085
1864-65	21,89,29,776	42,02,56,470	63,91,86,246	5,20,50,066	81,71,752	13,08,133	11,54,506	2,00,56,385	32,82,889	31,48,550
1865-66	18,61,31,717	37,05,37,303	55,66,69,020	4,61,65,385	65,91,648	14,14,840	13,44,861	1,38,65,370	50,86,343	55,80,655
1866-67	15,91,64,300	22,11,15,122	38,02,79,422	4,86,35,686	66,06,830	12,00,292	12,15,113	1,15,76,018	42,16,866	52,78,178
1867-68	18,21,60,163	28,02,47,153	46,24,07,316	5,29,01,706	60,12,082	13,71,467	11,67,431	1,70,93,099	55,39,552	51,83,466
1868-69	18,40,43,130	25,73,92,291	44,14,35,421	5,47,04,771	66,03,677	18,27,052	17,25,361	1,47,55,053	70,09,754	62,85,408
Average of the above 5 years	18,60,85,817	30,99,09,668	49,59,95,485	5,08,91,523	67,97,198	14,24,357	13,21,454	1,54,69,185	50,27,081	50,95,251
1869-70	17,30,90,442	25,96,34,569	43,27,25,011	4,67,15,416	69,52,541	14,65,037	13,35,731	1,52,93,217	80,58,662	69,41,662
1870-71	16,41,88,006	27,94,98,214	44,36,86,220	4,13,94,121	85,78,113	14,77,886	12,37,282	1,09,35,411	87,67,200	53,36,269
1871-72	15,20,41,879	26,85,08,430	42,05,50,309	4,06,25,299	50,33,847	21,07,148	14,29,868	85,28,953	59,55,626	68,55,181
1872-73	14,52,04,592	22,58,35,184	37,10,39,776	4,02,77,518	55,19,385	15,72,204	14,26,414	65,58,556	59,07,441	41,19,159
1873-74	15,34,30,098	23,33,48,419	38,67,78,517	4,78,51,703	68,90,655	13,28,827	12,12,000	59,34,718	69,78,228	54,17,367
Average of the above 5 years	15,75,91,003	25,33,64,963	41,09,55,966	4,33,72,811	65,94,908	15,90,120	13,28,257	94,50,171	71,33,433	56,93,928

—*continued.*

articles of Export and Import during 25 *years, from* 1849-50 *to* 1873-74.

Articles

		Exports (of Indian Produce) to Foreign External Ports.									
Tea.	Woollen Piece Goods.	Cotton.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Twist.	Grain.	Hides and Skins.	Opium.	Oils.	Seeds.	Spices.	Wool.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,21,272	6,22,030	1,99,55,307	6,84,160	11,549	4,58,598	36,438	2,37,18,272	93,250	2,60,447	26,473	3,42,997
3,39,182	7,26,504	2,80,42,801	2,54,671	1,657	2,70,312	53,643	2,29,65,600	40,240	2,25,857	....	1,46,170
8,14,429	5,55,646	2,80,83,795	86,961	4,086	2,70,013	55,493	3,36,89,481	65,956	3,63,568	25	71,936
3,93,585	5,55,333	2,82,46,638	2,19,750	3,729	3,40,771	62,555	2,98,80,315	48,525	6,11,182	....	13,79,397
3,03,545	6,70,343	2,46,97,604	3,01,225	1,986	5,90,690	82,090	2,74,81,352	1,60,125	12,02,977	1,957	15,95,902
3,94,403	6,25,971	2,58,05,229	3,09,353	4,601	3,86,077	58,045	2,75,47,004	81,619	5,32,806	5,691	7,07,262
4,35,443	6,87,218	2,16,63,364	6,30,389	5,639	5,55,285	17,298	2,53,64,612	3,79,270	12,02,195	1,932	15,85,178
9,46,537	4,70,032	3,06,74,749	4,78,938	6,340	10,88,073	1,15,388	2,56,19,296	5,31,633	30,16,380	7,816	22,19,835
8,03,072	5,53,723	3,91,22,531	3,86,446	3,379	7,65,317	1,20,932	3,23,78,257	6,57,097	35,92,407	3,685	24,73,577
4,88,734	10,95,877	4,01,09,039	4,32,066	12,299	11,14,460	4,82,801	4,36,07,055	7,86,448	61,60,133	1,520	31,21,911
14,26,666	13,21,038	3,89,23,557	4,43,690	9,891	9,10,120	5,34,672	5,65,30,122	8,01,247	94,46,794	3,988	28,76,585
8,20,088	8,25,578	3,40,98,648	4,74,306	7,510	8,86,651	2,54,218	3,66,99,868	6,31,139	46,83,582	3,788	24,55,405
5,91,624	16,25,787	5,25,89,120	3,16,158	13,978	6,47,927	3,01,314	4,73,33,200	4,46,281	66,80,488	4,662	36,30,519
6,86,770	8,66,172	6,96,45,029	3,76,751	16,138	9,27,211	2,55,512	6,60,95,991	3,00,337	75,84,849	2,932	46,64,775
6,56,676	8,84,582	9,26,28,172	3,37,801	1,24,713	6,24,589	1,85,701	6,14,09,092	2,04,400	35,18,922	2,246	34,50,669
13,50,040	12,58,328	14,83,46,400	3,40,731	92,466	6,61,215	3,09,585	7,85,27,171	3,51,021	34,53,173	3,023	76,26,329
10,10,920	27,70,448	27,91,21,172	3,43,265	2,30,971	1,59,994	1,39,607	5,54,81,535	1,76,817	50,38,137	889	85,05,112
8,65,206	14,81,063	12,84,65,979	3,42,941	95,653	6,04,187	2,38,344	6,17,69,408	2,95,771	52,55,114	2,750	55,75,481
7,91,908	44,78,308	30,37,04,827	3,65,354	2,82,319	2,04,194	1,14,057	5,18,75,039	1,59,502	26,80,405	3,593	91,98,178
11,17,983	18,46,391	25,53,41,791	5,86,410	3,05,932	1,91,825	1,19,861	5,22,37,703	84,118	21,09,150	2,400	61,72,637
7,71,310	15,25,365	11,99,96,631	44,35,499	3,30,419	10,06,811	95,706	5,13,29,790	1,16,335	5,82,151	1,71,494	59,95,199
17,31,128	20,66,171	15,15,71,474	50,45,369	11,32,375	10,88,125	1,01,420	5,92,21,538	1,05,237	4,71,014	3,24,121	39,28,097
12,51,827	33,28,901	14,97,20,619	40,59,917	6,04,441	19,62,577	1,69,871	4,60,99,560	2,80,142	13,55,697	4,55,582	39,84,395
11,32,831	26,49,009	19,60,67,068	23,98,510	5,31,097	8,90,706	1,20,183	5,21,52,737	1,49,067	14,39,603	1,91,438	59,13,701
12,94,727	20,77,908	14,19,77,010	4,42,977	7,26,882	12,23,832	4,90,207	5,63,40,535	2,08,826	8,51,852	4,77,544	33,31,119
7,78,883	18,13,126	15,62,10,658	6,16,532	6,20,570	20,63,522	9,60,942	5,97,12,603	1,82,472	8,69,454	5,80,734	58,04,236
12,36,104	17,10,861	14,62,66,543	7,74,251	9,00,209	35,58,773	17,05,096	5,84,49,455	6,45,371	17,77,906	6,12,856	79,30,579
15,80,722	20,51,553	9,96,77,226	9,92,221	9,71,618	22,32,382	38,80,584	5,31,30,738	5,91,316	6,62,360	4,80,927	72,37,697
10,92,522	23,27,285	10,69,80,943	14,63,126	12,55,340	36,64,518	16,91,043	5,83,64,306	4,05,331	38,21,091	3,91,230	65,15,230
11,98,592	19,96,147	13,02,22,477	8,57,621	8,04,922	25,58,606	17,45,574	5,81,99,527	4,06,863	15,96,533	5,08,658	61,63,790

D.—TRADE.

(4.)—*STATEMENT of Tonnage at*

Years.	Square-rigged Vessels.				Steamers.			
	Bombay.		Calcutta.		Bombay.		Calcutta.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1849-50 ...	299	1,55,874	...	...	34	23,292	...	...
1850-51 ...	311	1,64,690¼	...	...	36	24,610	...	...
1851-52 ...	319	1,70,022¼	686	3,44,611	37	25,407	46	33,224
1852-53 ...	300	1,80,253	666	3,53,420	35	26,936	65	51,570
1853-54 ...	313	1,91,014¼	616	3,42,760	36	28,544	61	55,170
Average of the above 5 years.	308	1,72,370¾	656	3,46,930⅓	36	25,757⅘	57	46,654⅔
1854-55 ...	285	1,81,159½	819	4,47,909	46	37,983	47	33,972½
1855-56 ...	320	2,29,403	1,088	6,16,323	43	38,982	46	33,997
1856-57 ...	514	3,91,588½	822	5,18,427	54	50,390	60	38,250
1857-58 ...	664	4,89,822	798	5,47,850	81	69,356	137	1,55,780
1858-59 ...	512	3,78,385¾	773	5,63,422	80	69,080¾	107	99,987
Average of the above 5 years.	459	3,34,072	860	5,38,786⅕	61	53,158	79	72,397⅗
1859-60 ...	509	3,53,887½	714	5,14,160	80	56,294	114	94,204
1860-61 ...	552	4,13,078¾	759	5,49,739	88	69,676½	86	63,177
1861-62 ...	505	3,87,749½	797	6,00,002	86	65,367¼	89	76,357
1862-63 ...	457	3,48,912¾	809	6,24,551	105	79,290¾	112	93,883
1863-64 ...	622	4,90,287¼	966	7,89,718	117	81,054¼	170	1,39,210
Average of the above 5 Years.	529	3,98,783	809	6,15,634	95	70,337	114	93,366⅔
1864-65 ...	642	5,15,637	1,015	8,69,634	200	1,07,959	190	1,42,207
1865-66 ...	565	4,62,074	654	5,73,949	258	1,35,274	179	1,43,921
1866-67 ...	549	4,36,484	589	5,44,665	177	1,04,255	184	1,58,670
1867-68 ...	605	4,97,925	720	6,65,965	253	1,58,566	164	1,41,745
1868-69 ...	781	6,89,127	663	6,46,626	288	2,03,866	211	1,48,583
Average of the above 5 years	629	5,20,250	728	6,60,167⅘	235	1,41,984	186	1,47,025⅕
1869-70 ...	620	5,46,028	598	5,99,705	409	2,62,132	195	1,53,390
1870-71 ...	433	3,77,192	660	6,53,224	405	2,84,136	251	2,19,489
1871-72 ...	402	3,57,787	648	6,82,710	435	3,27,194	285	2,79,007
1872-73 ...	323	2,76,807	610	6,27,581	464	3,92,928	317	3,38,236
1873-74 ...	273	2,40,305	528	5,58,123	441	3,97,921	385	4,26,008
Average of the above 5 years.	410	3,59,624	609	6,24,269	431	3,32,862	286	2,83,226

continued.

the Ports of Bombay and Calcutta.

Native Craft.				Total.			
Bombay.		Calcutta.		Bombay.		Calcutta.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
4,244	1,80,143¾	...	.....	4,577	3,59,309¾	.....	...
3,991	1,68,622	...	.....	4,338	3,57,922¼	.....	...
4,134	1,74,217¾	266	15,487	4,490	3,69,647	998	3,93,322
4,867	2,10,543¼	55	6,860	5,202	4,17,732¼	786	4,11,850
5,567	2,09,973¼	97	13,785	5,916	4,29,531½	774	4,11,715
4,561	1,88,700	139	12,044	4,905	3,86,828 11/20	852	4,05,629
4,899	1,85,700	129	16,748	5,230	4,04,842½	995	4,98,629⅓
5,843	2,23,524¼	78	8,053	6,208	4,91,909¼	1,212	6,58,373
6,927	2,50,180½	129	15,450	7,495	6,92,159	1,011	5,72,127
6,623	2,42,846¾	93	10,899	7,368	8,02,024¾	1,028	7,14,529
6,015	2,58,034½	70	8,731	6,607	7,05,501	950	6,72,140
6,062	2,32,057	100	11,976⅕	6,582	6,19,287	1,039	6,23,159 7/10
6,967	2,62,779¼	68	8,212	7,556	6,72,960¾	896	6,16,576
7,367	2,87,312	102	12,081	8,007	7,70,067¼	947	6,24,997
6,774	3,08,264	93	12,089	7,365	7,61,380¾	979	6.88,448
6,492	2,57,432¾	99	11,959	7,054	6,85,636¼	1,020	7,30,393
6,600	2,17,794	259	19,911	7,339	7,89.135½	1,395	9,48,839
6,840	2,66,716	124	12,850⅔	7,464	7,35,836	1,047	7,21,850⅔
5,891	2,04,668¾	199	16,802	6,733	8,28,264¾	1,404	10.28.643
6,006	2,40,734½	167	16,537	6,829	8,38,082¾	1,000	7,34,407
4,351	2,08,318½	95	7,581	5,077	7,49,057½	868	7,10.916
6,032	2,19,532	109	10,176	6,890	8,76,023	993	8,17.886
6,102	2,63,827	84	11,081	7,171	11,56,820	958	8,06,290
5,676	2,27,416	131	12,435⅔	6,540	8,89,650	1,045	8,19,628⅔
4,265	1,95,936	50	6,540	5,294	10,04,096	843	7.59.639
5,286	2,49,361	51	6,243	6,124	9,10,689	962	8,78,956
5,889	2,85,240	67	7,995	6,726	9,70,221	1,000	9,69,712
5,729	2,75,775	43	5,592	6,516	9,45,510	970	9,71,409
6,491	2,70,864	49	5,610	7,205	9,09,090	962	9,89,741
5,532	2,55,435	52	6,396	6,373	9,47,921	947	9,13,891

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(5).—*STATEMENT of Value of Imports from, and Exports to, each Country trading with Sind for* 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

IMPORTS.

	Ports.	1873-74.			1872-73.			Results of 1873-74 as compared with 1872-73.	
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Foreign Ports.	United Kingdom	38,29,337	....	38,29,337	25,95,585	....	25,95,585	12,33,75 2	....
	France	34,491	....	34,491	42,206	....	42,206	....	7,715
	Mediterranean Ports	5,438	....	5,438	1,992	....	1,992	3,446	....
	Africa, Coast of	3,449	....	3,449	3,425	....	3,425	24	....
	Persian Gulf	4,58,640	33,901	4,92,541	5,20,070	87,720	6,07,790	....	1,15,249
	Sonmeance and Mekran	84,110	14,940	99,050	76,895	2,100	78,995	20,055	....
	Ceylon	....	....	....	1,512	....	1,512	....	1,512
	Aden	....	....	....	812	....	812	....	812
	Australia	26,700	....	26,700	....	....	....	26,700	....
	Red Sea	947	....	947	....	....	....	947	....
Ports in other Presidencies.	Calcutta	4,84,781	....	4,84,781	3,95,786	....	3,95,786	88,995	....
	Bombay	1,14,74,170	3,82,612	1,18,56,782	1,25,13,263	2,17,172	1,27,30,435	....	8,73,653
	British Burmah	1,70,800	....	1,70,800	....	....	....	1,70,800	....
	Malabar	93,911	....	93,911	1,30,100	....	1,30,100	....	36,189
	Gujarát	54,280	1,200	55,480	60,902	3,735	64,637	....	9,157
	Kachh and Káthiáwár	75,294	35,944	1,11,238	51,109	60,981	1,12 090	....	852
	Goa, Damaun and Diu	10,465	....	10,465	8,630	....	8,630	1,835	....
	Total Imports, Rs....	1,68,06,813	4,68,597	1,72,75,410	1,64,02,287	3,71,708	1,67,73,995	15,46,554	10,45,139

EXPORTS.

Foreign Ports.	United Kingdom	85,98,058	830	85,98,888	42,65,088	....	42,65,088	43,33,800	....
	France	3,66,884	....	3,66,884	5,962	....	5,962	3,60,922	....
	Mediterranean Ports	5,30,013	....	5,30,013	2,93,486	....	2,93,486	2,36,527	....
	Mauritius	2,67,395	....	2,67,395	53,824	....	53,824	2,13,571	....
	Red Sea	2,54,700	....	2,54,700	43,657	....	43,657	2,11,043	....
	Persian Gulf	5,01,186	1,25,775	6,26,961	4,55.919	53,096	5,09,015	1,17,946	....
	Aden	690	....	690	84,704	....	84,704	....	84,014
	Sonmeance and Mkrane	1,46,133	5,000	1,51,133	1,52,622	6,500	1,59,122	....	7,988
	Ceylon	96,022	....	96,022	2,475	....	2,475	93,547	....
	China (Hongkong)	14,97,620	....	14,97,620	12,22,205	....	12,22,205	2,75,415	....
	Australia	80	....	80	....	....	....	80	....
	Batavia	5,903	....	5,903	....	....	....	5,903	....
	Zanzibar	750	....	750	....	....	....	750	....
	Singapur	2,000	....	2,000	....	....	....	2,000	....
Indian Ports in other Presidencies.	Calcutta	3,185	....	3,185	10,860	....	10,860	....	7,675
	Bombay	76,14,540	9,37,173	85,51,713	1,01,48,813	16,202	1,01,65,015	....	16,13,302
	British Burmah	....	....	....	800	....	800	....	800
	Malabar	2,92,859	....	2,92,859	3,73,217	10,000	3,83,217	....	90,358
	Gujarát	3,30,964	....	3,30,964	9,07,145	....	9,07,145	....	5,76,181
	Kachh	7,80,098	1,000	7,81,098	18,00,890	4,000	18,04,890	....	10,23,792
	Goa, Damaun and Diu	580	....	580	4,100	....	4,100	....	3,520
	Total Exports, Rs....	2,12,89,660	10,69,778	2,23,59,438	1,98,25,767	80,798	1,99,15,565	58,51,904	31,07,631

E.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the Expenditure from all descriptions of Funds under the different Service Heads during the Year* 1873-74.

Service Heads.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Grants-in aid from Local Funds.	Contributions.	Local.	Total.
Original Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	9,10,602	.....	....	414	....	9,11,016
Agricultural	9,36,356	.....	....	20,690	....	9,57,046
Civil Buildings	3,84,884	19,67,608	49,403	2,63,716	1,24,844	27,90,455
Communications	.....	4,28,299	27,692	14,968	3,87,445	8,58,404
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,72,361	38,423	....	9,756	1,56,303	3,76,843
Total..	24,04,203	24,34,330	77,095	3,09,544	6,68,592	58,93,764
Repairs.						
Military	4,20,473	....	....	245	....	4,20,718
Agricultural	6,58,798	.....	....	6,586	....	6,65,384
Civil Buildings	13,501	2,36,095	....	965	7,187	2,57,748
Communications	....	2,96,380	....	4,39,991	99,753	8,36,124
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,040	10,269	....	438	43,142	54,889
Total..	10,93,812	5,42,744	....	4,48,225	1,50,082	22,74,863
Establishment	10,32,406	8,94,245	1,26,558	7,408	7,540	20,68,157
Tools and Plant	34,558	32,833	....	....	1,819	69,210
Profit and Loss	51	1,584	....	....	....	1,635
Grand Total..	45,85,030	39,05,736	2,03,653	7,65,177	8,28,033	1,02,67,629

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*concluded.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Details of Provincial Expenditure during the Year* 1873-74.

Details.	Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	2,80,564	57,662	3,38,226
Customs	2,971	7,860	10,831
Salt	5,36,939	1,459	5,38,398
Ecclesiastical	13,057	16,759	29,816
Educational	1,44,476	12,126	1,56,602
Government Houses, Residencies, &c.	17,163	30,858	48,021
Secretariat	1,30,674	1,249	1,31,923
Public Works	6,106	11,581	17,687
Charitable Institutions	1,37,077	19,815	1,56,892
Miscellaneous	47,652	13,670	61,322
Police	99,881	19,887	1,19,768
Courts	3,89,612	14,942	4,04,554
Jails	1,78,597	28,227	2,06,824
	19,84,769	2,36,095	22,20,864
Less—Decrease in Stock Balance	17,161	.....	17,161
Total Civil Buildings	19,67,608	2,36,095	22,03,703
Communications.			
Roads, &c.	2,78,571	2,65,829	5,44,400
Bridges	1,49,728	30,551	1,80,279
Total Communications	4,28,299	2,96,380	7,24,679
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Improvements to Towns	28,823	483	29,306
Water-supply	1,300	1,175	2,475
Harbours and Lighthouses	8,300	8,611	16,911
Total Mis. P. Improvements	38,423	10,269	48,692
Total Works	24,34,330	5,42,744	29,77,074
Establishment	.....	.....	8,94,245
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	32,833
Profit and Loss	.....	.....	1,584
GRAND TOTAL	.....	.....	39,05,736

F.—RAILWAYS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Traffic of the Guaranteed Railways for the Years 1872 *and* 1873.

	G. I. P. Railway.		B. B. and C. I. Railway.		Per Mile Open.				Per Train Mile.			
					G. I. P.		B. B. & C. I.		G. I. P.		B. B. & C. I.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Mean mileage open	....	....	....	....	1,266	*1,278	328	404	....	....	....	....
Total Traffic Train Miles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40,23,012	36,66,744	8,50,323	8,60,708
Passengers' Numbers	33,26,316	33,24,084	29,25,047	31,31,178	2,627	2,608	8,917	7,750	....	....	....	....
Coaching Receipts	55,52,861	54,35,749	21,66,013	22,78,896	4,386	4,254	6,603	5,641	1·1833	1·4824	2·5473	2·6477
Goods Tonnage	6,97,897	6,93,933	4,29,702	4,49,508	551	543	1,310	1,112	....	....	....	....
Do. Receipts	1,28,49,810	1,31,28,137	33,24,801	31,47,644	10,150	10,273	10,136	7,791	3·4872	3·5803	3·9104	3·6570
Miscellaneous do.	3,25,563	2,87,234	1,58,501	1,63,258	257	225	483	404	....	....	....	....
Total Receipts	1,87,28,265	1,88,51,120	56,49,315	55,89,798	14,793	14,758	17,223	13,836	4·7318	5·1411	6·6437	6·4932
Working Expenses	1,20,32,009	1,20,81,128	33,87,867	33,10,942	9,504	9,453	10,329	8,195	2·9814	3·2947	3·9842	3·8467
Net Profits	66,96,256	67,69,992	22,61,448	22,78,856	5,289	5,298	6,894	5,640	1·7554	1·8466	2·6595	2·6476
European and East Indian Staff..	828	1,265	337	†191	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Native Staff	24,031	20,360	6,667	7,009	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Excludes Campuli branch maintained, not worked.
† Europeans only.

G.—POST.

STATEMENT showing the Correspondence sent for delivery, the Percentage delivered and undelivered by the District Post Establishment in each Collectorate during the Year 1873-74.

	Covers sent for delivery.	Covers undelivered.	Proportion		Proportion of 1872-73.	
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.
Ahmedábád	44,374	3,150	92·88	7·12	95·18	4·82
Ahmadnagar	65,139	6,155	90·56	9·44	92·74	7·26
Broach	27,911	1,637	94·14	5·86	95·49	4·51
Belgaum	30,927	1,888	93·91	6·9	94·44	5·56
Kánara	50,759	3,416	93·28	6·72	93·09	6·91
Dhárwár	37,291	2,271	93·92	6·8	94·51	5·49
Khándesh	71,823	5,524	92·31	7·69	91·83	8·17
Kaládgi	34,470	1,236	96·42	3·58	96·22	3·78
Kaira and Rewa Kanta	35,113	2,794	92·5	7·95	95·76	4·24
Násik	52,131	4,768	90·86	9·14	88·86	11·14
Poona	1,19,086	6,577	94·48	5·52	96·20	3·80
Ratnágiri	1,39,818	7,093	94·93	5·07	93·99	6·01
Sátára	78,380	5,758	92·66	7·34	91·55	8·45
Sholápur	31,337	3,565	88·63	11·37	91·55	8·45
Surat	34,591	1,824	94·73	5·27	93·81	6·19
Tánna	57,097	6,093	89·33	10·67	94·68	5·32
Abstract.						
Paid. Registered Letters and Newspapers	14,107	1,195	91·53	8·47		
Paid. Letters	3,20,688	4,961	98·46	1·54		
Paid. Newspapers	31,238	538	98·28	1·72		
Paid. Parcels	439	10	97·73	2·27		
Paid. Packets	1,928	23	98·81	1·19		
Unpaid. Registered Letters and Newspapers	129	34	76·75	23·25		
Unpaid. Letters	5,40,484	56,853	89·49	10·51		
Unpaid. Newspapers	986	128	87·02	12·98		
Unpaid. Parcels	248	7	97·18	2·82		
	9,10,247	63,749	93·0	7·0		

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

CHAPTER V.—

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(1).—*STATEMEMT showing the Gross Land Revenue, the Land* 1872-73 *and*

Collectorate.	Gross Land Revenue.		Remission on account of current Land Revenue Year up to 31st July 1873.	Remission on account of current Land Revenue Year up to 31st July 1874.
	1872-73.	1873-74.		
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	20,24,971 10 10	20,07,041 12 7	5,178 10 5	1,290 8 0
Kaira	30,89,860 10 1	30,84,964 14 9	5,376 15 6	14,803 12 7
Surat	27,67,173 15 10	27,13,758 1 3	6,795 11 6	3,229 4 6
Broach	27,41,877 8 5	27,12,717 6 8	46,581 13 10	1,114 15 2
Tanna	15,59,855 12 4	15,69,813 11 11	958 8 6	1,342 1 4
Kolába	7,93,268 0 1	7,91,213 14 4	10,476 5 2	144 5 0
Khándesh	33,67,907 10 11	33,28,344 13 7	17,036 11 8	14,125 8 6
Násik	14,59,742 3 4	14,36,195 2 5	8,814 4 10	3,714 11 1
Total ..	1,78,04,657 7 10	1,76,44,049 13 6	101,219 1 5	39,765 2 2
Southern Division.				
Ahmadnagar	16,66,232 14 8	16,49,058 14 8	2,087 14 3	833 8 0
Poona	14,69,458 8 8	15,55,411 5 4	5,468 5 7	1,77,957 0 4
Sholápur	12,25,801 2 8	12,70,990 4 0	1,13,360 1 6	46,830 3 1
Kaládgi	15,31,766 4 1	15,33,411 11 11	100 2 0	9 8 0
Sátára	25,57,045 4 5	24,14,161 13 4	1,966 3 0	2,429 4 0
Belgaum	17,94,467 3 5	17,90,104 4 11	218 0 0	873 9 10
Dhárwár	22,15,589 8 2	21,95,583 3 5	21 0 0	....
Ratnágiri	9,95,090 15 10	9,70,961 1 0	571 9 7	748 5 10
Kánara	9,58,151 5 4	9,62,930 11 6	1,51,127 9 7	1,32,578 11 8
Total ..	1,44,13,603 3 3	1,43,42,613 6 1	2,74,920 13 6	3,61,260 2 9
Sind.				
Karáchi	8,57,268 13 1	8,08,772 4 3	1,32,812 2 3	2,60,233 14 0
Haidarábad	14,06,480 7 2	12,82,552 12 6	39,465 6 0	19,560 3 0
Shikárpur	19,60,653 8 1	18,32,290 5 2	1,21,851 7 10	1,13,377 12 1
Thar and Parkar	3,83,835 2 8	2,44,123 2 4	78,734 2 0	3,497 10 0
Frontier Upper Sind	3,01,100 9 6	2,83,548 1 9	7,502 15 10	6,973 15 7
Total ..	49,09,338 8 6	44,51,286 10 0	3,80,366 1 11	4,03,643 6 8
Grand Total ..	3,71,27,599 3 7	3,64,37,949 13 7	7,56,506 0 10	8,04,668 11 7

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

FINANCE. (1).—LAND REVENUE.

Revenue to be realized, and the Actual Realizations in the Years 1873-74, *respectively.*

Remainder.		Deductions, being Revenue not collected by Government.			
		1872-73.			
1872-73.	1873-74	Villages and Lands the Revenue of which is alienated.	Official rent-free Lands of Village and District Officers.	Shares of Revenue collected by the sharers direct.	Total Deductions.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20,19,793 0 5	20,05,751 4 7	4,99,080 12 5	41,328 1 10	7,687 9 0	5,48,096 7 3
30,84,483 10 7	30,70,161 2 2	7,40,187 15 5	95,302 3 5	....	8,35,490 2 10
27,60,378 4 4	27,10,528 12 9	3,24,440 9 4	91,589 11 2	....	4.16,030 4 6
26,95,295 10 7	27,11,602 7 6	4,42,940 3 7	1,19,799 2 4	....	5,61,839 5 11
15,58,897 3 10	15.68,471 10 7	1,19.219 6 9	27,801 7 3	....	1,47,020 14 0
7.82,791 10 11	7,91,069 9 4	49,283 0 6	1,415 8 3	....	50,698 8 9
33,50,870 15 3	33,14,219 5 1	1,44,678 6 2	1,95,943 3 5	....	3,40,621 9 7
14,50,927 14 6	14,32,480 7 4	1,75,616 5 10	79,131 9 7	....	2,54,747 15 5
1,77,03,438 6 5	1,76,04,284 11 4	24,94,546 12 0	6,52,310 15 3	7,687 9 0	31,54,545 4 3
16,64,145 0 5	16,48,225 6 8	58,406 2 1	39,468 14 11	2,09,747 8 0	3,07,622 7 0
14,63,990 3 1	13,77,454 5 0	2,34,127 0 0	57,448 2 9	....	2,91,575 2 9
11,12,441 1 2	12,25,160 0 11	25,063 3 3	37,187 6 1	75,798 2 9	1,38,048 12 1
15,31,666 2 1	15,33,402 3 11	1,61,801 14 7	1,15,807 3 0	79,225 4 4	3,56,834 5 11
25,55,079 1 5	24,11,732 9 4	4,31,164 9 4	1,40,878 2 8	2,92,983 6 9	8,65,026 2 9
17,94,249 3 5	17,89,230 11 1	3,73,592 12 1	1,51.433 8 1	....	5,25,026 4 2
22,15,568 8 2	21,95,583 3 5	2,50,745 14 7	1,26,912 14 8	....	3,77,658 13 3
9,94,519 6 3	9,70,212 11 2	38,096 5 7	8,857 9 11	33,339 15 0	80,293 14 6
8,07,923 11 9	8,30,351 15 10	5,815 10 7	578 12 0	....	6,394 6 7
1,41,38,682 5 9	1,39,81,353 3 4	15,78,813 8 1	6,78,572 10 1	6,91,094 2 10	29,48,480 5 0
7,24,456 10 10	5,48,538 6 3	87,778 9 0	1,592 6 0	....	89,370 14 0
13,67,015 1 2	12,62,992 9 6	2,01,733 3 0	5,162 8 0	....	2,06,895 11 0
18,38,802 0 3	17,18,912 9 1	96,820 14 0	2,688 3 0	34,303 2 8	1,33,812 3 8
3,05,101 0 8	2,40,625 8 4	1,828 11 0	5,678 0 0	....	7,506 11 0
2,93,597 9 8	2,76,574 2 2	7,745 8 3	520 0 0	5,920 13 3	14,186 5 6
45,28,972 6 7	40,47,643 3 4	3,95,906 13 3	15,641 0 0	40,223 15 11	4,51,771 13 2
3,63,71,093 2 9	3,56,33,281 2 0	44,69,267 1 4	13,46,524 9 4	7,39,005 11 9	65,54,797 6 5

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the Gross*

Collectorate.	Deductions, being Revenue not collected by Government—*continued.* 1873-74. Villages and Lands the Revenue of which is alienated.	Official rent-free Lands of Village and District Officers.	Shares of Revenue (Umuls) collected by the sharers direct.	Total Deductions.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	4,99,574 14 8	40,714 11 10	7,687 9 0	5,47,977 3 6
Kaira	7,65,843 14 7	88,442 4 1	....	8,54,286 2 8
Surat	3,24,741 7 5	91,605 15 2	....	4,16,347 6 7
Broach	4,41,304 5 11	1,19,452 8 5	....	5,60,756 14 4
Tanna	1,19,432 12 1	27,697 11 6	....	1,47,130 7 7
Kolába	48,732 3 5	1,415 5 8	....	50,147 9 1
Khándesh	1,43,477 7 9	1,89,431 5 6	....	3,32,908 13 3
Násik	1,77,402 12 0	76,480 4 9	....	2,53,883 0 9
Total..	25,20,559 13 10	6,35,240 2 11	7,687 9 0	31,63,487 9 9
Southern Division.				
Ahmadnagar	2,48,142 0 7	41,834 9 3	14,834 15 8	3,04,811 9 6
Poona	2,35,177 13 0	59,846 6 9	....	2,95,024 3 9
Sholápur	26,863 0 3	40,019 14 1	77,077 6 9	1,43,960 5 1
Kaládgi	1,61,036 9 8	1,15,740 6 11	79,923 13 4	3,56,700 13 11
Sátára	3,50,197 1 0	1,25,137 12 9	2,81,689 11 0	7,57,024 8 9
Belgaum	3,67,501 8 1	1,50,762 11 4	....	5,18,264 3 5
Dhárwár	2,47,953 15 2	1,27,115 9 8	....	3,75,069 8 10
Ratnágiri	38,072 7 11	8,754 8 2	33,410 7 9	80,237 7 10
Kánara	5,783 2 7	492 4 0	....	6,275 6 7
Total..	16,80,727 10 3	6,69,704 2 11	4,86,936 6 6	28,37,368 3 8
Sind.				
Karáchi	80,935 9 0	1,506 13 0	....	82,442 6 0
Haidarábád	1,97,474 9 0	4,937 6 0	....	2,02,411 15 0
Shikárpur	97,519 9 5	2,967 3 5	34,303 2 8	1,34,789 15 6
Thar and Parkar	1,278 11 0	5,502 12 0	....	6,781 7 0
Frontier Upper Sind	7,778 13 7	575 0 0	4,721 8 6	13,075 6 1
Total..	3,84,987 4 0	15,489 2 5	39,024 11 2	4,39,501 1 7
Grand Total..	45,86,274 12 1	13,20,433 8 3	5,33,648 10 8	64,40,356 15 0

LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

Land Revenue—continued.

Revenue to be realized by Government.

1872-73.			1873-74.		
On Account of current year.	Outstanding Balances on account of former years on the 31st July 1872.	Total.	On account of current year.	Outstanding Balances on account of former years on the 31st July 1873.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14,71,696 9 2	11,153 13 11	14,82,850 7 1	14,57,774 1 1	2,539 2 1	14,60,313 3 2
22,48,993 7 9	13,369 1 6	22,62,362 9 3	22,15,874 15 6	8,420 2 5	22,24,295 1 11
23,44,347 15 10	16,110 5 6	23,60,458 5 4	22,94,181 6 2	13,838 3 2	23,08,019 9 4
21,33,456 4 8	12,166 4 11	21,45,622 9 7	21,50,845 9 2	10,818 1 7	21,61,663 10 9
14,11,876 5 10	4,825 1 10	14,16,701 7 8	14,21,291 3 0	4,758 12 3	14,26,049 15 3
7,32,093 2 2	764 8 10	7,32,857 11 0	7,40,922 0 3	1,356 4 3	7,42,278 4 6
30,10,249 5 8	3,12,002 5 11	33,22,251 11 7	29,81,810 7 10	57,659 13 9	30,38,970 5 7
11,96,179 15 1	32,673 1 10	12,28,853 0 11	11,78,597 6 7	9,951 10 10	11,88,549 1 5
1,45,48,893 2 2	4,03,064 12 3	1,49,51,957 14 5	1,44,40,797 1 7	1,09,342 2 4	1,45,50,139 3 11
13,56,522 9 5	49,832 5 7	14,06,354 15 0	13,43,413 13 2	3,245 2 10	13,46,659 0 0
11,72,415 0 4	1,24,557 10 1	12,96,972 10 5	10,82,430 1 3	50,990 12 9	11,33,420 14 0
9,14,392 5 1	73,516 15 4	10,52,909 4 5	10,81,199 11 10	9,480 2 1	10,90,679 13 11
11,74,831 12 2	3,433 2 7	11,78,264 14 9	11,76,701 6 0	.....	11,76,701 6 0
16,90,052 14 8	25,116 7 4	17,15,169 6 0	16,54,708 0 7	1,954 7 10	16,56,662 8 5
12,69,224 15 3	164 11 10	12,69,387 11 1	12,70,936 7 8	159 12 0	12,71,126 3 8
18,37,909 10 11	23 6 0	18,37,933 9 11	18,20,513 10 7	6 0 0	18,20,519 10 7
9,14,225 7 9	34,217 4 11	9,48,442 12 8	8,89,975 3 4	29,860 0 3	9,19,835 3 7
8,00,629 5 2	27,706 2 4	8,28,335 7 6	8,24,076 9 3	45,441 6 4	8,69,517 15 7
1,11,90,202 0 9	3,43,568 2 0	1,15,33,770 2 9	1,11,43,984 15 8	1,41,137 12 1	1,12,85,122 11 9
6,35,085 12 10	28,071 15 0	6,63,157 11 10	4,66,096 0 3	66,199 2 2	5,32,295 2 5
11,60,119 6 2	2,530 9 0	11,62,649 15 2	10,60,580 10 6	29,644 0 0	10,90,224 10 6
17,04,989 12 7	46,281 6 8	17,51,271 3 3	15,84,122 9 7	36,765 4 0	16,20,887 13 7
2,97,594 5 8	9 5 0	2,97,603 10 8	2,33,844 1 4	.....	2,33,844 1 4
2,79,411 4 2	62,466 10 6	3,41,877 14 8	2,63,498 12 1	24,475 14 7	2,87,974 10 8
40,77,200 9 5	1,39,359 14 2	42,16,560 7 7	36,08,142 1 9	1,57,084 4 9	37,65,226 6 6
2,98,16,295 12 4	8,85,992 12 5	3,07,02,288 8 9	2,91,92,924 3 0	4,07,564 3 2	2,96,00,485 9 2

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the Gross*

Collectorate.	Revenue to be realized by Government—*continued.*		Realizations up to 31st July 1873.		
	Increase.	Decrease.	On account of current year.	On account of former years.	Total.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	....	22 537 3 11	14,69,273 12 8	6,471 15 4	14,75,745 12 0
Kaira	....	38,067 7 4	22 44,358 8 10	7,646 13 10	22,52,005 6 8
Surat	....	52,438 12 0	23 33,063 9 6	11,099 10 3	23,44,163 3 9
Broach	16,041 1 2	....	21 26 308 13 2	7,964 6 1	21,34,273 3 3
Tanna	9,348 7 7	....	14,08,686 8 7	1,768 9 1	14,10,455 1 8
Kolába	9,420 9 6	....	7,30,818 14 6	682 8 3	7,31,501 6 9
Khándesh	....	2,83,281 6 0	29,70,638 11 3	2,81,511 8 5	32,52,150 3 8
Násik	....	40,303 15 6	11,87,942 5 2	29,631 13 5	12,17,574 2 7
Total ..	34,810 2 3	4,36,628 12 9	1,44,71,091 3 8	3,46,777 4 8	1,48,17,868 8 4
Southern Division.					
Ahmadnagar	....	59,695 15 0	13,53,561 5 0	47,593 13 10	14,01,155 2 10
Poona	....	1,63,551 12 5	11,26 893 14 3	1,19,065 1 5	12,45,958 15 8
Sholapur	37,770 9 6	....	9,65,766 11 8	76,974 3 8	10,42,740 15 4
Kolá gi	....	1 563 8 9	11,74,831 12 2	3,324 8 3	11 78,156 4 5
Sá ára	....	58,506 13 7	16,88,098 6 10	19,884 11 6	17,07,983 2 4
Belgaum	1,738 8 7	....	12,69,140 14 4	78 8 9	12,69,219 7 1
Dhárwar	....	17,413 6 4	18,37,903 1 11	17 6 0	18,37,921 0 11
Ratnágiri	....	28,607 9 1	8,89,075 9 9	29 428 6 8	9,18,504 0 5
Kánara	41,182 8 1	....	7,67,215 14 6	14,035 8 6	7,81,251 7 0
Total ..	80,691 10 2	3,29,339 1 2	1,10,72,488 3 5	3,10,402 4 7	1,13,82,890 8 0
Sind.					
Karáchi	....	130,862 9 5	5,72,287 2 7	18,730 13 1	5,91,017 15 8
Haidarábád	....	72,425 4 8	11,30,475 6 2	527 14 0	11 31 003 4 2
Shikárpur	....	1,30,383 5 8	16.74,033 1 3	14,195 1 5	16,88,228 2 8
Thar and Parkar	....	63,759 9 4	2,97 594 5 8	9 5 0	2,97,603 10 8
Frontier Upper Sind	....	53 903 4 0	2,59,421 1 11	33,315 10 4	2,92,736 12 3
Total ..	....	4,51,334 1 1	39,33,811 1 7	66,778 11 10	40,00,589 13 5
Grand Total ..	1,15,501 12 5	12,17,301 15 0	2,94,77,390 8 8	7,23,958 5 1	3,02,01,348 13 9

* Both irrecoverable and recoverable balances are included in these columns, in order

(1).—LAND REVENUE—*concluded.*

Land Revenue, &c.—concluded.

Realizations up to 31st July 1874.			Increase.	Decrease.	Outstanding Balances on account of 1872-73 and former years.	Outstanding Balances on account of 1873-74 and former years.
On account of current year.	On account of former years.	Total.				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14,54,427 6 5	511 5 5	14,54,938 11 10	....	20,807 0 2	*7,104 11 1	*5,374 7 4
22,04,719 8 1	3,800 1 8	22,08,519 9 9	....	43,485 12 11	10,357 2 7	15,775 8 2
22,86,410 7 11	7,373 15 5	22,93,984 7 4	....	50,178 12 5	16,295 1 7	14,025 2 0
21,18 380 11 3	10,362 10 10	21,58,743 6 1	24,470 2 10	....	11,349 6 4	2,990 4 8
14,20,281 15 3	3,435 14 11	14,23,767 14 2	3,312 12 6	....	6,246 6 0	2,282 1 1
7 39,104 12 6	503 13 0	7.39,608 9 6	8,107 2 9	....	1,356 4 3	2,669 11 0
29,64,245 14 9	25,369 12 11	29.89,615 11 8	....	2,62,534 8 0	70,101 7 11	49,354 9 10
11,77,928 1 0	5.009 7 8	11,82,937 8 8	....	35,536 9 11	11,278 14 4	6,511 8 9
1,43,94,298 13 2	56,917 1 10	1,44,51,215 15 0	45,890 2 1	4,12,542 11 5	1,34,089 6 1	98,923 4 11
13,40,387 13 10	1,857 15 1	13,42.245 12 11	....	58,909 5 11	5,199 12 2	4,413 3 1
9,91,174 12 4	30,850 13 4	10.22,025 9 5	....	2,23,933 6 3	51,013 10 9	1,11,395 4 7
10,62 432 0 1	6,906 13 10	10,69,338 13 11	26,597 14 7	....	10,168 5 1	21,941 0 0
11.75,831 11 0	....	11.75,831 11 0	....	2,324 9 5	108 10 4	869 11 0
16 51.992 0 2	1,538 6 4	16.53,490 6 6	....	54,492 11 10	7,186 3 8	3,172 1 11
12.70,562 15 0	96 4 11	12,79.659 3 11	1,439 12 10	....	168 4 0	466 15 9
18.20,513 11 7	....	18.20,513 10 7	....	17.407 6 4	12 0 0	6 0 0
8.76,321 2 0	24.427 11 2	9.00,748 13 2	....	17,755 3 3	29,938 12 3	19,086 6 5
7,95,562 13 11	16,266 12 2	8,11,829 10 1	30,578 3 1	....	47,084 0 6	57,288 5 6
1,09,34,688 15 11	81,994 12 7	1,10,66,683 11 6	58,615 14 6	3,74,842 11 0	1,50,679 10 9	2,18,439 0 8
3,60.321 15 9	51,495 6 7	4,11,817 6 4	....	1,79,200 9 4	72,139 12 2	1,20,477 12 1
10,31,274 7 7	26,456 11 0	10,80,731 2 7	....	70,272 1 7	31,646 11 0	29,493 7 11
15.40.006 12 9	23,221 5 1	15,63.228 1 10	....	1,25,000 0 10	63,043 0 7	57,659 11 9
2,33,840 14 4	....	2,33,840 14 4	....	63,762 12 4	....	3 3 0
2,32,527 3 5	4,872 11 11	2,37,399 15 4	....	55,336 12 11	49,141 2 5	50,574 11 4
34,00,971 5 10	1,06,046 2 7	35,07,017 8 5	....	4,93,572 5 0	2,15,970 10 2	2,58,208 14 1
2,87,79,959 1 11	2,44,958 1 0	2,90,24,917 2 11	1,04,506 0 7	12,80,937 11 5	5,00,939 11 0	5,75,571 3 3

to show the whole amount of the demand which had not been collected at the end of the year.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(2).—*STATEMENT of Irrigation Revenue and Expenditure by Collectorates for the Year* 1873-74.

Name of Collectorate.	Irrigation Revenue.	Expenditure 1873-74.		Remarks.
		New works.	Repairs.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedábád	1,466	56,644	1,281	
Kaira	26,581	3,898	1,086	
Surat	.....	9,824	342	
Khándesh	78,127	13,183	24,377	
Násik	1,17,478	10,604	12,390	
Ahmadnagar	3,017	19,686	3,879	
Poona	4,738	3,77,694	748	
Sátára	12,614	22,723	7,441	
Sholápur...	1,918	14,687	16,485	
Belgaum	.....	278	.....	
Kaládgi	141	.....	.....	
Dhárwár...	2,04,670	9,779	7,232	
Ratnágiri	2,775	.....	2,957	
Kánara	.....	.....	1,341	
Sind. Karáchi	5,08,773	33,519	94,048	
Sind. Haidarábád	9,27,886	1,51,727	2,70,131	
Sind. Shikárpur	12,42,677	76,452	1,14,816	
Sind. Thar and Parkar ...	2,55,631	25,644	32,489	
Sind. Frontier District Upper Sind	1,73,601	1,33,237	75,369	
Total ...	35,62,096*	9,79,579	6,66,412	

* Of this total Rs. 70,105 are entered by the Irrigation Department as direct receipts credited to the Public Works Department and the balance as irrigation share of consolidated land and water assessment. The actual receipts of the Irrigation Department in 1873-74 are given by the Accountant General as Rs. 64,615.

STATEMENT.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE

Detailed Comparative Statement of Receipts on account

Division and Collectorate.	Sudder Distilleries.				
	Number.	Amount of Fees. 1872-73.	Number.	Amount of Fees. 1873-74.	Increase.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedábád	1	28,490 0 0	1	28,125 0 0	.. ..
Kaira	..	....	..	....	....
Surat	1	1,14,558 0 0	2	1,47,422 0 0	32,864 0 0
Broach	1	42,156 4 0	1	39,928 12 0	....
Tanna	..	....	..	....	.. ..
Kolába	..	....	..	....	....
Khándesh	..	....	..	....	....
Násik	..	....	..	....	....
Panch Mahals	..	....	..	....	.. ..
Total	3	1,85,204 4 0	4	2,15,475 12 0	32,864 0 0
Southern Division.					
Ahmadnagar	..	....	..	....	....
Poona	1	5,329 0 0	..	14,997 0 0	9,668 0 0
Sholápur	..	....	..	....	....
Kaládgi	..	....	..	....	....
Sátára	..	....	..	....	....
Belgaum	..	....	..	....	....
Dhárwár	..	....	..	....	....
Ratnágiri	..	....	..	....	....
Kánara	..	....	..	....	....
Total	1	5,329 0 0	..	14,997 0 0	9,668 0 0
Sind.					
Karáchi	..	....	..	....	....
Haidarábád	..	....	..	....	....
Shikárpur	16	34,149 0 0	13	47,885 0 0	13,736 0 0
Thar and Parkar	..	....	..	....	....
Frontier Upper Sind	..	....	..	....	.. ..
Total	16	34,149 0 0	13	47,885 0 0	13,736 0 0
Bombay	..	....	..	....	....
Grand Total	20	2,24,682 4 0	17	2,78,357 12 0	56,268 0 0

AND FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE.

of Excise for the Years 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

Decrease.	Fee on account of Europe Liquor Licenses.				Farms.	
	Amount of Fees.	Amount of Fees.	Increase.	Decrease.	Spirits.	
					Number of Shops.	Amount of Fees.
	1872-73.	1873-74.				1872-73.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
365 0 0	....	....	....	....	15	11,356 0 0
....	55 0 0	55 0 0	....	....	18	11,800 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	35	26,186 0 0
2,227 8 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	....	....	18	14,929 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	236	2,72,096 11 10
....	274 1 9	300 0 0	25 14 3	.....	91	70,888 4 9
....	620 0 0	630 0 0	10 0 0	....	71	1,76,673 4 0
....	700 0 0	800 0 0	100 0 0	....	13	70,748 1 0
....	....	....	....	....	53	20,950 0 0
2,592 8 0	1,949 1 9	2,085 0 0	135 14 3	....	550	6,75,607 5 7
....	800 0 0	750 0 0	....	50 0 0	5	25,175 9 8
....	2,235 0 0	2,880 0 0	645 0 0	....	80	1,38,562 0 0
....	650 0 0	350 0 0	....	200 0 0	29	38,503 0 0
....	150 0 0	150 0 0	....	....	35	11,549 0 0
....	772 0 0	833 0 0	61 0 0	....	56	27,674 8 0
....	650 0 0	625 0 0	....	25 0 0	..	....
....	220 0 0	220 0 0	....	....	79	2,66,095 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	226	10,352 1 10
....	380 0 0	350 0 0	....	30 0 0	223	1,19,535 0 0
.... 0	5,757 0 0	6,158 0 0	706 0 0	305 0 0	713	6,87,249 3 6
....	4,025 0 0	3,585 15 0	....	439 1 0	91	86,810 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	146	91,323 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	190	34,784 0 0
....	....	106 4 0	106 4 0	....	14	3,245 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	56	9,250 0 0
....	4,025 0 0	3,692 3 0	106 4 0	439 1 0	497	2,25,212 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	..	1,72,499 1 4
2,592 8 0	11,731 1 9	11,935 3 0	948 2 3	744 1 0	1,760	17,60,567 10 5

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Detailed Comparative Statement of Receipts on account of

Division and Collectorate.	Farms.						
	Spirits—*continued.*						
	Number of shops.	Amount of Fees. 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of shops.	Amount of Fees. 1872-73.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedábád	14	10,214 0 0	....	1,142 0 0	2	210 0 0
Kaira	20	12,950 0 0	1,150 0 0	....	..	....
Surat	39	25,001 0 0	....	1,185 0 0	105	47,280 0 0
Broach	18	16,223 11 0	1,294 11 0	....	3	5,225 0 0
Tanna	248	303,017 7 8	30,920 11 10	....	1,803	1,20,266 13 7
Kolába	91	72,817 7 8	1,929 2 11	....	52	4,308 11 0
Khándesh	61	2,12,916 12 9	36,243 8 9	....	5	85 4 0
Násik	13	63,340 0 0	....	7,393 1 0	1	52 0 0
Pánch Mahás	60	17,528 0 0	....	3,402 0 0	..	....
Total..	564	7,34,018 7 1	71,538 2 6	13,127 1 0	1,971	177,427 12 7
Southern Division.						
Ahmadnagar	6	22,320 0 0	....	2,855 9 8	..	....
Poona	80	1,38,528 0 0	....	34 0 0	6	2,568 0 0
Sholápur	29	38,959 0 0	653 0 0	....	13	8,163 0 0
Kaládgi	35	10,478 0 0	....	1,071 0 0	63	42,285 0 0
Sátára	56	26,442 0 0	....	1,232 8 0	7	12 2 0
Belgaum	..	....	....	....	..	....
Dhárwár	59	2,20,145 1 10	....	45,949 14 2	..	....
Ratnágari	219	67,605 10 7	7,253 8 9	....	..	....
Kánara	204	1,12,110 0 0	....	7,425 0 0	..	....
Total..	688	6,36,587 12 5	7,906 8 9	58,567 15 10	89	53,018 2 0
Sind.						
Karáchí	91	95,540 0 0	8,730 0 0	....	2	50 0 0
Haidarábád	146	96,660 15 0	5,337 15 0	....	..	....
Shikárpur	265	48,734 6 4	14,150 6 4	....	..	....
Thar and Parkar ..	14	3,797 15 0	552 15 0	....	..	....
Frontier Upper Sind ..	45	11,165 0 0	1,915 0 0	....	..	....
Total..	561	2,55,898 4 4	30,686 4 4	....	2	50 0 0
Bombay	....	1,66,728 7 10	....	5,770 9 6	..	....
Grand Total..	1,813	17,93,232 15 8	110,130 15 7	77,465 10 4	2,062	2,30,505 14 7

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Excise for the Years 1872-73 *and* 1873-74—continued.

—*continued.*

Toddy.				Spirits and Toddy.			
Number of shops.	Amount of Fees. 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of shops.	Amount of Fees. 1872-73	Number of shops.	Amount of Fees. 1873-74
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
2	195 0 0	....	15 0 0	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
129	63,750 0 0	16,470 0 0	....	193	1,47,969 0 0	167	1,11,184 0 0
3	5,000 0 0	....	225 0 0	..	....	..	....
1,809	1,26,951 15 2	6,685 1 7	....	..	....	..	....
50	4,406 15 0	98 4 0	....	928	15,253 11 11	731	13,924 4 8
3	57 0 0	....	28 4 0	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	52 0 0	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
1,996	2,00,360 14 2	23,253 5 7	320 4 0	1,121	1,63,222 11 11	898	1,25,108 4 8
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
6	2,893 0 0	325 0 0	....	..	....	..	....
12	8,132 0 0	....	31 0 0	..	....	..	....
63	33,353 0 0	....	8,932 0 0	29	98,265 0 0	27	88,579 0 0
7	12 4 0	0 2 0	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	70	1,44,407 14 8	70	1,26,665 0 0
..	....	....	....	..	.....	..	....
...	....	....	....	...	.....	..	....
..	....	....	....	...	.....	..	....
88	44,390 4 0	325 2 0	8,963 0 0	99	2,42,672 14 8	97	2,15,244 0 0
3	79 11 0	29 11 0	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
..	.....	....	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	.....	..	....
3	79 11 0	29 11 0	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
2,087	2,44,830 13 2	23,608 2 7	9,283 4 0	1,220	4,05,895 10 7	995	3,40,352 4 8

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Detailed Comparative Statement of Receipts on account of

Division and Collectorate.	Farms —*continued.*		Licenses.			
	Spirits and Toddy—*contd.*		Drugs.			
	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Shops.	Amount of Fees. 1872-73.	Number of Shops.	mount of Fees 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedábád	....	....	50	1,643 0 0	49	1,490 0 0
Kaira	....	....	8	215 4 0	6	161 6 0
Surat	....	36,785 0 0	9	180 0 0	9	180 0 0
Broach	....	....	8	1,282 8 0	9	1,441 4 0
Tanna	....	....	27	1,349 10 0	28	2,799 13 0
Kolába	....	1,329 7 3	7	813 8 0	8	2,341 0 0
Khándesh	....	....	36	5,746 0 0	32	4,722 0 0
Násik	....	....	30	7,401 0 0	30	5,911 0 0
Panch Maháls	....	....	5	168 8 0	5	176 4 0
	....	38,114 7 3	180	18,805 6 0	176	19,222 11 0
Southern Division.						
Ahmadnagar	....	....	31	3,381 7 8	31	3,359 0 0
Poona	....	....	35	7,461 0 0	35	7,184 0 0
Sholápur	....	....	10	2,726 0 0	10	2,460 0 0
Kaládgi	....	9,686 0 0	35	1,272 0 0	35	1,449 0 0
Sátára	....	....	38	2,454 0 0	38	2,228 8 0
Belgaum	....	17,742 14 8	41	3,315 14 2	41	2,920 0 0
Dhárwár	....	....	33	5,372 0 0	33	5,135 0 0
Ratnágari	....	....	21	1,362 0 0	21	1,434 12 0
Kánara	....	....	14	1,760 0 0	13	1,745 0 0
	....	27,428 14 8	258	29,104 5 10	257	27,915 4 0
Sind.						
Karáchi	....	....	149	21,823 0 0	157	22,513 5 0
Haidarábád	....	....	180	13,985 0 0	180	17,961 9 0
Shikárpur	....	....	198	24,331 11 0	238	25,073 8 7
Thar and Parkar	....	....	14	783 0 0	15	926 11 0
Frontier Upper Sind ..	....	....	42	5,125 0 0	82	4,900 0 0
	....	....	583	66,047 11 0	672	71,375 1 7
Bombay	....	....	..	....	..	....
Grand Total ..	....	65,543 5 11	1,021	1,13,957 6 10	1,105	1,18,813 0 7

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*concluded.*

Excise for the Years 1872-73 *and* 1873-74—concluded.

Increase.	Decrease.	Total. Amount of Fees. 1872-73.	Amount of Fees. 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	153 0 0	41,699 0 0	40,024 0 0	....	1,675 0 0
....	53 14 0	12,070 4 0	13,166 6 0	1,096 2 0	....
....	....	3,36,173 0 0	3,47,537 0 0	11,364 0 0	....
158 12 0	....	63,892 12 0	62,893 11 0	....	999 1 0
1,450 3 0	....	3,93,713 3 5	4,32,769 3 10	39,056 0 5	....
1,521 8 0	....	91,544 5 5	93,789 11 4	2,265 5 11	....
....	1,024 0 0	1,83,124 8 0	2,18,325 12 9	35,201 4 9	....
....	1,490 0 0	78,901 1 0	70,061 0 0	....	8,840 1 0
7 12 0	.....	21,098 8 0	17,704 4 0	....	3,394 4 0
3,138 3 0	2,720 14 0	12,22,216 9 10	12,96,271 0 11	88,962 13 1	14,908 6 0
....	22 7 8	29,357 1 4	26,429 0 0	....	2,928 1 4
....	277 0 0	1,56,155 0 0	1,66,482 0 0	10,327 0 0	....
....	266 0 0	49,745 0 0	49,901 0 0	156 0 0	....
177 0 0	....	1,53,521 0 0	1,34,009 0 0	....	19,512 0 0
....	225 8 0	30,912 10 0	29,515 12 0	....	1,396 14 0
....	395 14 2	1,48,373 12 10	1,30,210 0 0	....	18,163 12 10
....	237 0 0	2,71,687 0 0	2,25,500 1 10	....	46,186 14 2
72 12 0	....	61,714 1 10	69,040 6 7	7,326 4 9	....
....	15 0 0	1,21,675 0 0	1,14,205 0 0	....	7,470 0 0
249 12 0	1,438 13 10	10,23,140 10 0	9,45,292 4 5	17,809 4 9	95,657 10 4
690 5 0	....	1,12,708 0 0	1,21,718 15 0	9,010 15 0	....
3,976 9 0	....	1,05,308 0 0	1,14,622 8 0	9,314 8 0	....
741 13 7	....	93,064 11 0	1,21,692 14 11	28,628 3 11	....
143 11 0	....	4,028 0 0	4,830 14 0	802 14 0	....
....	225 0 0	14,375 0 0	16,065 0 0	1,690 0 0	....
5,552 6 7	225 0 0	3,29,483 11 0	3,78,930 3 11	49,446 8 11	....
....	....	1,72,499 1 4	1,66,728 7 10	....	5,770 9 6
8,940 5 7	4,384 11 10	27,77,340 0 2	27,87,222 1 1	1,56,218 10 9	1,16,336 9 10

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements on account

for the Year ending

Districts.	2		
	Value or Nature of		
	General Stamps.		
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	58,580 0 0	57,504 5 0	2,09,753 [illegible] 0
Ahmedábád...	1,669 7 0	10,138 5 0	3,937 [illegible] 0
Ahmadnagar	163 12 0	2,632 8 0	768 [illegible] 0
Belgaum	.....	2,265 6 0	698 [illegible] 0
Broach	.....	2,407 4 0	2,573 [illegible] 0
Khándesh	.....	5,994 8 0	3,138 [illegible] 0
Kanara	.....	1,833 8 0	1,965 [illegible] 0
Dhárwár	.....	1,903 8 0	1,740 [illegible] 0
Haidarábád	.....	5,592 12 0	2,675 [illegible] 0
Kaira...	118 11 0	5,616 7 0	183 15 [illegible] 0
Karáchi	118 1 0	7,517 0 0	16,384 15 [illegible] 0
Kaladgi	.....	1,036 0 0	785 0 [illegible] 0
Násik	5 0 0	4,769 0 0	346 [illegible] 7 [illegible] 0
Poona	.....	7,154 7 0	2,974 10 [illegible]
Ratnágiri	.....	1,293 0 0	1,032 2 0
Sátárá	.....	2,191 3 0	256 7 0
Sholápur	.....	5,440 4 0	3,686 7 [illegible]
Surat...	417 0 0	9,947 4 0	800 6 [illegible]
Tanná and Kolába...	.....	3,863 4 0	72 4 [illegible]
Aden...	891 0 0	825 0 0	51 0 [illegible]
Baroda	.....	160 0 0	.....
Kachh Bhuj...	35 0 0	55 0 0	.....
Káthiáwár	146 13 0	24 0 0	.....
Bushire	.....	.....	.....
Muscat	.....	.....	.....
Total of 1873-74...	62,144 12 0	1,41,757 8 0	2,55,895 13 0
Total of 1872-73...	49,829 15 0	1,34,676 15 0	2,27,895 2 0
Difference...	+ 12,314 13 0	+ 7,080 9 0	+ 28,000 11 0

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS [*a*].

of General and Court Fees Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay 31st March 1874.

				3				4		
Stamps sold or issued for Cash.								Miscellaneous Receipts under the General Stamp Act.		
			Court Fees Stamps.							
Other General Stamps.			Adhesive.			Bicolor.		Total.			Stamp Duty realized under Section 24 by Collector.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
2,96,315	14	0	5,38.713	14	0	3,074	9 0	11,63.941	15	0	2,052	4	0
82,351	2	0	50,306	13	0	84,500	1 0	2,32,902	13	0	632	2	0
72,625	0	0	71,041	4	0	76,005	1 0	2,23,235	12	0	40	1	0
65,023	0	0	28,104	0	0	59,552	1 0	1,55,642	7	0	81	5	0
75,621	6	0	68,368	2	0	74,203	0 0	2,23,173	5	0	62	14	0
1,54,299	6	0	1,31,544	14	0	1,84,361	5 0	4,79,338	7	0	105	1	0
21,666	4	0	30,877	10	0	32,186	14 0	88,529	8	0	15	0	0
57,470	6	0	43,355	4	0	54,394	5 0	1,58,864	0	0	15	0	0
31,820	2	0	35,032	9	0	42,203	11 0	1,17,324	9	0	15	0	0
1,04,190	12	0	39,592	2	0	91,061	6 0	2,40,763	5	0	230	0	0
27,097	6	0	25,822	7	0	39,555	13 0	1,16,495	10	0	79	11	0
34,229	8	0	12,726	15	0	39,552	3 0	88,329	10	0	17	8	0
87,521	2	0	84,285	15	0	40,658	14 0	2,17,586	6	0	93	12	0
1,13,660	12	0	1,03,564	8	0	1,24,716	6 0	3,52,070	11	0	122	6	0
35,396	6	0	48,220	15	0	44,384	1 0	1,30,326	8	0	37	0	0
99,407	6	0	92,997	7	0	67,657	8 0	2,62,509	15	0	26	4	0
32,273	4	0	46,146	13	0	37,867	0 0	1,25,413	12	0	53	3	0
50,571	2	0	33,622	3	0	65,680	12 0	1,53,540	4	0	.....		
51,908	6	0	82,665	0	0	53,939	5 0	1,99,677	5	0	184	4	0
67,807	14	0	1,13,579	2	0	62,189	8 0	2,47,512	0	0	61	8	0
3,350	0	0	.....			.....		5,117	0	0	.....		
998	2	0	25	4	0	108	0 0	1,291	6	0	.....		
.....			.....			.....		90	0	0	.....		
139	2	0	.....			31	8 0	341	7	0	.....		
.....			.....			.....		.....			.....		
.....			.....			.....		.....			.....		
15,65,743	10	0	16,80,593	1	0	12,77,883	3 0	49,84,017	15	0	3,924	3	0
16,87,598	8	0	13,94,757	0	0	17,52,371	5 3	52,47,128	13	3	2,408	13	0
— 1,21,854	14	0	+ 2,85,836	1	0	— 4,74,488	2 3	— 2,63,110	14	3	+ 1,515	6	0

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Districts.	5	6	7
	Miscellaneous Receipts under		
	Penalty realized under Section 24 by Collector.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 20 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 20 by Civil Courts.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	1,231 14 0	45 0 0	517 8 0
Ahmedábád...	505 5 0	6 8 0	107 8 0
Ahmadnagar	95 5 0	29 7 0	590 0 0
Belgaum	388 12 0	82 0 0	1,548 2 0
Broach	477 8 0	23 13 0	399 6 0
Khándesh	204 9 0	85 6 0	1,040 14 0
Kanara	30 0 0	31 8 0	512 9 0
Dhárwár	42 8 0	27 10 0	510 0 0
Haidarábád...	5 0 0	21 13 0	136 4 0
Kaira...	117 0 0	6 12 0	97 8 0
Karáchi	14 6 0	14 10 0	191 14 0
Kaladgi	80 0 0	23 9 0	229 1 0
Násik	30 0 0	67 15 0	738 7 0
Poona	138 2 0	108 0 0	1,566 1 0
Ratnágiri	120 0 0	60 5 0	796 14 0
Sátára	115 0 0	56 4 0	701 15 0
Shikárpur	53 12 0	16 12 0	140 0 0
Sholápur	.....	4 6 0	382 8 0
Surat	602 8 0	25 9 0	566 6 0
Tánna and Kolába...	134 8 0	37 14 0	648 12 0
Aden...	.....	.....	.....
Baroda	.....	.....	.....
Kachh Bhuj...	.....	.....	.....
Káthiáwár	.....	.....	.....
Bushire	.....	.....	.....
Muscat	.....	.....	.....
Total of 1873-74...	4,386 1 0	775 1 0	11,421 9 0
Total of 1872-73...	4,727 13 0	847 7 0	14,528 3 0
Difference ...	341 12 0	72 6 0	3,106 10 0

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS [*a*]—*continued.*

8	9	10	11	12
the General Stamp Act—*concluded.*				
Amount of Stamp Duty and Adjudication Fee realized under Section 39.	Amount realized by payment of cost of Paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged under Section 45.	Amount of Court Fees Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.	Other Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total realized, *i.e.*, Total of Columns 3 to 11.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,560 4 0	139 12 3	.....	.....	11,69,488 9 3
15 0 0	0 1 6	.....	148 0 8	2,34,317 6 2
.....	.....	218 14 9	0 15 1	2,24 210 6 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,57,742 10 0
.....	6 2 6	.....	.....	2,24,143 0 6
.....	2 10 0	.....	9 8 5	4,80,786 7 5
.....	.....	622 4 0	2 2 11	89,742 15 11
.....	0 1 3	1,102 5 4	185 12 3	1,60.747 4 10
.....	0 11 0	.....	255 8 9	1,17.758 13 9
10 0 0	2 3 0	.....	38 2 10	2,41.264 14 10
5 0 0	8 8 0	.....	1 13 9	1,16.811 8 9
.....	.....	88 4 8	6 0 0	88.774 0 8
5 0 0	.....	814 3 4	212 5 5	2,19,548 0 9
5 0 0	0 6 0	235 2 6	21 10 0	3.54 267 6 6
.....	0 2 6	.....	4 14 5	1,31,345 11 11
.....	.....	489 2 0	.....	2,63,898 8 0
.....	16 0 11	.....	14 0 0	1,25,707 7 11
15 11 0	.....	267 0 0	.....	1,54,209 13 0
10 0 0	0 3 0	.....	44 2 1	2,01,110 5 1
.....	0 8 0	221 14 0	10 8 0	2,48,627 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	5.117 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,291 6 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	90 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	341 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,625 15 0	177 5 11	4,059 2 7	955 8 7	50,11,342 13 1
3,753 15 0	78 3 7	4,679 8 0	2,224 6 10	52,80,377 2 8
2,128 0 0	+ 99 2 4	— 620 5 5	— 1,268 14 3	— 2,69,034 5 7

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

13

Charges on account

Districts.	On Sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.	On Sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On Sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	2,438 12 1	3,009 12 0	754 13 10
Ahmedábád	104 5 0	594 5 0	166 9 2
Ahmadnagar	7 14 9	157 11 9	22 9 5
Belgaum	.....	126 1 6	20 15 0
Broach	.....	142 4 9	116 14 6
Khándesh	.....	368 6 6	108 1 4
Kanara	.....	106 9 0	92 12 0
Dhárwár	.....	115 12 0	53 14 10
Haidarábád...	.....	328 5 2	164 11 10
Kaira	7 6 8	349 14 3	5 15 8
Karachi	3 5 10	458 8 7	227 8 8
Kaládgi	.....	36 3 0	46 3 0
Násik	0 5 0	292 13 6	10 6 10
Poona	.....	436 11 0	164 1 0
Ratnágiri	.....	79 13 6	30 14 8
Sátára	.....	136 4 3	8 3 8
Shikárpur	.....	312 3 9	193 7 4
Sholápur	.....	99 9 6	61 10 3
Surat...	26 1 0	619 12 9	24 0 4
Tánna and Kolába...	.....	241 7 3	.....
Aden..	45 15 6	51 9 0	1 8 5
Baroda	.....	5 0 0	.....
Kachh Bhuj...	.....	3 8 0	.....
Káthiáwár	0 5 0	0 2 6	.....
Bushire	.....	.....	.....
Muscat	.....	.....	.....
Total of 1873-74...	2,634 6 10	8,072 12 6	2,275 5 9
Total of 1872-73...	2,276 15 8	6,566 15 10	2,307 10 7
Difference...	+ 357 7 2	+ 1,505 12 8	— 32 4 10

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS [*a*]—*continued.*

			14	15
of Discount.				
On Sale of General Stamps.	On Sale of Court Fees Stamps.	Total.	Refund of Penalties under Section 42 of the General Stamp Act.	Refund of Value of damaged Stamps under Section 45 of the General Stamp Act.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,860 8 8	1,573 11 7	9,637 10 2	.....	5,049 5 2
2,561 13 8	1,839 7 6	5,266 8 4	.....	1,564 0 0
2,837 0 6	2,352 6 2	5,377 10 7	.....	179 3 9
2,549 14 9	1,209 15 10	3,906 15 1	.....	349 6 2
2,366 10 1	2,050 8 5	4,676 5 9	.....	291 4 3
6,120 5 3	4,753 11 5	11,350 8 6	0 8 0	173 1 3
595 0 8	932 2 1	1,726 7 9	.....	269 10 0
2,120 11 8	1,397 4 2	3,687 10 8	.....	142 5 2
869 11 10	1,201 4 2	2,564 1 0	.....	103 4 0
3,751 4 1	2,149 6 0	6,263 14 8	.....	633 4 6
574 5 8	966 0 11	2,229 13 8	.....	169 7 0
1,196 12 10	742 5 11	2,021 8 9	.....	28 9 11
3,269 9 9	1,850 3 11	5,423 7 0	.....	77 14 6
4,066 11 0	3,487 0 0	8,154 7 0	.....	1,431 15 1
1,216 2 0	1,405 12 6	2,732 10 8	.....	414 6 9
3,909 13 4	2,464 0 6	6,518 5 9	.....	846 6 6
878 3 2	1,264 2 0	2,648 0 3	.....	277 5 0
1,736 7 3	1,390 7 5	3,288 2 5	.....	352 13 10
1,584 2 6	2,053 9 8	4,307 10 3	.....	1,368 14 3
2,398 10 2	2,611 10 1	5,241 11 6	.....	410 2 6
95 7 0	.....	194 7 11	.....	.....
29 15 0	2 8 0	37 7 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 8 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	0 7 6	.....	0 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46,579 4 10	37,697 10 3	97,259 8 2	0 8 0	14,133 3 7
51,440 10 4	56,665 8 10	1,19,257 13 3	.....	15,550 0 7
4,861 5 6	18,967 14 7	21,998 5 1	0 8 0	1,416 13 0

19 *ad* +

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Districts.	16 Refund of Value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vendors' Rule XII.	17 Refund under the Court Fees Act.	18 Miscellaneous Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	104 0 6	34,140 13 6	9,132 1 9
Ahmedábád...	2,726 3 0	101 0 0	1,700 9 10
Ahmadnagar	2 7 0	56 14 1	811 12 4
Belgaum	266 5 10	1,376 12 1	508 5 0
Broach	44 0 0	1,446 8 3	66 7 3
Khándesh	2,201 13 3	118 8 0	1,398 1 7
Kanara	.....	112 10 0	576 13 5
Dhárwár	87 11 5	526 10 11	1,179 15 2
Haidarábád...	607 1 0	.....	3,107 14 0
Kaira...	496 8 5	21 0 0	389 9 1
Karáchi	84 6 0	409 9 0	1,542 13 3
Kaládgi	720 6 1	142 4 0	557 10 3
Násik	152 14 5	233 2 4	568 3 6
Poona	37 10 0	157 8 0	1,252 14 3
Ratnágiri	68 10 1	154 11 8	911 13 10
Sátára	735 0 8	1,386 2 0	15,396 12 5
Shikárpur	676 6 0	154 15 0	81 7 3
Sholápur	348 11 7	202 4 0	578 10 6
Surat...	2,689 6 1	196 15 0	62 13 6
Tánna and Kolába...	514 13 0	597 12 1	773 6 11
Aden...	2 0 0	.....	.....
Baroda	.....	.....	.....
Kachh Bhuj...	.....	.....	.....
Káthiáwár	.....	.....	.....
Bushire	.....	.....	.....
Muscat	.....	.....	.....
Total of 1873-74...	12,566 6 4	41,535 15 11	40,598 3 1
Total of 1872-73...	2,473 9 4	42,722 2 11	24,712 3 0
Difference...	+ 10,092 13 0	— 1,186 3 0	+ 15,886 0 1

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS [*a*]—*continued.*

19	20			
	Net Receipts of the current year.			
Total Charges.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
58,063 15 1	56,141 3 11	54,494 9 0	2,08,998 7 2	2,85,716 8 2
11,358 5 2	1,565 2 0	9,544 0 0	3,770 7 10	77,814 15 8
6,427 15 9	155 13 3	2,474 12 3	745 9 7	69,552 11 6
6,407 12 2	.....	2,139 4 6	677 1 0	63,449 3 3
6,524 9 6	.....	2,264 15 3	2,445 10 6	73,833 11 11
15,242 8 7	.....	5,626 1 6	3,030 4 8	1,47,017 7 6
2,685 9 2	.....	1,726 15 0	1,872 8 0	20,813 12 11
5,624 5 4	.....	1,787 12 0	1,686 10 2	54,720 13 1
6,382 4 0	.....	5,256 14 10	2,502 5 2	30,403 0 11
7,804 4 8	111 4 4	5,266 8 9	177 15 4	99,421 11 9
4,436 0 11	114 11 2	7,058 7 5	15,923 14 1	26,026 13 1
3,470 7 0	.....	999 13 0	738 13 0	32,802 9 0
6,455 9 9	4 11 0	4,476 2 6	336 0 2	84,599 15 3
11,034 6 4	.....	6,717 12 0	2,810 9 0	1,09,437 9 8
4,282 5 0	.....	1,213 2 6	1,001 3 4	34,508 13 9
24,882 11 4	.....	2,054 14 9	248 3 4	94,294 13 0
3,838 1 6	.....	5,128 15 3	3,492 15 8	31,152 6 6
4,770 10 4	.....	1,494 1 6	2,010 13 9	48,595 0 8
8,625 11 1	390 15 0	9,327 7 3	776 5 8	50,115 2 9
7,537 14 0	.....	3,621 12 9	72 4 0	64,614 7 5
196 7 11	845 0 6	773 7 0	49 7 7	3,252 9 0
37 7 0	.....	155 0 0	.....	968 3 0
3 8 0	35 0 0	51 8 0	.....	.....
0 15 6	146 8 0	23 13 6	.....	138 10 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,06,093 13 1	59,510 5 2	1,33,678 2 6	2,53,367 9 0	15,03,251 1 9
2,04,715 13 1	48,226 11 6	1,27,436 3 0	2,29,376 10 8	16,38,375 13 3
+ 1,378 0 0	+ 11,283 9 8	+ 6,241 15 6	+ 23,990 14 4	— 1,35,124 11 6

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Districts.	20		
	Net Receipts of the current year—*concluded.*		
	Court Fees Stamps.	Total.	Foreign Bill Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ...	5,06,073 13 11	11,11,424 10 2	45,423 9 6
Ahmedábád...	1,30,264 7 6	2,22,959 1 0	1,767 0 0
Ahmadnagar	1,44,853 8 6	2.17,782 7 1	89 7 0
Belgaum	85,069 5 1	1,51,334 13 10	.....
Broach	1,39.074 1 4	2,17,618 7 0	.....
Khándesh	3,09,870 1 2	4,65,543 14 10	.....
Kanara	62,644 2 10	87,057 6 9	.....
Dhárwár	96,927 12 3	1,55,122 15 6	.....
Haidarábád...	73,214 4 10	1,11,376 9 9	.....
Kaira	1,28,483 2 0	2,33,460 10 2	28 2 0
Karáchi	63,251 10 1	1,12,375 7 10	95 0 0
Kaládgi	50,762 6 8	85,303 9 8	.....
Násik	1,23,675 10 1	2,13,092 7 0	0 2 0
Poona	2,24,267 1 6	3,43,233 0 2	.....
Ratnágiri	90,340 3 4	1,27,063 6 11	.....
Sátára	1,42,417 13 7	2,39,015 12 8	.....
Shikárpur	82,095 1 0	1,21,869 6 5	.....
Sholápur	97,339 2 9	1,49,439 2 8	.....
Surat...	1,31,874 11 4	1,92,484 10 0	185 10 0
Tánna and Kolábá...	1,72,781 1 10	2,41,089 10 0	.....
Aden...	.....	4,920 8 1	439 0 0
Baroda	130 12 0	1,253 15 0	.....
Kachh Bhuj...	.....	86 8 0	49 8 0
Káthiáwár	31 8 0	340 7 6	149 5 0
Bushire	.....	.....	.....
Muscat	.....	.....	.....
Total of 1873-74...	28,55,441 13 7	48,05,249 0 0	48,226 11 6
Total of 1872-73...	30,32,245 15 2	50,75,661 5 7	
	—	—	
Difference ..	1,76,804 1 7	2,70,412 5 7	

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS [*a*]—*concluded.*

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Net Receipts of the last year.

Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Court Fees Stamps.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
54,310 9 6	1,81,064 0 3	2,84,725 14 5	5,13,538 9 5	10,79,062 11 1
8,653 5 1	3,333 1 5	81,896 8 11	1,51,913 15 3	2,47,563 14 8
2,392 0 6	749 1 11	83,840 11 9	1,62,834 1 1	2,49,905 6 3
1,800 7 0	997 10 6	64,865 10 6	86,771 4 5	1,54,435 0 5
2,140 10 0	1,755 14 5	71,933 8 1	1,51,311 0 7	2,27,141 1 1
5,356 12 9	4,471 9 0	1,58,734 9 5	3,16,313 3 6	4,84,876 2 8
1,679 8 0	3,288 1 1	21,695 14 1	59,571 15 2	86,235 6 4
1,534 6 0	2,579 14 5	59,792 12 7	1,04,233 2 7	1,68,140 3 7
5,189 0 5	2,043 14 7	36,228 12 5	88,676 11 8	1,32,138 7 1
5,332 9 8	275 0 9	1,11,498 7 0	1,45,910 14 1	2,63,045 1 6
6,286 14 1	14,199 7 10	25,004 1 7	63,976 10 7	1,09,562 2 1
843 12 6	837 0 9	33,582 2 2	47,738 4 6	83,001 3 11
4,120 2 6	598 14 9	97,960 13 1	1,23,365 8 6	2,26,045 8 10
6,295 3 6	3,354 9 0	1,25,129 12 8	2,34,913 9 1	3,69,693 2 3
1,120 2 6	2,016 11 7	38,400 2 1	1,06,650 9 1	1,48,187 9 3
2,039 12 6	311 8 2	1,22,951 2 0	1,53,843 3 0	2,79,145 9 8
4,788 11 3	3,506 4 0	34,491 4 4	80,402 3 5	1,23,188 7 0
1,721 1 6	2,244 7 8	56,438 8 8	1,11,848 15 8	1,72,253 1 6
7,156 3 9	1,521 4 0	53,740 10 7	1,38,453 13 11	2,01,057 10 3
3,573 10 6	105 15 0	70,709 10 10	1,89,607 11 8	2,63,997 0 0
717 3 0	122 3 7	3,564 9 11	.....	4,843 0 6
136 9 6	.....	1,041 0 2	367 8 0	1,545 1 8
59 15 0	.....	.....	.....	109 7 0
153 4 6	.....	149 2 0	3 0 0	454 11 6
24 3 6	.....	.....	.....	24 3 6
10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
1,27,436 3 0	2,29,376 10 8	16,38,375 13 3	30,32,245 15 2	50,75,661 5 7

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A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in several Collectorates
Year 1861-62

Years.	Bombay.	Ahmedábád.	Ahmadnagar.	Belgaum.	Broach.	Khándesh.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62	9,17,618	2,66,425	3,01,927	1,12,068	42,157	1,258
1862-63	10,61,000	1,88,036	2,19,380	77,131	.....	3,77,437
1863-64	18,11,952	2,27,523	2,62,301	1,02,034	.....	2,67,515
1864-65	26,38,754	2,31,109	3,16,517	1,08,233	.....	2,83,166
1865-66	18,25,205	2,31,148	3,18,758	1,01,358	.....	3,56,788
1866-67	9,44,100	1,90,239	3,00,008	91,500	.....	3,31,904
1867-68	9,31,440	2,22,794	3,72,409	1,15,796	.....	4,49,804
1868-69	9,94,924	2,20,959	3,85,078	1,18,916	.....	4,93,575
1869-70	9,21,385	2,00,702	2,89,353	1,28,380	1,04,512	5,27,166
1870-71	12,83,221	2,53,306	2,60,726	1,40,716	2,27,104	5,01,340
1871-72	11,05,259	2,44,565	2,21,621	1,27,577	2,25,978	4,07,217
1872-73	10,79,062	2,47,564	2,49,905	1,54,435	2,27,141	4,84,876
1873-74	11,11,424	2,22,952	2,17,782	1,51,334	2,17,618	4,65,543

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS [*b*].

of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, from the
to 1873-74.

Kanara.	Dhárwár.	Haidaráb́ád.	Kairá.	Karáchi.	Kaládgi.	Násik.	Poona.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	1,00,155	31,144	1,50,191	65,918	.....	.....	2,45,770
44,908	1,01,063	31,762	1,16,717	67,410	.....	.....	1,87,494
56,070	1,30,271	52,125	1,56,486	98,727	.....	.....	2,58,918
73,331	1,38,287	62,585	1,73,284	76,664	1,01,216	.....	3,25,055
83,933	1,40,291	59,908	1,77,940	67,967	63,217	.....	3,79,869
67,646	1,19,132	52,317	1,66,360	56,397	54,070	.....	3,52,776
81,317	1,74,061	83,502	2,22,049	74,390	77,551	.....	4,52,059
99,213	1,55,182	81,854	2,14,427	87,438	77,490	.....	4,73,648
89,419	1,52,190	88,676	2,19,634	1,09,297	85,969	1,12,603	3,82,342
86,951	1,53,150	1,18,028	2,63,162	1,18,369	85,857	2,36,158	3,67,588
84,804	1,50,438	1,10,990	2,51,579	99,998	78,274	2,12,983	3,42,250
86,235	1,68,140	1,32,138	2,63,045	1,09,562	83,001	2,26,045	3,69,693
87,057	1,55,122	1,11,376	2,33,460	1,12,375	85,303	2,13,092	3,43,233

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Years.	Ratnágiri.	Sátára.	Sholápur.	Shikárpur.	Surat.	Thánná.	Aden.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62	85,127	1,28,573	94,586	45,023	2,23,509	1,32,603	3,339
1862-63	57,460	1,27,752	92,369	55,844	2,13,920	1,37,288	4,300
1863-64	73,918	1,51,987	1,26,679	81,234	3,02,688	1,61,655	3,182
1864-65	88,089	3,33,906	.....	91,564	3,11,846	1,79,797	4,162
1865-66	93,811	1,80,959	.....	92,661	3,29,000	1,89,568	2,979
1866-67	80,023	1,74,612	.....	73,471	3,19,092	1,78,339	3,323
1867-68	98,364	2,28,453	.....	87,140	3,99,186	2,27,921	3,341
1868-69	1,12,867	2,42,270	.....	90,206	3,94,986	2,36,154	4,588
1869-70	1,18,220	2,49,135	1,09,988	1,11,181	1,87,080	2,70,132	899
1870-71	1,36,690	2,95,408	1,80,838	1,13,200	2,17,958	2,74,332	4,197
1871-72	1,36,323	2,49,104	1,44,709	1,11,878	2,13,270	2,43,064	4,939
1872-73	1,48,187	2,79,145	1,72,253	1,23,188	2,01,057	2,63,997	4,843
1873-74	1,27,063	2,39,015	1,49,439	1,21,869	1,92,484	2,41,089	4,920

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS [*b*]—*concluded.*

Baroda.	Kachh.	Kathiawar.	Bushire.	Kolhapur.	Rewa Kantha.	Muscat.	Total.	Increase or Decrease over previous years.	
								Actual.	Percentage.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
93	32	24	.....	43	.....	.....	29,47,583	.....	.....
1,427	174	185	14	1,451	10,802	.....	31,75,324	2,27,741	+ 7·7
1,378	76	486	.....	1,299	10,687	.....	43,39,191	11,63,867	+ 36·6
1,115	85	439	.....	1,264	.....	.....	55,40,468	12,01,277	+ 27·6
1,266	97	622	30	771	.....	.....	46,98,146	8,42,322	— 15·2
1,232	111	672	20	58	.....	.....	35,57,402	11,40,744	— 24·2
1,630	137	954	68	.....	.....	.....	43,04,366	7,46,964	+ 20·9
1,201	131	1,197	63	.....	.....	.....	44,86,167	1,80,801	+ 4·2
1,692	88	890	63	.....	.....	30	44,60,996	25,171	— 5·
2,005	79	666	39	.....	.....	.....	53,21,092	8,62,092	+ 19·3
1,681	99	925	72	.....	.....	20	47,69,617	5,51,476	— 10·4
1,570	109	454	24	.....	.....	10	50,75,661	3,06,044	+ 6·4
1,253	86	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,05,249	2,70,412	— 5·3

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(4).—STAMPS [*c*].

STATEMENT showing the insufficiently stamped documents impounded and sent to the Superintendent of Stamps and Collectors in the Presidency of Bombay during the Year 1873-74.

Districts.	Number of Instruments impounded under Sections			Action taken by Collectors under Sections 22 and 24.								
				Penalty for unintentional omission levied.	Prosecutions ordered						Number of Persons convicted of breaches of Stamp Act.	
					In how many Cases.	Number of Cases which resulted in conviction.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Returned to Officers impounding under Section 23 as being properly stamped.	Whole or portion of Penalty remitted.	Duty levied on instrument executed out of British India.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	22	23	24									
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
				Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.			Rs.		
Bombay	9	...	283	136 0	...	...	...	9	...	166	...	...
Ahmedábád ...	6	110	11	20 0	100	100	724 12 0	6	...	1	30	179
Ahmadnagar ...	...	69	...	33 0	...	...	...	36	...	...	2	...
Belgaum	5	38	4	7 0	5	4	234 0 0	17	13	1	...	4
Broach	..	3	5	477 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Kanara	...	1	...	45 0	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...
Dharwar	47	...	10	552 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haidarábád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kairá	2	5	...	3 0	2	3	130 0 0	2	...	...	1	3
Karáchi	...	6	...	1 0	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
Kaládgi	1	5	...	4 0	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...
Násik	1	18	11	11 0	3	2	15 0 0	7	9	...	4	3
Poona	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	18	35	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	...	16	...	8 0	6	6	45 0 0	...	2	...	3	21
Sátára	...	19	5	10 0	...	...	...	4	10	...	2	...
Shikárpur	...	22	...	53 3	...	...	53 12 0	22	...	...	...	...
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	45	...	70	65 0	50	50	498 0 0	...	...	...	40	101
Tánná and Kolába.	3	24	...	18 0	3	2	65 0 0	6	5	...	2	3
Total...	119	336	452	1,444 3	169	167	1,765 8 0	131	109	168	88	314

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1).—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT showing in detail the Actual Receipts and Disbursements as contrasted with Budget Estimates.

Numbers.	Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate 1873-74.	Actual Revenue and Receipts for 1873-74.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Imperial Allotment for Provincial Services	98,10,000	98,77,913	...	67,913
I.	*Jails*—				
	Sale Proceeds of Jail Manufactures	1,67,000	1,26,136	40,864	...
	Hire of convicts employed on Public Works	80,000	47,683	32,317	...
	Recovery of Jail charges from Native States and Colonial Governments	30,000	31,669	...	1,669
	Printing work executed at Jail Press	1,000	1,497	...	497
	Miscellaneous	35,000	1,23,767	...	88,767
II.	*Registration*—				
	Fees and Fines	2,90,435	2,75,726	14,709	...
	Miscellaneous	...	284	...	284
III.	*Police*—				
	Receipts on account of Police supplied to Municipalities, including 10 per cent, ...	99,803	92,642	7,161	...
	Do. do. to Public Departments, private companies, and others, including 10 per cent.	44,892	36,765	8,127	...
	Do. on account of Village Police under Act VII. of 1867, including 10 per cent.	6,991	10.567	...	3,576
	Do. on account of Railway Police	2,04,373	1,92.520	11,853	...
	Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures ...	30.489	32,790	...	2.301
	Miscellaneous Receipts	5,576	63,136	...	57,560
IV.	*Education*—				
	Interest on Funded Capital ...	36.127	36,562	...	435
	Fees and Fines	1,21,344	1,22,504	...	1,160
	Sale Proceeds of Books, Sind ...	5,000	6,308	...	1,308
	Contributions	34.186	30.046	4,140	...
	Miscellaneous	1,080	31,836	...	30,756
V.	*Medical*—				
	Contributions on account of Hospitals	720	3,520	...	2,800
	Interest on Funded Capital of Sir J. J. Hospital and Obstetric Institution	12.537	14.756	...	2,219
	Fees, Medical College	2,500	2,815	...	315
	Fees from paying Patients in Government Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums	9,478	14,371	...	4,893

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1).—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Numbers.	Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate 1873-74.	Actual Revenue and Receipts for 1873-74.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
V.	*Medical*—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Value of Medicines realized from sales by Civil Surgeons ..	83	2,380	...	2,297
	Value of stores returned to Military Department	1,903	3,561	...	1,658
	Realization on account of Garden Produce and Sale of Articles manufactured in the Lunatic Asylums...	745	501	244	...
	Miscellaneous	282	4,015	...	3,733
VI.	*Printing*—				
	Sale Proceeds of Acts and Regulations	6,506	7,499	...	993
	Sale proceeds of Educational Press, Sind	5,000	4,221	779	...
	Do. High Court Printing Press	400	1,207	...	807
	Do. of Government Gazette	3,500	6,306	...	2,806
	Miscellaneous	1,550	11,801	...	10,251
VII.	*Cemeteries*—				
	Fees for Masonry Graves and Monuments	2,678	1,780	898	...
	Miscellaneous	413	275	138	...
VIII.	*Miscellaneous*—				
	Pleadership Examination Fees ...	4,075	20	4,055	...
	Fees for inspecting and copying declarations under Act XXV. of 1867	15	9	6	...
	Receipts from Travellers' Bungalows (Foreign States) ...	225	628	...	403
	Sale Proceeds of old Records ...	2,895	4,575	...	1,680
	Miscellaneous	3,355	49,068	...	45,713
	Arrear Collection of Non-Agricultural Tax	...	1,948	...	1,948
	Arrear Collection from Municipality under Act I. of 1871 ...	...	5,354	...	5,354
IX.	*Public Works*—				
	Fines, Refunds, and Sale of old Materials	820	11,079	...	10,259
	Rent of Buildings and Lands ...	45,470	42,994	2,476	...
	Sale of Produce	530	479	51	...
	Sale of Buildings and Lands ...	1,050	8,428	...	7,378
	Sale of Tools and Plant ...	1,720	3,193	...	1,473
	Miscellaneous	...	275	...	275
	Toll on Provincial Roads ...	...	175	...	175
	Stock, Provincial	...	68,071	...	68,071

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1).—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE —*continued.*

Numbers.	Heads of Disbursements.	Sanctioned Grant with subsequent additions for 1873-74.	Actual Expenditure for 1873-74.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	*Refunds*—				
	Miscellaneous Refunds	1,345	34,541	...	33,196
2	*Jails*—				
	Inspection and General Superintendence...	35,480	31,946	3,534	...
	House of Correction and European Penitentiary	62,500	51,440	11,060	...
	Her Majesty's Common Jail ...	45,890	44,090	1,800	...
	Convict Transport Charges (Presidency)	23,010	9,398	13,612	...
	Central Jail	1,20,540	95,732	24,808	...
	District Jails	5,34,498	4,60,360	74,138	...
	District Subordinate Jails ...	87,169	1,02,240	...	15,071
	Civil Jail	3,866	3,608	258	...
	Charges on account of European Vagrants	...	10,352	...	10,352
3	*Registration*	2,52,792	2,46,441	6,351	...
4	*Police*—				
	Bombay City Police	15,508	15,928	...	420
	Dock-yard Police	17,568	17,726	...	158
	Harbour Police	32,236	32,314	...	78
	Police Hospitals	16,870	16,543	327	...
	Superintendence	10,482	10,249	233	...
	District Executive Force ..	36,11,860	35,88,198	23,662	...
	*Police employed by Municipalities	91,131	1,00,904	...	9,773
	Police employed by Public Departments, Private Companies, and others	40,904	30,657	10,247	...
	*Village Police under Act VII. of 1867	6,357	8,907	...	2,550
	Railway Police	2,04,373	1,93,115	11,258	...
5	*Education*—				
	Bombay University	43,788	41,979	1,809	...
	Direction and Inspection ...	2,42,392	2,29,299	13,093	...
	Government Colleges	1,97,914	1,92,866	5,048	...
	Government Schools of the Higher Class	1,98,504	1,93,435	5,069	...
	Ditto of the Middle Class..	1,28,883	1,11,566	17,317	...
	Industrial Reformatory Institutions	18,400	16,943	1,457	...
	Normal Schools	40,820	42,965	...	2,145
	*Grants-in-Aid	1,33,200	1,05,590	27,610	...
	Government Book Depôts ...	21,992	20,271	1,721	...
	Scholarships, Prizes, &c.... ...	28,456	28,735	...	279
	Miscellaneous	29,690	29,346	344	...

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1).—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE —*continued.*

Numbers.	Heads of Disbursements.	Sanctioned Grant with subsequent additions for 1873-74.	Actual Expenditure for 1873-74.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6	*Medical*—				
	Medical Establishment	2,80,000	...	...	...
	Vaccination	1,06,036	1,03,387	2,649	...
	Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Presidency	2,96,246	2,51,512	44,734	...
	Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Districts...	2,66,062	2,56,787	9,275	...
	Grant Medical College	36,940	42,658	...	5,718
	Lunatic Asylums	1,23,885	92,921	30,964	...
	Chemical Examiner	13,680	14,530	...	850
	Grants for medical purposes ...	29,648	32,725	...	3,077
	Sanitary Commissioner	31,024	30,457	567	...
7	*Printing*—				
	Publication Department ...	1,525	1,500	25	...
	Secretariat Press	5,302	3,359	1,943	...
	Central Press	2,92,000	2,22,285	69,715	...
	High Court Press...	5,776	4,708	1,068	...
	Commissioner's Press (Sind) ...	16,552	19,905	...	3,353
	Educational Press (Sind) ...	11,617	7,614	4,003	...
	Collector's Presses (Khándesh and Sátára)	...	1,150	...	1,150
8	*Cemeteries*	5,999	5,335	664	...
9	*Office Rent, Rates and Taxes* ...	2,21,542	2,42,803	...	21,261
10	*Minor Departments*—				
	Establishment of Audit and Account, Provincial Service ...	22,482	22,275	207	...
	Establishment of Deputy Surgeon General, Presidency	...	768	...	768
	Victoria and Albert Museum ...	7,361	3,958	3,403	...
	Botanical Gardens...	...	31,634	...	31,634
	Fire Engine Establishment ...	360	307	53	...
	Aqueduct Establishment... ...	90	90	...	...
11	*Marine*	5,866	6,541	...	675
12	*Miscellaneous*...	1,96,960	1,86,554	10,406	...
13	*Public Works*—				
	Original Works	26,31,818	24,51,490	1,80,328	...
	Repairs	5,87,192	5,42,745	44,447	...
	Establishment	8,33,720	8,94,245	...	60,525
	Tools and Plant	35,000	32,833	2,167	...
	Profit and Loss	...	1,584	...	1,584
	Stock, Provincial...	...	50,910	...	50,910
	Petty Construction and Repairs by Civil Officers—				
	Land Revenue	25,381	19,155	6,226	...

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(1).—PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE —*concluded.*

Numbers.	Heads of Disbursements.	Sanctioned Grant with subsequent additions for 1873-74.	Actual Expenditure for 1873-74.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13	*Public Works*—continued.				
	Petty Construction and Repairs by Civil Officers—*continued*				
	Customs...	4,809	3,201	1,608	...
	Salt	20,605	3,570	17,035	...
	Law and Justice	2,503	2,049	454	...
	Political Agencies	7,300	345	6,955	...
14	*Allotments to Local Funds*—				
	Grants to Station Funds... ...	11,450	11,450	...	...
	Donation to Kathiawar Road Funds	6,000	8,233	...	2,233
	Gujarát Provincial College Funds	2,800	2,800	....	...
	Rustomjee Jejeebhoy Gujarát School Fund	2,260	2,260	...	...
	District Educational Fund ...	1,95,358	2,41,563	...	46,205
	District Public Works Fund ...	...	1,00,497	...	1,00,497

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements from Local Funds in each Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency, during the Year 1873-74.

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
Northern Division.		**Northern Division.**	
LOCAL FUNDS.		LOCAL FUNDS.	
AHMEDÁBÁD.	Rs. a. p.	AHMEDÁBÁD.	Rs. a. p.
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	1,31,169 0 4	Establishment, &c.	15,693 11 3
One-anna Cess	86,169 5 11	New Works	42,727 15 10
Tolls	2,589 2 9	Repairs	43,684 8 5
Ferries	1,738 15 5	Provincial Contributions ...	1,892 8 7
Pounds	6,975 6 4	Medical Charges.	6,352 12 6
Travellers' Bungalows	745 8 0	Miscellaneous...	1,821 3 7
Contributions	7,855 14 0	Balance, on 31st March 1874...	1,30,502 4 11
Miscellaneous	5,431 12 4		
	2,42,675 1 1		2,42,675 1 1
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	63,672 15 5	School Charges	56,506 10 6
School Fee Fund	5,984 11 3	Scholarships	11,248 15 6
One-anna Cess	56,000 5 9	School-houses (new)	5,797 4 11
Contributions, Government ...	12,352 0 0	Do. Repairs ...	5,779 14 9
Do. Private ..	6,268 10 5	Miscellaneous	1,985 7 0
Miscellaneous	2,774 14 8	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	65,735 4 10
	1,47,053 9 6		1,47,053 9 6
KAIRA.		KAIRA.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	1,32,316 9 8	Establishment, &c.	28,626 2 11
One-anna Cess	1,12,614 8 3	New Works	1,20,809 4 0
Tolls	1,921 9 5	Repairs	31,475 7 0
Ferries	198 8 3	Medical Charges	5,528 10 3
Pounds	3,943 6 9	Miscellaneous	7,999 14 7
Travellers' Bungalows	240 0 0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	1,33,025 5 2
Contributions	10,827 8 0		
Miscellaneous	65,402 9 7		
	3,27,464 11 11		3,27,464 11 11

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

Receipts.	1873-74.			Disbursements.	1873-74.		
Northern Division—*contd.*	Rs.	a.	p.	**Northern Division**—*contd.*	Rs.	a.	p.
KAIRA—*continued.*				KAIRA—*continued.*			
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	66,499	8	9	School Charges	55,748	0	4
School Fee Fund	5,811	10	0	Scholarships	828	6	8
One-anna Cess	56,306	5	8	School-houses (new)	14,689	3	4
Contributions, Government ...	9,064	0	0	Do. Repairs... ...	1,479	9	2
Do. Private	1,523	0	0	Miscellaneous...	10,332	7	10
Miscellaneous	5,723	8	11	Balance on 31st March 1874...	61,850	6	0
SURAT.	1,44,928	1	4	SURAT.	1,44,928	1	4
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	76,946	13	2	Establishment, &c.	23,725	5	2
One-anna Cess	12,973	9	8	New Works	1,07,148	11	8
Tolls	1,505	5	0	Repairs	46,441	9	1
Ferries	5,863	10	1	Medical Charges	6,258	8	1
Pounds	4,781	5	2	Miscellaneous	4,077	8	2
Travellers' Bungalows	288	0	0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	35,099	9	2
Contributions	12,917	5	10				
Miscellaneous	7,475	3	0				
	2,22,751	3	11		2,22,751	3	11
Educational Funds,				*Educational Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	92,682	1	3	School Charges	65,475	1	11
School Fee Fund	5,044	2	6	Scholarships	2,598	10	0
One-anna Cess	56,486	13	6	School-houses (new)	32,819	3	5
Contributions, Government ...	9,637	0	0	Do. Repairs... ...	1,264	3	0
Do. Private ...	2,255	8	0	Miscellaneous	2,827	6	1
Miscellaneous	3,465	7	4	Balance on 31st March 1874...	64,586	8	2
	1,69,571	0	7		1,69,571	0	7
BROACH.				BROACH.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance, on 1st April 1873 ...	1,52,088	6	3	Establishment, &c.	27,837	0	2
One-anna Cess	1,18,080	15	4	New Works	1,30,871	3	2
Tolls	2,831	6	0	Repairs	11,796	10	11
Ferries	4,743	4	4	Medical Charges	5,372	9	7
Pounds	3,788	4	3	Miscellaneous	5,484	2	5
Travellers' Bungalows	.....			Balance on 31st March 1874...	1,12,504	5	5
Contributions	9,938	14	0				
Miscellaneous	2,394	13	6				
	2,93,865	15	8		2,93,865	15	8

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
Northern Division—*contd.*	Rs. a. p.	**Northern Division**—*contd.*	Rs. a. p.
BROACH—*continued.*		BROACH—*continued.*	
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	87,289 3 0	Supervision	4,490 5 2
School Fee Fund	3,654 0 6	School Charges	48,606 1 4
One-anna Cess	59,040 0 4	Scholarships	1,354 2 6
Contributions, Government ...	2,000 0 0	School-houses (new)	20,558 7 2
Do. Private	285 4 0	Do. Repairs	1,069 15 1
Miscellaneous	1,168 9 4	Miscellaneous	297 11 6
		Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	77,060 6 5
	1,53,437 1 2		1,53,437 1 2
TANNA.		TANNA.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	3,58,302 5 8	Establishments, &c.	29,286 4 7
One-anna Cess	69,284 6 5	New Works	80,656 3 4
Tolls	44,415 13 5	Repairs	63,319 10 2
Ferries	27,703 12 5	Medical Charges	11,433 4 7
Pounds	4,142 13 1	Miscellaneous	8,997 15 10
Travellers' Bungalows	339 13 6	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	3,76,857 5 1
Contributions	8,850 2 9		
Miscellaneous	57,511 7 6		5,70,550 11 7
	5,70,550 11 7		
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	47,423 11 3	School Charges	47,839 15 11
School Fee Fund	3,869 11 6	Scholarships	.....
One-anna Cess	33,279 5 11	School-houses (new)	7,391 8 0
Contributions, Government ...	13,508 0 0	Do. Repairs ...	387 10 9
Do. Private ..	600 0 0	Miscellaneous	697 15 0
Miscellaneous	140 8 3	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	42,504 3 3
	98,821 4 11		98,821 4 11
KOLABA.		KOLABA.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	24,756 1 11	Establishment, &c.	10,534 10 6
One-anna Cess	32,359 8 6	New Works	28,626 0 0
Tolls	13,839 5 6	Repairs	24,928 9 7
Ferries	13,262 9 9	Medical Charges	2,113 1 6
Pounds	1,536 4 6	Miscellaneous	330 11 6
Travellers' Bungalows	18 8 0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	23,201 12 3
Contributions	633 0 0		
Miscellaneous	3,329 7 2		
	89,734 13 4		89,734 13 4

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

Receipts.	1873-74. Rs. a. p.	Disbursements.	1873-74. Rs. a. p.
Northern Division—*contd.*		**Northern Division**—*contd.*	
KOLABA—*contd.*		KOLABA—*contd.*	
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	7,122 3 4	School Charges	21,130 7 3
School Fee Fund	1,593 8 6	Scholarships	984 0 0
One-anna Cess	16,178 10 2	School-houses, Repairs ...	204 13 9
Contributions, Government ...	6,479 0 0	Miscellaneous	40 1 10
Miscellaneous	162 15 8	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	9,176 14 10
	31,536 5 8		31,536 5 8
KHA'NDESH.		KHA'NDESH.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	84,309 0 8	Establishment, &c.	51,141 13 6
One-anna Cess	1,32,066 9 2	New Works	66,285 6 4
Tolls	30,818 4 5	Repairs	49,418 14 10
Ferries	10 0 0	Provincial Contributions ...	19,871 3 5
Pounds	27,991 4 8	Miscellaneous...	7,731 12 2
Travellers' Bungalows	344 10 0	Medical Charges	4,844 7 1
Contributions	2,134 12 3	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	90,632 0 9
Miscellaneous	12,248 0 11		
	2,89,925 10 1		2,89,925 10 1
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	83,206 1 11	School Charges	81,321 5 9
School Fee Fund	7,786 5 6	Scholarships	2,578 0 0
One-anna Cess	66,031 8 10	School-houses new	5,670 4 0
Contributions, Government ...	19,278 12 0	Do. Repairs	3,162 1 0
Do. Private	274 15 6	Miscellaneous	2,127 6 10
Miscellaneous	1,442 3 1	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	83,160 13 3
	1,78,019 14 10		1,78,019 14 10
NA'SIK.		NA'SIK.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	19,689 0 0	Establishment, &c.	21,427 0 0
One-anna Cess	57,437 0 0	New Works	47,151 0 0
Tolls	18,817 0 0	Repairs	21,338 0 0
Ferries	1,266 0 0	Medical Charges	4,647 0 0
Pounds	12,678 0 0	Miscellaneous	29,114 0 0
Travellers' Bungalows	961 0 0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	.....
Contributions	17,91 0 0		
Miscellaneous	2,583 0 0		
	115,222 0 0		1,23,677 0 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

Receipts.	1873-74. Rs. a. p.	Disbursements.	1873-74. Rs. a. p.
Northern Division—*concld.*		**Northern Division**—*concld.*	
NA'SIK—*continued.*		NA'SIK—*continued.*	
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	19,945 10 8	School Charges	41,904 10 4
One-anna Cess	28,576 0 6	Scholarships	2,640 0 11
Contributions, Government ...	10,784 0 0	School-houses new	300 0 0
Do. Private	350 0 0	Do. Repairs	1,743 8 0
Miscellaneous	5,895 14 6	Miscellaneous	2,039 14 11
		Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	16,923 7 6
	65,551 9 8		65,551 9 8
PANCH MAHA'LS.		PANCH MAHA'LS.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	41,521 2 1	Establishment, &c.	5,520 10 5
One-anna Cess	4,309 2 3	New Works	41,486 4 6
Transit Duties	55,714 11 6	Repairs	10,222 11 10
Ferries	12 8 8	Medical Charges...	6,092 12 6
Pounds	1,619 7 8	Miscellaneous	42,019 14 2
Travellers' Bungalows	39 8 0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	778 0 11
Contributions	2,340 13 0		
Miscellaneous	563 1 2		
	1,06,120 6 4		106,120 6 4
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	9,351 8 10	School Charges	12,768 12 3
School Fee Fund	1,187 1 0	Scholarships	85 0 0
One-anna cess	7,377 6 0	School-houses new	4,124 10 0
Contributions, Government ...	6,683 0 0	Do. Repairs	500 5 0
Do. Private	792 14 6	Miscellaneous	1,223 6 0
Miscellaneous	250 11 4	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	6,940 13 0
	25,642 9 8		25,642 9 8
Southern Division.		**Southern Division.**	
AHMADNAGAR.		AHMADNAGAR.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	.....	Balance at debit...	16,022 5 8
One-anna Cess	68,809 6 10	Establishment, &c.	18,980 4 2
Tolls	44,642 13 10	New Works	15,143 1 6
Ferries	4,334 9 4	Repairs	32,190 7 8
Pounds	6,277 8 1	Provincial Contributions ...	43,000 0 0
Travellers' Bungalows	85 8 0	Medical Charges	4,098 13 7
Contributions	1,936 1 0	Miscellaneous	9,743 12 2
Miscellaneous	9,712 2 8	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	.....
	1,35,798 1 9		139,178 12 9
		Balance at Debit...	3,380 11 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
Southern Division—*contd.*	Rs. a. p.	**Southern Division**—*contd.*	Rs. a. p.
AHMADNAGAR—*contd.*		AHMADNAGAR—*contd.*	
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
Balance on April 1st, 1873 ...	.....	Supervision	42,603 9 2
School Fee Fund	6,088 15 0	School Charges	4,609 9 8
One-anna Cess	33,489 4 10	Scholarships	2,871 3 5
Contributions from Government..	12,550 0 0	School-houses (new)	.....
Do. Private	975 0 0	Do. Repairs	2,501 1 4
Miscellaneous	244 11 9	Miscellaneous	2,785 15 5
		Balance on March 31st, 1874 ...	.....
	53,347 15 7		53,371 7 0
POONA.		POONA.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	15,019 1 5	Establishment, &c.	19,896 10 3
One-anna Cess	59,385 0 8	New Works	37,271 0 10
Tolls	17,769 15 11	Repairs	41,977 7 6
Ferries	5,045 5 3	Provincial Contributions ...	61,858 6 0
Pounds	3,904 8 6	Medical Charges...	3,390 2 8
Travellers' Bungalows	225 12 0	Miscellaneous	4,085 11 0
Contributions	3,238 2 0	Balance on March 31st, 1874 ...	30,094 11 7
Miscellaneous	32,127 14 1		
Tolls on Provincial Roads ...	61,858 6 0		
	1,98,574 1 10		1,98,574 1 10
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	55,996 10 1	School Charges	49,677 1 1
School Fee Fund	7,420 9 9	Scholarships	11,138 13 7
One-anna Cess	29,690 15 7	School-houses (new)	20,022 9 4
Contributions from Government.	13,446 0 0	Do. Repairs	1,633 0 5
Do. Private	1,856 7 6	Miscellaneous	2,047 9 5
Miscellaneous	14,434 4 0	Contributions on account of Imperial Establishment	580 0 0
		Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	37,745 13 1
	1,22,844 14 11		1,22,844 14 11
SHOLA'PUR.		SHOLA'PUR.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	23,524 0 8	Establishment, &c.	2,104 4 9
One-anna Cess	48,250 0 4	New Works	35,084 10 6
Tolls	9,450 14 0	Repairs	19,415 5 1
Ferries	2,636 7 8	Provincial Contributions ...	.....
Pounds	2,220 4 8	Medical Charges...	1,796 15 3
Travellers' Bungalows	148 8 0	Miscellaneous	2,758 10 7
Contributions	1,980 1 2	Balance on March 31st, 1874 ...	.....
Miscellaneous	3,336 13 8		
	91,547 2 2		91,547 2 2

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

Receipts.	1873-74.			Disbursements.	1873-74.		
Southern Division—*contd.*	Rs.	a.	p.	**Southern Division**—*contd.*	Rs.	a.	p.
SHOLA'PUR—*contd.*				SHOLA'PUR—*contd.*			
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	27,889	7	0	School Charges	27,900	0	0
School Fee Fund	3,399	12	0	Scholarships	52	0	0
One-anna Cess	24,090	14	1	School-houses (new)	5,955	10	10
Contributions from Government..	9,637	0	0	Do. Repairs	1,203	7	0
Do. Private ...	286	0	0	Miscellaneous	2,197	11	10
Miscellaneous	459	10	5	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	28,453	13	6
KALA'DGI.	65,762	11	6	KALA'DGI.	65,762	11	6
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	36,992	4	0	Establishment, &c.	6,331	11	1
One-anna Cess	54,738	4	0	New Works	28,260	2	6
Tolls	8,949	11	10	Repairs	19,446	13	10
Ferries	7,700	5	11	Provincial Contributions ...	7,317	1	8
Pounds	5,568	8	8	Medical Charges	3,110	10	6
Travellers' Bungalows	10	0	0	Miscellaneous	1,419	14	9
Contributions	5,676	1	11	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	55,866	15	3
Miscellaneous	2,118	1	3				
Educational Funds.	1,21,753	5	7	*Educational Funds.*	1,21,753	5	7
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	46,981	15	11	School Charges	33,843	7	4
School Fee Fund	3,196	15	0	Scholarships	3,567	0	0
One-anna Cess	27,669	0	1	School-houses (new)	141	12	0
Contributions from Government..	8,592	0	0	Miscellaneous	1,680	6	0
Do. Private	508	7	0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	47,715	12	8
SA'TA'RA.	86,948	6	0	SA'TA'RA.	86,948	6	0
Public Works Funds.				*Public Work Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	1,08,715	11	7	Establishment, &c.	16,788	5	7
One-anna Cess	92,654	4	10	New Works	77,378	9	7
Tolls	1,19,667	0	3	Repairs	42,036	3	10
Ferries	2,345	15	6	Provincial Contributions ...	76,115	15	11
Pounds	4,827	3	9	Medical Charges	4,042	7	1
Travellers' Bungalows	403	8	0	Miscellaneous	29,982	10	9
Contributions	2,735	1	6		2,46,344	4	9
Miscellaneous	2,845	6	8	Balance on 31st March 1874. ...	87,849	15	4
Educational Funds.	3,34,194	4	1	*Educational Funds.*	3,34,194	4	1
School Fee Fund	6,646	7	0	School Charges	60,165	14	4
One-anna Cess	46,305	1	11	Scholarships	4,639	8	0
Contributions from Government.	18,066	10	9	School-houses (new)	6,642	3	6
Do. Private ...	45	0	0	Do. Repairs	4,337	12	1
Miscellaneous	337	12	5	Miscellaneous	3,475	7	5
	71,401	0	1		79,260	13	4

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

Receipts.	1873-74.			Disbursements.	1873-74.		
Southern Division—*contd.*	Rs.	a.	p.	**Southern Division—*contd.***	Rs.	a.	p.
BELGAUM.				BELGAUM.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	27,054	0	0	Establishment, &c.	11,781	0	0
One-anna Cess	60,099	0	3	New Works	21,198	9	0
Tolls	50,397	7	0	Repairs	36,899	13	4
Ferries	5,988	12	0	Provincial Contributions ...	38,290	0	0
Pounds	2,808	1	9	Medical Charges...	3,135	3	2
Travellers' Bungalows	804	4	0	Miscellaneous	4,155	3	0
Contributions	2,167	12	4	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	34,361	8	2
Miscellaneous	492	15	4				
	1,49,812	4	8		149,812	4	8
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	37,604	12	1	School Charges	38,196	2	11
School Fee Fund	4,578	1	7	Scholarships	6,462	15	0
One-anna Cess	30,048	3	0	School-houses (new)	5,312	9	1
Contributions from Government .	8,580	0	0	Do. Repairs	28	10	0
Do. Private	6,906	7	5	Miscellaneous	4,491	2	2
Miscellaneous	1,237	14	10	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	34,463	15	9
	88,955	6	11		88,955	6	11
DHA'RWA'R.				DHA'RWA'R.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	93,995	5	8	Establishment, &c.	21,224	8	10
One anna Cess	77,648	4	2	New Works	54,884	2	4
Tolls	75,684	12	11	Repairs	39,651	2	2
Ferries	4,344	4	7	Provincial Contributions ...	1,866	10	10
Pounds	11,542	15	10	Miscellaneous	14,957	14	4
Travellers' Bungalows	237	0	0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	1,52,259	11	0
Contributions	3,764	15	0				
Miscellaneous	17,626	7	4				
	2,84,844	1	6		2,84,844	1	6
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	1,60,246	10	4	Supervision	19	14	0
School Fee Fund	4,464	14	9	School Charges	46,435	10	9
One-anna Cess	43,824	0	6	Scholarships	774	0	0
Contributions from Government .	10,944	0	0	School-houses (Repairs) ...	1,053	0	0
Do. Private	2,191	7	3	Miscellaneous	10,889	4	8
Miscellaneous	2,300	6	3	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	1,64,799	9	8
	2,23,971	7	1		2,23,971	7	1

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

Receipts.	1873-74.			Disbursements.	1873-74.		
Southern Division—*concld.*	Rs.	a.	p.	**Southern Division**—*concld.*	Rs.	a.	p.
RATNA'GIRI.				RATNA'GIRI.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	25,653	7	6	Establishment, &c.	9,815	8	4
One-anna Cess	40,296	8	3	New Works	23,848	13	4
Tolls	2,155	3	9	Repairs	21,478	0	8
Ferries	8,288	8	1	Medical Charges...	3,394	14	0
Pounds	774	10	10	Miscellaneous	1,568	11	7
Travellers' Bungalows	59	7	3	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	19,091	7	5
Contributions	925	2	0				
Miscellaneous	1,044	7	8				
	79,197	7	4		79,197	7	4
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	15,629	3	10	School Charges	38,144	7	0
School Fee Fund	4,326	2	0	Scholarships	1,861	0	0
One-anna Cess	20,147	10	5	School-houses (new)	1,483	1	3
Contributions from Government.	9,590	8	0	Do. Repairs	2,636	15	6
Do. Private ...	1,118	8	0	Miscellaneous	490	4	3
Miscellaneous	2,836	5	7	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	9,032	9	10
	53,648	5	10		53,648	5	10
KA'NARA.				KA'NARA.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	82,257	0	0	Establishments, &c.	20,164	0	0
One-anna Cess	35,183	0	0	New Works	68,149	0	0
Tolls	48,005	0	0	Repairs	23,718	0	0
Ferries	18,203	0	0	Provincial Contributions ...	40,240	0	0
Pounds	2581	0	0	Medical Charges...	4,384	0	0
Travellers' Bungalows	108	0	0	Miscellaneous	952	0	0
Contributions	1,088	0	0	Refund of Toll Collections being			
Miscellaneous	7,815	0	0	over charges in 1872-73 ...	6,471	0	0
Sand and Quarry	84	0	0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	40,763	0	0
Ground Rent	2,017	0	0				
Loan from Government	7,500	0	0				
	2,04,841	0	0		2,04,841	0	0
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	5,487	0	0	School Charges	22,670	0	0
School Fee Fund	1,750	0	0	Scholarships	160	0	0
One-anna Cess	17,591	0	0	School-houses (new)	597	0	0
Contributions from Government.	6,216	0	0	Do. Repairs	633	0	0
Do. Private ...	1	0	0	Miscellaneous	1,989	0	0
Miscellaneous	263	0	0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	5,259	0	0
	31,308	0	0		31,308	0	0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

Receipts.	1873-74.			Disbursements.	1873-74.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Sind Division.				**Sind Division.**			
KARA'CHI.				KARA'CHI.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	77,529	11	7	Establishment, &c.	36,915	7	9
One-anna Cess	43,132	7	9	New Works	56,330	14	2
Tolls	1,454	8	0	Repairs	39,468	11	4
Ferries	9,239	4	1	Provincial Contributions ...	1,000	0	0
Pounds	10,695	5	3	Medical Charges...	3,416	1	4
Travellers' Bungalows	840	0	0	Miscellaneous	1,342	4	6
Fisheries	42,247	1	6	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	57,496	8	5
Miscellaneous	10,831	9	4				
	1,95,969	15	6		1,95,969	15	6
Educational Funds.				*Educational Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	10,053	2	9	Supervision	224	5	11
School Fee Fund	1,389	8	0	School Charges	18,949	9	9
One-anna Cess	15,730	3	0	Scholarships	3,061	11	11
Contributions from Government.	4,000	0	0	School-houses (new)	8,034	0	0
Do. Private	.....			Do. Repairs	821	15	0
Miscellaneous	11,603	8	0	Miscellaneous	2,311	8	8
				Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	9,373	2	6
	42,776	5	9		42,776	5	9
HAIDARA'BA'D.				HAIDARA'BA'D.			
Public Works Funds.				*Public Works Funds.*			
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	.....			Establishment, &c.	46,085	0	0
One-anna Cess	77,774	0	0	New Works	23,230	0	0
Road Fund	3,660	0	0	Repairs	40,250	0	0
Ferries	4,601	0	0	Medical Charges...	5,835	0	0
Pounds	22,549	0	0	Miscellaneous	34,808	0	0
Travellers' Bungalows	501	0	0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	9,040	0	0
Contributions	18,637	0	0				
Fisheries	19,653	0	0				
Miscellaneous	11,873	0	0				
	1,59,248	0	0		1,59,248	0	0
*Educational Funds.**				*Educational Funds.**			

* NOTE.—No Educational Funds are administered by the District Local Committee in this Collectorate.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
Sind Division—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	**Sind Division**—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.
SHIKA'RPUR.		SHIKA'RPUR.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	2,05,660 14 10	Establishment, &c.	49,709 0 0
One-anna Cess	1,11,028 12 11	New Works	43,888 8 3
Ferries	25,195 13 3	Repairs	71,694 8 7
Pounds	27,872 11 5	Provincial Contributions ...	11,189 0 0
Travellers' Bungalows	893 4 0	Medical Charges...	5,415 1 9
Miscellaneous	46,467 7 11	Miscellaneous	48,342 10 5
		Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	1,86,879 10 10
	4,17,119 0 0		4,17,119 0 0
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	18,106 5 8	Supervision	6,476 14 7
School Fee Fund	1,919 6 0	School Charges	43,439 10 4
One-anna Cess	29,000 0 0	Scholarships	1,805 14 1
Contributions from Government.	9,895 7 6	School-houses (new)	7,545 4 11
Do. Private	9,647 10 5	Do. Repairs	2,492 2 3
Miscellaneous	2,124 13 10	Miscellaneous	300 0 0
		Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	8,633 13 3
	70,693 11 5		70,693 11 5
THAR AND PARKAR.		THAR AND PARKAR.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	.. ..	At Debit	4,204 4 2
Ono-anna Cess	26,185 6 0	Establishment, &c.	841 13 11
Tolls	8 12 5	Repairs	6,332 12 0
Ferries	23 4 0	Provincial Contributions ...	5,997 15 11
Ponds	7,416 7 11	Medical Charges...	1,530 0 0
Miscellaneous	4,221 5 0	Miscellaneous	1,453 12 0
		Feed of Stallion	247 15 4
		Arboriculture	3,998 14 8
		Pounds	4,698 4 3
		Education	1,000 0 0
		Vaccination	1,596 14 8
		Balance on 31st March 1874 ..	5,952 8 5
	37,855 3 4		37,855 3 4
*Educational Funds.**		*Educational Funds.**	
Nil.		Nil.	

* The Local Fund Educational Grant for 1873-74 was Rs. 1,000. The funds are administered by the Educational Department.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—LOCAL FUNDS—*concluded.*

Receipts.	1873-74.	Disbursements.	1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Sind Division—*concluded.*		**Sind Division**—*concluded.*	
FRONTIER OF UPPER SIND.		FRONTIER OF UPPER SIND.	
Public Works Funds.		*Public Works Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	11,475 6 6	Establishment, &c.	2,541 9 7
One-anna Cess	568 13 0	Repairs	1,127 7 0
Ferries	667 2 0	Medical Charges...	1,006 10 1
Pounds	5,155 15 8	Miscellaneous	930 0 0
Contributions	1,626 7 0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	16,568 14 10
Miscellaneous	2,680 13 4		
	22,174 9 6		22,174 9 6
Educational Funds.		*Educational Funds.*	
Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	383 0 0	School Charges	*56 12 0
One-anna Cess	123 0 0	Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	693 4 0
Contributions, Local Fund ...	244 0 0		
	750 0 0		750 0 0

* Under adjustment.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	Balance.		Octroi.	House Tax.
			Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						Northern
Ahmedábád	Ahmedábád ...	1,16,873	4,916 14 2	15,793 11 8	1,51,049 10 7	.....
	Dholka ...	20,854	.....	3,188 11 10	9,238 6 8	.....
	Dhanduka	9,782	.....	2,182 6 2	2,637 0 0	.....
	Viramgám ...	19,661	.....	4,779 8 8	12,709 7 7	.....
	Mandal	6,774	.....	3,329 12 4	729 4 8	.....
	Parantej	8,341	.....	809 9 1	2,544 12 0	.....
	Morassa	7,436	.....	2,216 12 2	2,395 8 0	.....
	Gogo	9,571	.....	982 13 0	2,830 12 9	.....
Kaira	Kaira	12,681	.....	3,305 13 5	2,384 4 0	4,747 8 0
	Mehmudábád ...	8,065	.....	2,462 13 3	1,025 8 3	.....
	Nariad	24,551	.....	10,290 13 8	11,882 7 10	.....
	Kapadwanj ...	13,982	.....	1,894 2 8	5,000 13 6	.....
	Dakore	7,740	.....	2,971 10 8	6,368 1 7	.....
Broach	Broach	36,932	7,176 4 0	111 3 4	29,955 15 3	18,085 14 3
	Jambusar ...	14,924	.....	1,789 0 1	1,848 12 0	" .....
Surat	Surat	1,07,149	12,533 9 2	843 12 7	1,07,803 0 8	.....
	Balsar	11,315	1,267 4 2	2,677 14 4	4,535 4 1	.....
	Randir	10,280	1,230 14 8	1,301 6 0	2,413 5 10	.....
	Mándvi	4,296	.....	4,786 12 5	2,909 9 11	.....
Tanna	Dhánu	3,186	.....	167 4 11	591 0 0	421 8 0
	Chinchni	4,200	.....	2,142 7 0	273 14 4	239 4 0
	Mahim	6,660	.....	1,396 13 6	2,155 4 8	727 0 0
	Kelvi	3,977	.....	79 0 3	377 12 5	518 0 0
	Bassein	9,356	.....	2,175 6 6	4,133 1 9	2,060 8 0
	Tanna	12,796	6,044 13 0	628 7 6	3,765 12 2	1,889 8 0
	Bhivandy	15,819	.....	11,640 4 0	3,362 10 6	1,356 8 0
	Kallian	11,675	.....	4,732 1 0	435 12 11	821 8 0
	Panwell	10,135	.....	4,147 13 1	.....	579 8 0
	Uran	8,690	.....	4,123 6 2	3,410 15 3	669 0 0
Kolába	Alibág	5,473	.....	647 10 3	1,562 8 0	829 8 0
	Pen	6,583	.....	1,917 12 7	.....	823 0 0
	Rohi Astámi ...	5,135	.....	2,964 1 11	1,035 12 0	465 1 8
	Mahád	6,362	.....	1,010 5 4	263 0 0	556 1 10

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

in the Presidency of Bombay, for the year ending 31st March 1874.

RECEIPTS.

Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Assessed Taxes.	Miscellaneous.	Debt. Loans.	Debt. Deposits.	Debt. Advances re-payable, &c.	Grand Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division.						
11,016 2 1	35,534 4 2	5,458 15 11	.....	.....	13 10 10	2,23,783 5 5
.....	.....	629 5 9	.....	.....	.....	13,056 8 3
2,524 3 4	.....	813 2 10	.....	.....	.....	8,156 12 4
.....	563 8 0	933 14 1	.....	...	.....	18,986 6 4
.....	.....	59 14 5	.....	.....	.....	4,118 15 5
.....	.....	33 9 3	.....	.....	.....	3,387 14 4
.....	.....	41 9 3	.....	.....	.....	4,653 13 5
.....	.....	187 11 6	.....	.....	.....	4,001 5 3
.....	.....	460 14 2	.....	.....	.....	10,898 7 7
27 4 0	.....	1,578 11 3	.....	.....	.....	4,891 4 9
3,188 3 0	.....	593 10 10	.....	.....	.....	25,955 3 4
1,949 2 6	.....	376 1 3	.....	.....	.....	9,220 3 11
1,351 4 0	.....	186 1 0	.....	.....	.....	10,877 1 3
16,547 12 0	4,029 6 0	20,833 0 9	16,000 0 0	7,151 0 0	.....	1,19,880 7 7
3,513 4 0	.....	266 2 8	.....	.....	.....	7,417 2 9
38,323 12 5	40,911 2 6	33,396 7 5	388 8 11	6,643 4 10	5,705 11 6	2,46,549 6 0
12,026 4 6	.....	4,648 2 8	.....	219 13 3	.....	25,374 11 0
4,999 7 3	134 0 0	990 13 9	.....	2,792 12 5	144 11 5	14,067 7 4
1,078 0 9	.....	300 8 4	.....	227 8 0	...	9,302 7 5
.....	211 0 0	9 7 0	8 15 0	36 0 0	...	1,445 2 11
31 0 0	203 4 0	2 12 9	.....	.....	.....	2,892 10 1
.....	340 0 0	358 4 10	.....	52 8 0	34 8 0	3,064 7 0
.....	.....	93 3 1	.....	.....	2 0 0	1,0 9 15 9
.....	.....	476 5 8	.....	0 2 9	.....	8,845 8 8
4,457 12 0	4,638 2 7	923 6 7	.....	143 0 10	.....	22,190 14 8
4,504 4 0	1,073 12 0	12,016 7 11	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	48,953 14 5
6,229 2 2	346 10 0	2,401 1 6	.....	.....	32 15 3	14,999 2 10
645 4 10	780 7 6	1,439 9 9	.....	8 15 2	.....	7,601 10 4
323 7 0	697 9 7	489 10 0	.....	71 6 2	.....	9,785 6 2
1,467 8 0	1,582 8 0	67 12 0	.....	...	...	6,157 6 3
1,196 4 0	1,419 12 0	1,466 13 4	.....	...		6,823 9 11
781 8 0	88 8 0	328 10 2	.....	.....	...	5,063 9 9
2,679 8 0	668 8 0	126 3 2	.....	...	.....	5 303 10 4

B—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
		INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.			
		Average incidence per head of Taxation, *i.e.*, Columns 6 to 9.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Average incidence per head of Assessed Taxes.	General Establishment.
1	2	15	16	17	18
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Northern
Ahmedábád ...	Ahmedábád	1 11 8	.....	0 4 10	19,303 9 3
	Dholka	0 7 1	.....	.....	2,828 0 4
	Dhanduka	0 8 5	.....	.....	587 12 10
	Viramgám	0 10 10	.....	0 0 5	954 4 0
	Mandal	0 1 9	.....	.....	393 0 0
	Parantej	0 4 11	.....	.....	226 15 7
	Morassa	0 5 2	.....	.....	252 5 8
	Gogo	0 4 9	.....	.....	875 8 0
Kaira	Kaira	0 9 0	0 5 11	.....	1,401 11 2
	Mehmudábád	0 2 1	.....	.....	234 5 9
	Nariad	0 9 10	.....	...	3,549 12 4
	Kapadwanj	0 7 11	.....	.....	840 12 1
	Dakore	0 15 11	.....	.....	1,671 3 3
Broach	Broach	1 13 9	0 6 2	0 1 9	8,536 7 5
	Jambusar	0 5 9	.....	.....	828 0 0
Surat	Surat	1 11 11	.....	0 6 1	16,724 4 9
	Balsar	1 7 5	.....	.....	2,230 4 0
	Randir	0 13 0	.....	0 0 2	1,360 11 0
	Mándvi	0 14 10	.....	.....	724 15 0
Tanna	Dhánu	0 6 2	0 2 1	0 1 1	263 14 6
	Chinchni	0 2 10	0 0 11	0 0 9	223 8 9
	Mahim	0 7 9	0 1 9	0 0 9	359 5 10
	Kelvi	0 3 7	0 2 0	.....	278 12 8
	Bassein	0 10 7	0 3 6	.....	669 10 11
	Tanna	1 2 5	0 2 4	0 5 9	2,075 7 7
	Bhivandy	0 10 5	0 1 4	0 1 1	905 2 6
	Kallian	0 10 9	0 1 1	0 0 6	410 10 2
	Panwell	0 3 2	0 0 11	0 1 3	435 3 9
	Uran	0 9 5	0 1 3	0 1 3	809 12 4
Kolába	Alibág	0 15 11	0 2 5	0 4 7	579 13 11
	Pen	0 8 4	0 2 0	0 3 5	440 12 4
	Rohi Astámi	0 7 5	0 1 5	0 0 3	323 12 8
	Mahád	0 10 6	0 1 5	0 1 8	416 11 4

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

PUBLIC SAFETY.				PUBLIC HEALTH.			
				Buildings & other Works.			
Police.	Fires.	Lighting.	Other Items.	Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*							
5,959 0 11	3,443 8 5	17,378 0 5	.....	1,951 10 11	1,582 13 6	3,123 4 2	785 4 3
.....	116 14 0	1,712 15 5	305 7 9	.....	.....	1,796 4 11	125 7 4
.....	105 0 4	1,418 1 4	3 8 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	276 0 0
.....	134 5 0	2,270 11 10	487 10 6	271 6 3	.....	1,405 6 9	229 0 0
.....	.....	852 12 5	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 4 0	499 15 6	183 11 6	581 6 9	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	305 7 2	10 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 7 3	742 6 9	611 12 8	.....	.....	133 11 7	.....
16 12 11	50 5 4	1,065 13 1	2 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	202 8 1	13 7 1	.....	.....	746 4 11	.....
.....	73 10 0	2,210 4 0	381 15 0	... .	.....	1,467 3 10	233 0 0
.....	468 7 4	1,231 3 5	.....	.....	.....	1,114 5 11	.....
.....	122 7 10	1,676 5 9	66 2 3	.....	.....	808 6 6	.....
... ..	1,933 12 1	7,379 9 3	298 7 8	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0
.....	163 2 0	909 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ..	7,156 4 1	12,708 6 0	.....	.....	3,055 15 8	735 4 10	252 0 0
.....	94 12 2	2,000 0 0	.....	1,410 0 0	.....	871 6 8	.....
.....	300 12 6	1,461 6 10	.....	200 0 0	7 7 3	643 13 6	.....
.....	618 13 4	622 1 1	.....	592 15 6	275 7 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	196 7 3	.....	.....	.....	475 14 9	.....
300 12 10	.....	119 6 0	.....	.....	.....	40 0 9	.....
.....	... ..	512 1 8	.....	.....	.....	1,865 12 3	.....
.....	183 3 5	1,330 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 4 9
... ...	184 0 3	547 6 3	1 11 3	.....	.....	955 8 0	.....
.....	247 9 1	1,756 6 10	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	... ..
.....	119 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	483 8 8	176 0 0
.....	.....	380 6 3	116 6 3	.....	88 1 0	202 14 0	155 0 0
.....	235 9 5	219 2 8	.....	.....	.....	41 3 0	.....
.....	86 0 0	104 6 9	.....	.....	.....	1,357 6 4	... ..
.....	.....	77 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	405 10 8	.....	.....	... ..	.....	... .

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE— PUBLIC HEALTH—*continued.* Watering.	Road cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other measures.
1	2	27	28	29	30
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Northern
Ahmedábád	Ahmedábád	24,020 8 0	.....	15,404 6 8	31,869 6 9
	Dholka	2,556 3 9	225 5 8	490 9 0	.....
	Dhanduka	673 9 6	36 1 6	337 4 2	241 1 5
	Viramgám	1,308 13 6	1,233 4 9	1,722 13 10	1,403 8 0
	Mandal	.....	9 14 0	144 0 0	2,205 6 6
	Parantej	373 11 7	187 3 6	252 0 0	.....
	Morassa	.....	106 14 9	150 0 0	229 4 10
	Gogo	.....	.....	710 13 10	495 8 10
Kaira	Kaira	548 3 4	.....	1,023 8 0	435 11 7
	Mehmudábád	158 2 5	.....	129 0 0	8 13 9
	Nariad	3,365 12 6	.....	1,125 4 0	29 8 0
	Kapadwanj	848 10 5	.....	876 0 0	52 13 3
	Dakore	510 0 0	.....	827 3 4	222 11 9
Broach	Broach	6,672 2 7	.....	7,532 10 6	217 2 5
	Jambusar	878 7 1	441 9 6	429 1 6	38 9 4
Surat	Surat	11,082 5 4	11,135 6 6	34,561 5 10	6,029 14 8
	Balsar	2,493 14 2	1,570 3 11	665 11 3	.....
	Randir	793 8 2	828 7 10	155 3 9	209 2 6
	Mándvi	408 8 11	287 10 0	.....	.....
Tanna	Dhánu	.....	346 2 8	.....	.....
	Chinchni	.....	216 2 0	.....	.....
	Mahim	.....	407 4 0	.....	.....
	Kelvi	.....	110 0 0	.....	.....
	Bassein	.....	1,102 13 3	.....	.....
	Tanna	269 12 7	3,373 1 7	2,313 7 8	7 9 6
	Bhivandy	129 11 6	2,188 15 10	.....	.....
	Kallian	16 5 3	2,997 9 3	.....	.....
	Panwell	.....	787 0 0	.....	2 1 6
	Uran	65 9 5	853 10 10	.....	.....
Kolába	Alibág	.....	915 0 0	.....	391 10 11
	Pen	.....	217 4 0	457 12 8	140 9 11
	Rohi Astámi	.....	438 1 9	.....	.....
	Mahád	55 9 0	53 7 3	570 15 2	.....

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

continued.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		
Buildings.		Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.	Public Works.		
Original.	Repairs.			Original.		Repairs.
				Communication	Buildings.	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*						
1,445 5 7	.....	5,437 1 3	.....	7,160 5 10	1,632 2 10	19,729 9 2
.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	443 0 5
.....	10 0 8	.....	121 0 0	.....	.....	693 7 1
.....	.....	900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4 4 0	6 7 11	.....	.....	.....	2 4 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327 11 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	56 15 10	.....	.....
.....	.....	342 0 6	240 0 0	1,134 15 2	980 13 10	743 7 5
.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	411 3 10	8 6 6
.....	.....	300 0 0	179 1 7	.....	.....	1,720 11 10
.....	.....	336 0 0	187 11 4	.....	.....	372 14 3
.....	.....	215 0 0	108 0 0	.....	.....	310 5 1
.....	.....	600 0 0	300 0 0	.....	5,434 13 5	36,625 15 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,275 0 0	.....	40 0 0
.....	.....	3,500 0 0	.....	.....	65 0 0	21,039 1 0
.....	.....	650 0 0	100 0 0	120 1 4	.....	2,113 7 2
.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	22 1 7	.....	515 15 3
.....	.....	17 6 3	.....	2,317 15 2	.....	290 15 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 5 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	54 6 0	.....	92 10 4
.....	.....	421 10 1	.....	.....	.....	416 7 9
.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 12 0
.....	.....	15 8 0	50 0 0	38 4 0	2,037 13 6	466 1 6
.....	.....	85 0 0	80 0 0	288 9 5	.....	2,320 2 3
.....	.....	186 12 0	195 0 0	945 8 11	19,517 5 0	1,825 11 7
.....	.....	1,214 1 6	90 0 0	32 9 0	3,048 4 4	3,769 14 0
.....	.....	188 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	2,359 10 10
.....	.....	360 0 0	120 0 0	1,804 2 6	.....	1,962 1 6
.....	.....	444 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	1,174 14 7
.....	.....	289 10 5	75 0 0	1,381 6 11	.....	361 6 6
.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,546 9 9
.....	.....	121 0 0	.....	963 15 9	.....	500 0 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE—		
		PUBLIC CONVENIENCE—*continued.*		Total.
		Survey of Lands.	Other Charges.	
1	2	38	39	40
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				Northern
Ahmedábád ...	Ahmedábád	.....	10,317 2 6	1,70,824 9 5
	Dholka	.....	2,079 3 11	12,979 8 6
	Dhanduka	.....	226 8 5	5,329 7 3
	Viramgám	.....	373 7 8	12,694 12 1
	Mandal	.....	12 12 8	3,617 15 7
	Parantej	.....	75 9 5	2,396 14 3
	Morassa	2 8 0	163 0 0	1,547 14 9
	Gogo	.....	26 14 7	3,656 3 4
Kaira	Kaira	.....	69 5 10	8,055 7 4
	Mehmudábád	.....	62 3 2	1,994 7 6
	Nariad	.....	26 0 0	14,662 3 1
	Kapadwanj	.....	109 14 0	6,438 12 0
	Dakore	.....	16 12 7	6,554 10 4
Broach	Broach	5,716 6 6	.....	81,487 6 11
	Jambusar	.....	53 12 2	5,056 13 5
Surat	Surat	8,315 9 4	14,274 11 2	1,50,635 9 2
	Balsar	590 3 0	465 5 2	15,375 4 10
	Randir	12 13 6	525 7 9	7,396 15 5
	Mándvi	.....	695 13 3	6,852 9 2
Tanna	Dhánu	.....	5 14 0	660 6 10
	Chinchni	.....	13 2 0	599 13 1
	Mahim	.....	1,039 10 2	3,316 11 10
	Kelvi	.....	91 2 10	958 14 4
	Bassein	.....	358 0 2	7,116 1 3
	Tanna	.....	1,335 12 0	13,835 12 7
	Bhivandy	.....	224 15 4	27,807 12 5
	Kallian	.....	330 15 6	14,064 4 11
	Panwell	.....	813 4 11	5,484 3 5
	Uran	.....	251 15 8	7,169 15 9
Kolába	Alibág	.....	214 12 3	4,276 2 9
	Pen	.....	43 13 4	4,955 9 2
	Rohi Astámi	.....	63 0 0	2,460 13 8
	Mahád	.....	15 10 3	3,102 15 5

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

continued.

DEBT.			BALANCE.		
Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balances.	Grand Total.
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*					
.....	156 5 10	.....	4,760 8 4	48,023 2 10	2,23,783 5 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	76 15 9	13,056 8 3
.....	600 1 0	.....	.....	2,227 4 1	8,156 12 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,291 10 3	18,986 6 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	500 13 10	4,118 15 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	991 0 1	3,387 14 4
.....	34 0 0	251 0 0	182 8 0	2,638 6 8	4,653 13 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	345 1 11	4,001 5 3
.....	27 8 0	.....	.....	2,815 8 3	10,898 7 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,899 13 3	4,894 4 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,293 0 3	25,955 3 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,781 7 11	9,220 3 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,322 6 11	10,877 1 3
25,074 0 3	6,420 0 0	.....	.....	6,909 0 5	1,19,890 7 7
.....	11 2 0	.....	.....	2,349 3 4	7,417 2 9
41,727 11 11	14,416 15 2	1,501 10 8	4,759 14 10	33,507 8 3	2,46,549 6 0
.....	1,294 8 2	.....	192 9 3	8,512 4 9	25,374 11 0
.....	51 0 0	144 11 5	3,972 11 1	2,442 1 5	14,007 7 4
.....	40 0 0	.....	187 8 0	2,222 6 3	9,302 7 5
8 15 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	.....	773 1 1	1,445 2 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,292 13 0	2,892 10 1
.....	.....	35 0 0	.....	1,712 11 2	5,064 7 0
.....	1 0 0	73 4 0	.....	36 13 5	1,069 15 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,729 7 5	8,845 8 8
.....	235 4 0	90 0 0	7,362 0 9	967 13 4	22,490 14 8
.....	85 0 0	78 8 8	.....	20,982 9 4	48,953 14 5
.....	.....	96 4 0	.....	838 9 11	14,999 2 10
.....	1 5 0	.....	.....	2,116 1 11	7,601 10 4
.....	254 12 5	.....	.....	2,360 10 0	9,785 6 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,733 7 6	6,009 10 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,868 0 9	6,823 9 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,202 12 1	5,663 9 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200 10 0	5,303 9 5

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	Balance.		Octroi.	House Tax.
			Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						Northern
Násik	Nasik	21,979	.....	4,456 5 8	18,000 0 0	7,175 6 7
	Sinar	10,044	.....	1,386 14 10	.....	1,505 10 0
	Igatpuri	4,985	.....	1,112 13 2	.....	1,399 8 0
	Trimbak	3,763	734 15	47 9 10	.....	790 0 6
	Dindori	3,130	.....	79 13 11	.....	419 9 0
	Chandor	5,662	.....	266 14 2	.....	727 8 0
	Manmar	3,435	.....	857 8 4	.....	472 0 0
	Malligám	9,701	.....	3,868 8 10	2,111 0 0	3,320 7 9
	Yeola	17,461	.....	579 9 7	.....	4,959 15 8
	Saptshring ...	180	.....	2,772 15 11	.....	.....
Khandesh ...	Dhulia	12,489	2,960 5 3	4,825 5 3	5,654 0 0	2,631 15 1
	Songir	4,573	.....	1,284 12 11	.....	1,680 8 0
	Amalner	7,564	.....	560 6 7	.....	615 6 0
	Sarola	12,235	11,200 0 0	76 5 8	.....	2,795 4 0
	Irandol	10,846	.....	351 7 10	.....	1,799 2 3
	Dharangám ...	11,649	.....	213 1 2	.....	1,894 0 0
	Mahiji	2,150	.....	1,363 10 4	.....	1,006 12 3
	Bhadgám	5,665	250 0 0	409 2 9	.....	1,625 0 0
	Nandurbar ...	7,204	.....	892 12 1	1,767 14 6	1,257 12 0
	Taloda	4,423	.....	549 7 9	953 5 0	1,120 8 0
	Shahada	5,212	.....	1,100 13 2	858 7 6	1,434 7 0
	Prakasha	3,649	.....	1,313 13 0	452 15 0	962 8 0
	Sindkhera ...	4,419	.....	779 2 4	.....	1,511 10 0
	Betawad	3,106	.....	954 9 9	363 5 9	761 8 0
	Sirpur	5,591	.....	1,334 13 9	635 7 0	1,232 11 0
	Chopra	13,699	.....	2,428 12 1	.....	1,992 11 0
	Warangám ...	4,229	.....	82 1 6	.....	1,017 4 0
	Jalgám	6,883	.....	2,528 14 8	.....	2,550 7 6
						Southern
Ahmadnagar.	Ahmadnagar ...	32,841	.....	4,728 0 11	10,707 5 11	9,922 2 11
	Sangamner ...	9,030	.....	24 13 3	1,784 0 0	1,015 12 6
	Bhingar	5,577	.....	1,419 5 10	.....	.....

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.

Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Assessed Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Debt.			Grand Total.
			Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*						
.....	10,550 9 6	2,161 4 8	.....	218 9 11	2,179 0 9	44,741 5 1
.....	.....	29 10 6	.....	.....	.....	2,922 3 4
.....	.....	161 9 6	.....	.....	.....	2,673 14 8
1,000 0 0	.....	266 0 10	.....	.....	.....	2,838 11 1
.....	.....	89 7 5	.....	.....	.....	588 14 4
.....	.....	3 5 6	.....	.....	.....	997 11 8
.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,479 8 4
.....	368 2 0	579 2 9	.....	.....	.....	10,247 5 4
.....	.....	1,377 1 0	.....	.....	.....	6,916 10 3
.....	.....	753 2 0	.....	.....	.....	3,526 1 11
.....	1,515 13 0	1,600 6 7	.....	.....	.....	19,187 13 2
.....	163 7 1	82 13 11	.....	.....	.....	3,211 9 11
.....	.....	637 4 9	.....	.....	.....	1,813 1 4
.....	.....	1,749 1 8	.....	.....	.....	15,820 11 4
.....	12 15 6	317 15 6	.....	....	.....	2,481 9 1
.....	7 7 0	340 4 7	.....	.....	.....	2,454 12 9
.....	.....	204 4 0	.....	.....	.....	2,574 10 7
.....	.....	81 2 10	.....	.....	.....	2,365 5 7
.....	.....	235 7 10	.....	.....	.....	4,153 14 5
.....	3 9 9	173 1 4	.....	.....	.....	2,799 15 10
.....	.....	380 3 2	.....	.....	.....	3,773 14 10
.....	.....	215 8 10	.....	.....	.....	2,944 12 10
.....	.....	126 5 4	.....	.....	.....	2,417 1 8
.....	87 8 0	139 14 0	.....	.....	.....	2,306 13 6
.....	.....	603 3 10	.....	.....	.....	3,806 3 7
.....	100 0 0	214 3 4	.....	.....	.....	4,735 10 5
.....	180 0 0	90 8 8	.....	.....	.....	1,369 14 2
.....	325 13 3	20 11 10	.....	.....	.....	5,425 15 3
Division.						
.....	10,587 3 6	3,434 14 1	.....	785 9 10	200 0 0	40,365 5 2
.....	177 4 0	115 13 4	.....	.....	.....	3,117 11 1
.....	1,882 11 4	96 11 6	.....	.....	.....	3,398 12 8

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
		INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.			
		Average incidence per head of Taxation.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Average incidence per head of Assessed Taxes.	General Establishment.
1	2	15	16	17	18
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Northern
Násik	Násik	1 10 0	0 5 3	0 7 8	3,676 0 3
	Sinar	0 2 5	0 2 4	.....	299 7 0
	Igatpuri	0 4 6	0 4 6	.....	356 0 0
	Trimbak	0 7 7	0 3 4	.....	450 7 9
	Dindori	0 2 2	0 2 2	.....	105 8 0
	Chandor	0 2 1	0 2 0	.....	250 4 6
	Manmar	0 2 2	0 2 2	.....	192 3 9
	Malligám	0 9 7	0 5 5	0 0 6	506 1 11
	Yeola	0 4 7	0 4 6	.....	794 12 11
	Saptshring	.....	.....	4 2 10	30 11 5
Khándesh	Dhulia	0 12 7	0 3 4	0 1 11	802 4 9
	Songir	0 6 5	0 5 10	0 0 7	302 6 9
	Amalner	0 1 4	0 2 7	.....	291 1 0
	Sarola	0 3 8	0 2 9	.....	537 7 0
	Irandol	0 2 8	0 2 7	.....	205 15 1
	Dharangám	0 2 7	0 2 7	.....	362 12 9
	Mahiji	0 7 6	0 7 5	.....	271 2 1
	Bhadgám	0 4 7	0 4 7	.....	252 12 7
	Nandurbar	0 6 9	0 2 9	.....	960 0 0
	Taloda	0 7 6	0 4 1	.....	635 13 8
	Shahada	0 7 0	0 4 4	.....	379 4 7
	Prakasha	0 6 2	0 4 2	.....	263 12 5
	Sindkhera	0 5 6	0 5 5	.....	266 5 2
	Betawad	0 6 3	0 3 9	0 0 6	303 6 9
	Sirpur	0 5 4	0 4 8	.....	383 10 6
	Chopra	0 2 5	0 2 7	0 0 1	406 3 2
	Warangám	0 4 6	0 3 10	0 0 8	354 4 0
	Jalgám	0 6 8	0 5 11	0 0 9	402 0 1
					Southern
Ahmadnagar ...	Ahmadnagar	0 15 3	0 4 10	0 10 8	5,893 2 9
	Sangamner	0 5 3	0 1 9	0 5 3	324 0 0
	Bhingar	0 5 5	.....	0 5 5	384 0 0

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

PUBLIC SAFETY.				PUBLIC HEALTH.			
				Buildings & other Works.			
Police.	Fires.	Lighting.	Other Items.	Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*							
.....	309 4 3	3,190 10 9	164 9 6	1,534 0 5	.....	.....	264 0 0
.....	.....	.....	4 11 0	.....	.....	7 1 7	.....
.....	.....	.....	9 6 4	.....	1 6 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 12 0	36 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	645 15 11	10 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
130 2 0	.....	.....	4 13 0	.....	.....	1,193 2 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,063 6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 7 0
.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9 12 3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 4 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286 12 5	1,200 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 8 7	.....
.....	.....	.....	55 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	256 13 6	.....	.....	289 10 8	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8 0 0	183 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	59 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 14 0	210 10 3	.....	.....	.....	10 1 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 15 6	.....	.....
.....	.....	273 4 6	266 9 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	186 7 0	438 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division—*continued.*							
192 0 0	104 8 11	970 2 8	628 14 0	269 6 6	573 14 3	400 0 0	182 15 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363 0 0	.....
.....	.....	53 11 9	98 15 0	.....	20 3 6	.....	.....

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE—			
		PUBLIC HEALTH—*continued.*			
		Watering.	Road-cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other Measures.
1	2	27	28	29	30
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Northern
Násik	Násik	732 9 8	.....	18,808 4 8	774 5 9
	Sinar	.....	.....	346 1 4	.....
	Igatpuri	.....	.....	455 6 7	.....
	Trimbak	.....	.....	308 1 0	15 9 0
	Dindori	.....	.....	187 10 9	.....
	Chandor	.....	.....	241 0 7	.....
	Manmar	.....	.....	240 0 0	1 10 0
	Malligám	.....	.....	1,561 9 11	61 1 0
	Yeola	.....	.....	930 14 0	.....
	Saptshring...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khándesh	Dhulia	693 9 6	2,439 0 0	1,779 7 5	.....
	Songir	.....	538 2 8	.....	122 0 0
	Amalner	.....	.....	303 5 2	89 14 3
	Sarola	.....	1,106 6 11	654 2 10	.....
	Irandol	.....	97 0 1	516 10 0	22 0 0
	Dharangám	.....	313 3 9	557 1 0	.....
	Mahiji	176 9 6	16 14 6	188 14 0	67 6 8
	Bhadgám	.....	52 14 6	240 14 3	82 8 1
	Nandurbar	.....	605 3 4	581 11 10	47 15 0
	Taloda	.....	34 1 3	808 6 3	10 0 0
	Shahada	.....	.....	825 7 9	.....
	Prakasha	.....	10 10 0	544 12 6	.....
	Sindkhera	.....	.....	376 10 0	.....
	Betawad	.....	922 6 3	264 12 5	75 12 9
	Sirpur	35 5 2	278 4 8	629 10 0	10 0 0
	Chopra	.....	548 3 2	335 0 7	100 10 0
	Warangám	.....	.....	223 12 0	5 8 6
	Jalgám	.....	171 9 0	526 4 0	15 0 0
					Southern
Ahmadnagar ...	Ahmadnagar	110 4 7	3,105 7 5	1,153 8 5	795 7 0
	Sangamner	.....	.....	532 10 3	.....
	Bhingar	66 12 0	145 12 0	239 11 0	708 0 0

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

continued.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		
Buildings.		Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.	Original.		Repairs.
Original.	Repairs.			Communications.	Buildings.	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*						
.....	.....	1,302 1 7	.....	3,441 4 7	.....	2,628 3 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	16 6 6	.....	290 15 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	822 0 5	.....	219 10 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	808 0 0	.....	253 4 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328 10 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 15 0
.....	.....	.....	36 0 0	.....	.....	1,109 3 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	908 4 1	.....	154 6 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518 0 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,249 15 2	4,033 9 10	475 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	445 0 0	.....	319 8 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
931 2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	61 11 2	50 0 0	611 11 6	.....	438 3 0
.....	.....	39 0 0	14 11 2	6 8 0	545 11 8	60 11 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	336 12 4	.....	200 0 0
.....	2 8 0	.....	.....	569 1 9	.....	22 15 0
.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	469 12 6	125 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	20 15 6	599 3 6	.....	.....
.....	.....	97 6 0	39 8 0	342 5 3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	18 3 6	802 7 0	215 0 0	28 7 6
.....	.....	.....	37 0 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8 10 0	700 3 8	.....	32 11 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	506 6 3	.....	140 7 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265 8 0	.....	50 4 9
.....	.....	50 1 0	.....			
Division—*continued.*						
.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	575 7 2	1,896 9 10	339 3 0
.....	.....	180 0 0	.....	230 2 0	241 5 4	538 6 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 8 0	12 0 6

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE—*continued.*		
		PUBLIC CONVENIENCE—*continued.*		
		Survey of Lands.	Other Charges.	Total.
1	2	38	39	40
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				Northern
Násik	Násik	350 9 8	294 14 10	37,470 15 1
	Sinar	.....	253 0 9	1,217 12 1
	Igatpuri	.....	0 12 0	1,865 4 6
	Trimbak	.....	52 14 0	1,926 4 7
	Dindori	.....	3 6 0	296 8 9
	Chandor	.....	4 0 0	824 7 1
	Manmar	.....	41 11 3	575 10 3
	Malligám	.....	199 2 11	4,129 11 9
	Yeola	.....	1,156 1 0	5,272 7 3
	Saptshring	.....	96 0 0	645 12 2
Khándesh	Dhulia	.....	874 1 5	15,599 4 11
	Songir	.....	77 5 11	1,839 4 1
	Amalner	52 0 0	.....	1,693 11 4
	Sarola	.....	53 10 6	3,950 2 10
	Irandol	.....	336 9 0	2,455 4 5
	Dharangám	.....	306 14 3	2,207 14 11
	Mahiji	.....	571 6 5	1,838 13 4
	Bhadgám	.....	.....	1,168 5 10
	Nandurbar	.....	141 7 8	3,169 7 9
	Taloda	.....	232 14 2	2,396 1 3
	Shahada	.....	167 7 2	2,331 14 3
	Prakasha	.....	238 9 4	1,428 5 0
	Sindkhera...	.....	106 9 3	1,832 6 11
	Betawad	.....	.....	1,666 15 8
	Sirpur	.....	557 7 10	3,167 2 11
	Chopra	.....	.....	1,390 0 11
	Warangám	.....	6 7 0	1,236 12 11
	Jalgám	.....	24 0 0	3,129 13 4
				Southern
Ahmadnagar ...	Ahmadnagar	.....	10,180 10 9	27,671 11 0
	Sangamner	.....	153 15 1	2,563 6 9
	Bhingar	.....	425 0 9	2,216 10 0

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

BALANCE.					
DEBT.			BALANCE.		
Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balances.	Grand Total.
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*					
.....	189 0 8	2,664 5 3	.....	4.417 0 1	44.741 5 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,704 7 3	2,922 3 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	808 10 2	2,673 14 8
.....	.....	.....	45 7 7	866 14 11	2,858 11 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	292 5 7	588 14 4
.....	.....	37 4 0	.....	136 0 7	997 11 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	903 14 1	1,479 8 4
.....	188 3 3	13 0 0	.....	5.916 6 4	10.247 5 4
.....	.....	575 0 0	.....	1,069 3 0	6.916 10 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,880 5 9	3.526 1 11
.....	.....	.....	2,600 13 7	987 10 8	19,187 13 2
.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	172 5 10	3,211 9 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	119 6 0	1.813 1 4
.....	.....	.....	11,200 0 0	670 8 6	15.820 11 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	26 4 8	2,481 9 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	246 13 10	2,454 12 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	735 13 3	2,574 10 7
.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	946 15 9	2.365 5 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	984 6 8	4.153 14 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	403 14 7	2,799 15 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,442 0 7	3,773 14 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,516 7 10	2,944 12 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	584 10 9	2,417 1 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	639 13 10	2,306 13 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	614 0 8	3,806 3 7
25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,345 9 6	4.735 10 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	133 1 3	1,369 14 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,296 1 11	5,425 15 3
.....	.....	.....	.....		
Division—*continued.*					
.....	785 9 10	200 0 0	2,500 0 0	9.208 0 4	49.365 5 2
.....	.....	47 0 0	.....	507 4 4	3.117 11 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,182 2 8	3,398 12 8

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	Balance.		Octroi.	House Tax.
			Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.
						Southern
Belgaum	Belgaum	26,947	4 0 0	5,268 12 4	12,025 0 0	.....
	Gokak	12,612	.....	4,019 12 10	4,220 0 0	.....
	Yemkanmardi ...	5,296	.....	415 4 2	.....	564 12 0
	Nipáni	9,371	.....	1,402 2 4	6,140 0 0	.....
	Athni	9,988	.....	311 8 10	7,275 0 0	.....
Kánara	Karwar	13,263	.....	616 0 0	3,341 0 0	2,047 0 0
	Kumpta	10,932	.....	3,598 0 0	6,618 0 0	1,698 0 0
	Gokarn	3,707	.....	408 0 0	499 0 0	340 0 0
	Sirsi	5,285	.....	154 0 0	4,407 0 0	1,130 0 0
	Yellapur	1,531	.....	91 0 0	194 0 0	373 0 0
	Halial	5,071	.....	895 0 0	765 0 0	1,923 0 0
Kaládgi ...	Bagalkot	14,002	.....	3,344 8 9	7,905 0 0	.....
	Gulatgud	10,674	.....	1,272 4 5	3,190 0 0	.....
	Kerur	7,096	.....	863 10 7	2,000 0 0	199 4 0
	Ilkal	10,109	.....	9,005 15 8	5,310 0 0	.....
	Kaládgi	6,592	.....	343 6 9	2,135 0 0	„ 426 8 0
	Indi	4,675	.....	10 12 0	.....	243 0 0
	Mudebihal ...	3,547	.....	159 0 9	601 0 9	232 12 0
	Nalatwar	4,645	.....	758 15 10	528 0 0	734 0 0
	Bijapur	12,935	.....	19 6 3	1,225 0 0	„ .....
Poona	Poona	90,436	6,196 11 0	26,111 7 11	80,100 0 0	27,675 15 2
	Khed	6,446	.....	278 10 0	.....	990 0 0
	Manchar	3,309	.....	637 4 5	.....	1,052 0 0
	Alandi	1,624	.....	2,267 12 5	.....	242 12 0
	Patas	2,552	.....	124 1 1	.....	4 0 0
	Bárámati	4,975	.....	484 5 11	2,481 12 0	.....
	Indapur	7,740	675 0 0	40 5 0	1,680 0 0	.....
	Talegám (Dabhade)	5,040	.....	747 9 0	1,752 0 0	.....
	Sasur	6,416	150 0 0	348 3 11	970 0 0	.....
	Jejuri	3,102	.....	712 14 11	335 0 0	.....
	Juner	10,298	.....	1,065 10 2	4,365 0 0	.....
	Nárayangám ...	3,915	.....	330 9 11	.....	975 8 0
	Utar	6,291	.....	11 3 4	.....	559 4 0
	Sirur	5,049	.....	361 3 1	.....	1,574 0 0
	Talegám (Dhamdhare)	4,428	44 8 0	103 12 7	.....	178 2 0

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.

Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Miscellaneous.	Assessed Taxes.	DEBT.			Grand Total.
			Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*						
2,769 0 0	.....	4,011 5 6	.....	10 0 0	.....	24,088 1 10
.....	.....	482 6 10	.....	362 0 0	.....	9,084 3 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980 0 2
.....	.....	120 11 6	.....	.....	.....	7,662 13 10
.....	.....	2,854 8 3	.....	926 14 0	.....	11,367 15 1
154 0 0	1,722 0 0	1,242 0 0	11,000 0 0	.....	.....	20,122 0 0
267 0 0	260 0 0	2,638 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15,079 0 0
.....	499 0 0	65 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,811 0 0
.....	.....	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6,141 0 0
.....	.....	606 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0	1,289 0 0
.....	632 0 0	440 0 0	.....	94 0 0	.....	4,749 0 0
.....	.....	152 15 0	.....	.....	.....	11,402 7 9
.....	514 8 0	108 9 6	.....	.....	.....	5,085 5 11
.....	.....	20 10 0	.....	.....	.....	3,083 8 7
.....	.....	85 0 3	.....	.....	.....	14,400 15 11
.....	.....	102 1 0	.....	.....	.....	3,006 15 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253 12 0
.....	.....	5 5 0	.....	.....	.....	998 1 9
.....	.....	325 11 2	.....	.....	.....	2,346 11 0
.....	.....	250 5 5	.....	.....	.....	1,494 11 8
.....	931 10 0	5,783 13 6	.....	6,443 2 3	2,447 9 0	1,55,690 4 10
.....	.....	34 10 6	.....	.....	.....	1,303 4 6
.....	.....	46 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1,735 8 5
.....	2,754 5 9	35 1 6	.....	60 4 0	.....	5,360 3 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 1 1
.....	.....	669 4 9	.....	.....	.....	3,635 6 8
31 0 0	.....	992 7 3	.....	.....	.....	3,418 12 3
.....	72 13 6	103 6 0	.....	.....	.....	2,675 12 6
.....	.....	732 3 9	.....	.....	.....	2,200 7 8
.....	2,857 10 8	830 3 1	.....	.....	2,832 5 2	7,568 1 10
.....	.....	584 9 6	.....	.....	.....	6,015 3 8
.....	.....	16 11 0	.....	.....	.....	1,322 12 11
.....	.....	341 8 0	.....	.....	.....	911 15 4
.....	833 14 0	787 6 5	.....	.....	.....	3,556 7 6
440 8 2	.....	69 2 11	.....	.....	.....	836 1 8

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
		INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.			
		Average incidence per head of Taxation.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Average incidence per head of Assessed Taxes.	General Establishment.
1	2	15	16	17	18
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Southern
Belgaum.....	Belgaum	0 8 6	.....	.....	1,421 5 8
	Gokak	0 5 4	.....	.....	492 0 0
	Yemkanmardi	0 1 8	0 2 11	.....	102 0 0
	Nipáni	0 10 6	.....	.. ..	599 0 0
	Athni	0 11 8	.....	... ..	618 0 11
Kánara	Karwar	0 8 9	0 2 5	0 2 0	1,226 0 0
	Kumpta	0 12 11	0 2 5	0 0 4	1,139 0 0
	Gokarn	0 5 9	0 1 5	0 2 1	709 0 0
	Sirsi	1 0 9	0 3 5	.....	1,388 0 0
	Yellapur	0 5 11	0 3 10	.....	232 0 0
	Halial	0 10 6	0 5 11	0 1 11	680 0 0
Kaládgi	Bagalkot	0 9 0	.....	.....	808 7 0
	Gulatgud	0 5 7	.....	0 0 9	511 2 0
	Kerur	0 5 0	0 0 5	.....	504 0 0
	Ilkal	0 8 5	.....	.....	615 15 0
	Kaládgi	0 6 3	0 1 0	.....	510 8 5
	Indi	0 0 10	0 0 9	.....	78 0 0
	Mudebihal	0 3 9	0 1 0	.....	227 0 0
	Nalatwar	0 4 4	0 2 6	.....	312 0 0
	Bijapur	0 1 6	.....	.....	383 6 9
Poona	Poona	1 3 3	0 4 10	0 0 15	9,776 3 2
	Khed	0 2 5	0 2 5	.....	187 5 6
	Manchar	0 5 1	0 5 1	.....	105 0 0
	Alandi	1 13 6	0 2 4	1 11 2	573 5 1
	Patas	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bárámati	0 8 0	.....	.....	360 0 0
	Indapur	0 3 6	.....	... ..	84 0 0
	Ta'eg m (Dabhade) ...	0 5 10	.....	0 0 3	248 2 0
	Sasur	0 2 5	.....	.....	222 0 0
	Jejuri	1 0 6	.....	0 14 8	312 0 0
	Junar	0 6 9	.....	.....	461 14 1
	Nárayangám	0 4 0	0 3 11	.....	96 0 0
	Utar	0 1 5	0 1 4	.....	180 0 0
	Sirur	0 7 8	0 5 0	0 2 7	400 5 6
	Talegám (Dhamdhare) ...	0 2 3	0 0 7	.....	189 1 0

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

PUBLIC SAFTEY.				PUBLIC HEALTH.			
				Buildings & other Works.			
Police.	Fires.	Lighting	Other Items.	Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*							
.....	125 9 3	1,587 11 9	.....	.....	.....	1,028 11 11	226 0 0
.....	.....	.....	22 6 3	240 8 11	.....	671 4 5	188 2 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	342 13 6	8 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	340 8 0	... ..	.....	98 15 7	1,592 7 5	.....
... ..	.....	370 0 0	14 0 0	9,426 0 0	10 0 0	658 0 0	181 0 0
.....	105 0 0	1,171 0 0	18 0 0	201 0 0	.....	4,770 0 0	9 0 0
.....	.....	.....	121 0 0	178 0 0	.....	27 0 0	.....
.....	.....	85 0 0	6 0 0	.....	36 0 0	398 0 0	60 0 0
.....	.....	.....	31 0 0	.....	.....	55 0 0	20 0 0
.....	.....	65 0 0	2 0 0	161 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....
.....	.....	384 6 3	2 13 0	.....	.....	810 14 6	221 5 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	132 10 9	5 0 0	.....	.....	177 7 3	.....
.....	.....	186 0 0	5 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
.....	.....	49 2 0	... ..	.....	.....	.....	192 0 0
24 0 0	1,073 2 7	2,206 7 7	1,963 9 5	.....	.....	.....	747 11 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234 7 0	90 0 0	75 2 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 7 0
.....	.....	238 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 8 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 12 0	87 8 0	.....	.....	.....	767 10 0	92 4 3
.....	... ..	.....	.....	37 10 9	.....	1,244 11 0	.....
.....	.....	64 2 3	.....	.....	.....	103 13 9	.....
.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	612 2 2	.....
... ..	.....	69 8 3	1 0 0	.....	.....	1,031 5 10	.....
.....	.....	299 5 4	176 14 7	.....	.....	1,018 12 0	100 0 0
.....	.....	.....	37 8 0	29 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
.....	.....	.....	31 6 0	.....	.....	.....	58 5 4
556 12 0	2 8 0	208 0 7	3 3 0	.....	15 15 0	832 1 7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE— Public Health—*continued.* Watering.	Road Cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other Measures.
1	2	27	28	29	30
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Southern
Belgaum	Belgaum	643 7 7	2,583 13 4	863 3 7	.....
	Gokak	.....	1,221 9 1	245 0 0	290 5 11
	Yemkanmardi	.....	144 0 0	Entered	30 0 0
	Nipáni	.....	957 5 1	under Road	41 9 3
	Athni	.....	1,563 5 0	Cleaning.	.....
Kánara	Karwar	.....	.....	3,149 0 0	.....
	Kumpta	288 0 0	.....	448 0 0	.....
	Gokarn	26 0 0	.....	208 0 0	.....
	Sirsi	16 0 0	646 0 0	963 0 0	.....
	Yellapur	.....	84 0 0	268 0 0	.....
	Halial	.....	.....	579 0 0	.....
Kaládgi	Bagalkot	96 0 0	.....	1,549 15 8	.....
	Gulatgud	.....	.....	409 7 9	.....
	Kerur	.....	.....	294 1 0	.....
	Ilkal	61 15 0	.....	596 0 0	.....
	Kaládgi	.....	.....	546 1 8	.....
	Indi	.....	.....	168 0 0	.....
	Mudebihal	.....	.....	240 0 0	.....
	Nalatwar	.....	.....	288 0 0	.....
	Bijapur	.....	.....	294 15 9	.....
Poona	Poona	3,719 12 5	23,014 4 7	.....	2,745 1 10
	Khed	.....	345 0 0	.....	134 8 0
	Manchar	.....	96 0 0	.....	0 8 9
	Alandi	.....	.....	343 12 9	81 8 0
	Pátas	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bárámati	.....	344 6 0	48 3 3	.....
	Indápur	.....	180 0 0	20 0 0	.....
	Talegám (Dabhade)	.....	226 15 0	62 11 6	91 1 6
	Sasur	.....	270 0 0	.....	46 0 0
	Jejuri	.....	408 0 0	2 0 0	289 5 4
	Juner	.....	794 7 0	.....	432 12 2
	Náráyangám	.....	44 12 0	.....	.....
	Utar	.....	18 13 11	30 6 3	.....
	Sirur	.....	449 6 0	742 0 0	40 15 4
	Talegám (Dhamdhare)	.....	108 0 0	.....	249 6 10

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

continued.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		
Buildings.				Public Works.		
Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.	Original.		Repairs.
				Communications.	Buildings.	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*						
.....	25 15 6	200 0 0	.....	4,604 11 2	2,146 9 7	1,634 15 4
.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	330 1 7
.....	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	400 0 0	.....	3,123 6 4	.....	565 9 8
.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	2,702 1 8	.....	272 2 6
.....	.....	60 0 0	50 0 0	212 0 0	.....	1,166 0 0
.....	.....	2,480 0 0	.....	59 0 0	.....	550 0 0
.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	259 0 0	7 0 0	173 0 0
.....	.....	461 0 0	.....	583 0 0	86 0 0	657 0 0
.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	68 0 0	.....	83 0 0
.....	.....	684 0 0	19 0 0	735 0 0	.....	400 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	168 1 9	2,417 8 6	1,166 13 2
.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	2,220 10 0	.....	120 6 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	979 7 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,015 0 0	270 0 0	860 13 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	118 7 9	.....	717 0 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 4 0	90 7 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,151 10 6
.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	272 10 9
.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	3,591 0 0	7,911 2 9	22,189 2 2
.....	.....	11 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	7 2 5 3	28 2 0
.....	.....	805 10 0	.....	21 4 2	.....	7 3 9 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	11 15 0	.....	16 8 0
.....	.....	.....	47 5 6	.....	61 12 1	2 9 6 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 0 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	198 9 0	1 3 6	253 6 0
.....	.....	193 0 0	.....	97 0 0	17 14 9	41 11 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,111 14 8	74 2 3
.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	25 11 1	459 0 0	.....	19 10 6	26 13 10	164 14 0
.....	.....	309 0 0	.....	361 5 2	.....	.....
14 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 14 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE— PUBLIC CONVENIENCE—*continued.* Survey of Lands.	Other Charges.	Total.
1	2	38	39	40
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				Southern
Belgaum	Belgaum	.....	1,316 1 5	18,408 4 1
	Gokak	.....	.....	3,761 6 11
	Yemkanmardi	.....	.....	300 0 0
	Nipáni	.....	89 5 4	6,127 7 2
	Athni	.....	383 7 2	7,931 0 3
Kánara	Karwar	.....	22 0 0	16,544 0 0
	Kumpta	.....	89 0 0	11,327 0 0
	Gokarn	.....	.....	1,714 0 0
	Sirsi	.....	114 0 0	5,499 0 0
	Yellapur	.....	12 0 0	854 0 0
	Halial	.....	96 0 0	3,427 0 0
Kaládgi	Bagalkot	.....	344 14 1	8,271 3 1
	Gulatgud	.....	.....	3,461 10 3
	Kerur	.....	10 8 0	1,783 0 9
	Ilkal	.....	73 12 1	5,818 9 7
	Kaládgi	.....	14 13 0	2,098 7 1
	Indi	.....	.....	246 0 0
	Mudebihal	.....	22 0 0	722 11 3
	Nalatwar	.....	16 8 0	1,868 2 6
	Bijapur	.....	.....	1,492 3 3
Poona	Poona	932 1 11	.....	85,993 12 2
	Khed	.....	.....	1,077 6 6
	Manchar	.....	81 4 5	1,143 11 5
	Alandi	.....	270 8 3	3,255 7 5
	Pátas	.....	0 2 0	28 9 0
	Bárámati	.....	260 14 9	2,912 2 5
	Indapur	.....	22 0 3	1,754 6 8
	Talegám (Dabhade)	.....	172 5 0	2,113 5 6
	Sasur	.....	363 11 3	1,761 7 5
	Jejuri	.....	213 8 8	6,665 13 0
	Juner	.....	434 6 6	4,203 2 9
	Náráyangám	.....	45 1 0	813 11 4
	Utar	.....	.....	694 8 8
	Sirur	.....	.....	3,251 3 0
	Talegám (Dhamdhare)	.....	78 10 6	725 1 1

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

continued.

DEBT.			BALANCE.		
Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balances.	Grand Total.
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*					
.....	10 12 0	65 5 9	3 4 0	5,600 8 0	24,088 1 10
.....	422 0 0	.....	362 0 0	4,538 12 9	9,084 3 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	680 0 2	980 0 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,535 6 8	7,662 13 10
.....	934 14 0	.....	.....	2,502 0 10	11,367 15 1
105 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,473 0 0	20,122 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,752 0 0	15,079 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	97 0 0	1,811 0 0
.....	396 0 0	.....	.....	246 0 0	6,141 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	435 0 0	1,289 0 0
.....	115 0 0	.....	.....	1,207 0 0	4,749 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,131 4 8	11,402 7 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,623 11 8	5,085 5 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300 7 10	3,083 8 7
7,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,582 6 4	14,400 15 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	908 8 8	3,006 15 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	7 12 0	253 12 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	275 6 6	998 1 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	478 8 6	2,315 11 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 5	1,494 11 8
.....	5,100 1 2	1,728 11 4	7,539 12 1	55,328 0 1	1,55,691 4 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	225 14 0	1,[illegible] 3 4 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	591 13 0	1,[illegible] [illegible] 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,104 12 3	5,[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
.....	.....	.....	.....	99 8 1	128 1 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	723 4 3	3,[illegible] 6 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	86 5 7	3[illegible] [illegible] 12 3
.....	.....	.....	1,578 0 0	562 7 0	2,[illegible] 12 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	459 0 3	2,[illegible] 7 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	80 6 1	7,[illegible] 1 10
.....	.....	.....	821 14 9	1,812 0 11	6,015 3 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	509 1 7	1,322 12 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	217 6 8	911 15 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	305 4 6	3,556 7 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	68 8 7	836 1 8
.....	.....	.....	42 8 0		

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	Balance.		Octroi.	House Tax.
			Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						Southern
Sholápur ...	Sholápur	52,256	.....	2,045 10 11	34,691 0 8	.....
	Bársi	18,560	.....	4,365 2 10	9,540 14 8	.....
	Mareh	5,121	.....	605 5 3	1,201 15 9	308 8 0
	Karmálla	6,759	.....	4,339 14 0	3,313 14 10	.....
	Pandharpur ...	16,007	.....	2,338 5 9	15,685 15 9	.....
	Sangola	5,482	.....	890 1 2	1,120 0 0	.....
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár	27,136	.....	1,048 6 2	3,901 0 0	4,827 12 0
	Hubli	37,961	.....	28,819 9 9	19,660 0 0	6,250 4 0
	Naulgund ...	9,578	.....	4,686 7 3	1,925 0 0	472 4 0
	Nargund	9,931	.....	4,714 6 3	2,156 6 4	683 8 0
	Gadak Betigeri ...	19,035	.....	9,159 1 2	9,059 4 0	1,495 12 0
	Ranibednur ...	11,623	.....	48 11 1	890 0 0	.....
Sátára ...	Sátára	24,484	.....	4,656 10 9	17,780 9 9	4,767 5 4
	Mahábleshwar ...	2,759	.....	1,549 10 3	528 12 0	.....
	Walwa	4,258	.....	186 0 6	.....	.....
	Urun	8,390	.....	104 15 0	1,025 0 0	761 12 0
	Ashta	9,896	.....	854 9 3	471 0 0	138 4 0
	Dudgám	3,812	.....	871 13 10	.....	.....
	Shirala	3,617	.....	696 5 0	425 0 0	181 8 0
	Peit	4,971	.....	210 0 2	238 0 0	.....
	Neirla	6,127	.....	1,638 7 5	33 0 0	.....
	Kasegám	3,867	.....	134 0 7	91 4 0	.....
	Boregám	3,784	.....	189 9 9	25 0 0	.....
	Wái	11,062	.....	4,086 7 1	3,625 0 0	.....
	Bhuing	2,225	.....	68 12 5	.....	45 1 0
	Rehimatpur ...	7,168	.....	496 5 8	5 2 0 0	.....
	Pusessowli... ...	2,456	.....	1,224 13 4	1,051 0 0	.....
	Myni	2,978	.....	397 9 7	362 0 0	.....
	Shignapur	1,506	.....	924 10 4	449 0 0	.....
	Mhaswad	6,221	.....	1,370 3 5	1,056 0 0	.....
	Dahiwadi	2,571	.....	550 12 3	266 0 0	.....
	Mahimangad ...	2,265	.....	186 11 2	37 0 0	.....
	Akluj	4,889	.....	568 7 2	455 0 0	.....
	Nataputé	2,376	.....	1,793 12 6	459 0 0	.....
	Karar	11,410	.....	1,135 5 4	3,930 7 9	1,297 0 0
	Umraj	3,185	.....	266 2 5	200 0 0	.....
	Massur	4,574	.....	282 5 7	140 4 0	.....
	Indoli	1,758	.....	67 15 4	21 0 0	.....
	Pal...	3,959	.....	575 0 3	58 12 6	.....
	Charegám... ...	3,071	.....	614 9 5	386 0 0	.....

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.

Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Assessed Taxes.	Miscellaneous.	Debt.			Grand Total.
			Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*						
.....	2,680 8 9	16,078 11 2	.....	.....	.....	55,495 15 6
.....	.....	385 13 9	.....	4,637 8 3	1,471 13 9	20,401 5 3
.....	.....	86 14 6	.....	.....	.....	2,202 11 6
.....	1,133 12 0	831 6 2	.....	.....	.....	9,318 15 0
.....	33,906 8 0	2,813 13 3	11,762 13 0	73 13 0	87 4 9	66,668 9 6
.....	.....	22 13 9	.....	.....	.....	2,032 14 11
445 13 4	.....	2,686 12 4	.....	.....	.....	12,909 11 10
.....	.....	8,127 7 6	.....	.....	.....	62,797 5 3
.....	.....	1,430 6 0	.....	.....	.....	8,514 1 3
.....	.....	281 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,835 4 7
.....	.....	5,499 14 2	.....	.....	.....	25,213 15 4
.....	.....	413 11 2	.....	.....	.....	1,352 6 3
.....	.....	5,683 2 2	.....	.....	.....	32,287 12 0
1,452 0 0	.....	12,065 12 8	.....	.....	.....	15,596 2 11
.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	195 0 6
.....	568 0 0	872 8 10	.....	.....	.....	3,324 3 10
.....	.....	66 12 11	.....	.....	.....	1,530 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	871 13 10
.....	.....	26 2 5	.....	.....	.....	1,328 15 5
.....	.....	113 8 10	.....	.....	.....	561 9 0
.....	58 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,733 7 5
.....	65 8 0	11 6 0	.....	.....	.....	502 2 7
.....	12 12 0	24 3 9	.....	.....	.....	241 9 6
.....	837 4 0	94 0 3	.....	.....	.....	8,042 11 4
.....	.....	128 8 0	.....	.....	.....	242 5 5
.....	.....	151 3 4	.....	.....	.....	1,229 9 0
.....	.....	102 8 0	.....	.....	.....	2,578 5 4
.....	.....	21 8 0	.....	.....	.....	721 1 7
.....	4,389 10 0	83 2 8	.....	.....	.....	5,846 7 0
.....	776 0 0	145 14 1	.....	.....	.....	3,348 1 6
.....	.....	17 2 10	.....	.....	.....	633 15 1
.....	175 0 0	4 4 0	.....	.....	.....	402 15 2
.....	305 0 0	409 2 6	.....	.....	.....	1,757 9 8
.....	422 3 0	112 2 6	.....	.....	.....	2,787 2 6
.....	.....	1,574 15 2	.....	.....	.....	7,957 12 3
.....	96 0 0	42 8 3	.....	.....	.....	604 10 8
.....	51 0 0	47 9 8	.....	.....	.....	521 3 3
.....	16 4 0	18 6 2	.....	.....	.....	123 9 6
.....	42 0 0	12 11 2	.....	.....	.....	688 7 11
.....	57 0 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,083 9 5

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
		Incidence of Taxation.			
		Average incidence per head of Taxation.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Average incidence per head of Assessed Taxes.	General Establishment.
1	2	15	16	17	18
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Southern
Sholápur ...	Sholápur	0 11 5	.....	0 0 9	2,936 1 5
	Bársi	0 8 3	.....	.....	1,282 4 4
	Mareh	0 4 9	0 0 11	.. ...	501 2 3
	Karmálla	0 10 6	.....	0 2 8	1,129 4 3
	Pandharpur	3 1 7	.....	.....	3,790 7 10
	Sangola	0 3 3	.....	.....	270 13 4
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár	0 5 5	0 2 10	.....	1,580 10 0
	Hubli	0 10 11	0 2 3	.....	2,014 1 5
	Naulgund	0 4 0	0 0 9	.....	611 2 8
	Nargund	0 4 7	0 1 1	.....	634 7 0
	Gadak Betigeri	0 8 10	0 1 3	.....	1,397 10 5
	Ranibednur	0 1 3	.....	.....	264 2 0
Sátára ...	Sátára	0 14 9	0 3 0	.....	1,743 1 3
	Mahábleshwur	0 11 6	.....	.....	4,075 5 5
	Walwa	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urun	0 4 6	0 1 5	0 0 11	333 3 6
	Ashta	0 1 0	0 0 1	.....	270 4 10
	Dudgám	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shirala	0 2 8	0 0 9	.....	146 4 10
	Peit	0 0 9	.....	.. ...	.....
	Neirla	0 0 3	.....	0 0 1	18 0 0
	Kasegám	0 0 8	.....	0 0 1	16 0 0
	Boregaum	0 0 2	.....	.....	11 0 0
	Wai	0 6 5	.....	0 1 1	456 0 0
	Bhuing	0 0 4	0 0 3	.....	24 0 0
	Rehmatpur	0 1 4	.....	.....	204 0 0
	Pusessowli	0 6 10	.....	.....	252 0 0
	Myni	0 1 7	.....	.....	96 0 0
	Shignapur...	3 3 5	.....	2 14 4	315 13 4
	Mhaswad	0 4 8	.....	0 1 11	222 0 0
	Dahiwadi	0 1 8	.....	.....	18 0 0
	Mahimangad	0 1 6	.....	0 1 1	22 0 0
	Akluj	0 2 6	.....	0 0 11	198 0 0
	Nataputé	0 5 11	.....	0 2 10	185 0 0
	Karar	0 7 4	0 1 9	.....	616 12 0
	Umraj	0 1 6	.....	0 0 5	24 0 0
	Massur	0 0 8	.....	0 0 1	79 0 0
	Indoli	0 0 4	.....	0 0 1	9 0 0
	Pal...	0 0 5	.....	0 0 1	12 0 0
	Charegám...	0 2 4	.....	0 0 1	74 0 0

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

PUBLIC SAFETY.				PUBLIC HEALTH.			
				Buildings & other Works.			
Police.	Fires.	Lighting.	Other Items.	Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*							
695 4 8	224 4 6	1,999 7 2	3,520 8 6	.....	.....	1,413 8 8	275 14 6
.....	12 12 0	199 11 5	646 13 3	.....	72 6 7	849 9 4	258 2 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	676 13 3	24 9 3	.....	.....
.....	.....	135 13 1	.....	892 4 6	.....	1,128 13 6	.....
.....	.....	528 9 2	.....	.....	.....	1,985 12 8	297 5 6
.....	.....	46 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	213 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
287 8 6	.....	78 3 6	.....	13 8 0	5 11 2	1,067 9 3	155 6 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114 0 0	.....	55 11 7	.....	.....	.....	549 1 8	180 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,106 4 1	588 14 10	3,003 7 4	.....	.....	.....	263 3
.....	1 4 0	.....	1,226 3 10	.....	.....	1,277 6 11	.....
.....	6 0 11	.....	11 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15 6 9	93 8 11	29 1 4	.....	.....	1,284 12 0	.....
.....	0 6 0	47 0 9	35 14 0	.....	.....	4 14 0	49 8 8
.....	.....	.....	1 10 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0
.....	9 0 0	.....	100 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5 5 6	.....	.....	7 12 9	148 11 1
.....	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0
.....	.....	.....	5 11 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0
.....	.....	.....	1 12 0	.....	.....	.....	3 3 10
.....	.....	.....	315 8 0	.....	.....	573 11 9	.....
.....	.....	.....	16 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	112 14 11	49 0 10	.....	.....	1,058 11 2	.....
.....	.....	.....	45 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9 4 0	360 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	60 13 0	16 10 0	.....	.....	460 0 0	.....
.....	.....	143 8 9	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	49 14 3	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	21 10 0	.....	.....	.....	116 0 0
.....	.....	217 2 9	417 6 0	.....	.....	.....	183 0 0
.....	216 4 8	6 0 0	216 15 9	.....	.....	513 11 6	259 15 0
.....	.....	.....	35 4 0	.....	.....	.....	38 0 6
.....	.....	.....	25 14 3	.....	.....	.....	32 1 4
.....	.....	.....	4 12 0	.....	.....	.....	18 3 5
.....	.....	.....	10 10 9	.....	.....	.....	49 4 0
.....	.....	.....	3 10 0	.....	.....	.....	58 1 7

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE— Public Health—*continued.* Watering.	Road Cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other Measures.
1	2	27	28	29	30
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Southern
Sholápur ...	Sholápur	.....	2,679 15 1	3,701 2 8	108 14 1
	Bársi	.....	581 15 6	690 0 0	.....
	Mareh	.....	156 0 0	75 15 0	39 9 3
	Karmálla	.....	240 0 0	59 8 0	.....
	Pandharpur	370 5 1	1,802 7 4	4,467 15 4	4,435 5 6
	Sangola	.....	71 14 6	84 0 0	77 1 0
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár	4 0 0	1,829 9 2	156 0 0	302 11 3
	Hubli	3 12 0	4,227 1 4	155 11 4	179 11 6
	Naulgund	.....	756 0 0	.....	.....
	Nargund	.....	631 12 8	.....	.....
	Gadak Betigeri	.....	703 6 6	.....	.....
	Ranibednur	.....	294 0 11	.....	.....
Sátára ...	Sátára	.....	2,229 11 9	10,422 10 5	.....
	Mahábleshwar	.....	320 8 0	.....	.....
	Walwa	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urun	84 12 0	203 7 9	19 13 4	.....
	Ashta	.....	270 13 6	.....	.....
	Dudgám	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shirala	.....	325 15 0	.....	.....
	Peit	.....	46 0 0	.....	.....
	Neirla	.....	40 0 0	.....	.....
	Kasegám	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....
	Boregám	.....	.....	33 0 0	.....
	Wai	.....	1,432 6 2	.....	.....
	Bhuing	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....
	Rehmatpur	.....	252 0 0	.....	.....
	Pusessowli	155 10 0	132 8 0	.....	.....
	Myni	96 0 0	74 10 0	96 0 0	.....
	Shignapur...	261 8 8	141 9 8	.....	.....
	Mhaswad	329 0 6	167 0 0	.....	.....
	Dahiwadi	124 5 0	89 7 3	.....	.....
	Mahimangad	.....	10 4 0	.....	.....
	Akluj	56 0 0	144 0 0	.....	.....
	Nataputé	.....	129 5 4	.....	.....
	Karar	8 6 9	100 0 0	438 10 3	.....
	Umraj	.....	24 0 0	60 0 0	.....
	Massur	.....	55 0 0	.....	.....
	Indoli	.....	21 0 0	.....	.....
	Pal...	.....	.....	50 6 0	.....
	Charegám	.....	.....	55 0 0	.....

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

continued.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		
Buildings.				Public Works.		
				Original.		
Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.	Communications.	Buildings.	Repairs.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*						
.....	.....	670 0 0	72 0 0	844 14 5	4,559 13 0	10,639 15 7
.....	.....	605 0 0	.....	2,064 3 8	688 11 0	2,415 13 9
200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	879 3 2	215 3 0	91 13 4
.....	.....	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,494 1 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	49 1 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	658 13 11	417 9 6	2,165 5 4
.....	158 8 0	800 0 0	2 15 0	1,594 8 3	28584 8 11	2,675 14 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,055 7 11	.....	806 4 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,511 1 9	.....	105 5 3
.....	7 3 4	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,786 5 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
.....	.....	167 1 0	100 0 0	425 15 2	953 10 5	2,647 7 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,422 0 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 8 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153 15 9
.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	50 13 10	4 8 9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 8 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,07.) 10 9
.....	.....	682 8 3	.....	.....	.....	29 4 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 15 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 6 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	681 2 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215 2 0
.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	309 0 0	.....	2 82 15 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	109 12 0	.....	7 7 0 2
.....	.....	180 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	31 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 2 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 9 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	466 2 7	.....	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipilities.	EXPENDITURE— Public Convenience—*continued.* Survey of Lands.	Other Charges.	Total.
1	2	38	39	40
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				Southern
Sholápur ...	Sholápur	.....	4,269 0 2	38,810 12 5
	Bársi	.....	349 4 3	716 11 1
	Mareh	.....	.....	1,674 1 0
	Karmálla	.....	461 2 11	5,235 1 9
	Pandharpur	.....	17,796 3 5	38,568 8 10
	Sangola	2 12 0	269 9 11	896 10 1
Dhárwár ..	Dhárwár	511 8 0	4,107 2 7	11,947 4 8
	Hubli	281 10 0	1,238 4 6	43,524 10 6
	Naulgund	.....	858 8 9	6,087 8 1
	Nargund	.....	851 14 3	6,734 8 11
	Gadak Betigeri	.....	517 12 8	7,371 3 4
	Ranibednur	.....	20 0 0	579 2 11
Sátára... ...	Sátára	... ..	1,557 7 5	25,208 14 5
	Mahábleshwar	.....	300 0 0	10,622 12 6
	Walwa	.....	.....	42 0 11
	Urun	60 0 0	704 0 0	2,876 5 5
	Ashta	.....	.....	834 13 6
	Dudgám	.....	.....	17 2 0
	Shirala	.....	12 9 0	652 9 4
	Peit	.....	8 14 9	272 2 8
	Neirla	.....	.....	74 4 0
	Kasegám	.....	69 14 0	173 1 8
	Boregám	.....	.....	54 15 10
	Wai	.....	.....	4,539 12 11
	Bhuing	.....	.....	66 6 0
	Rehmatpur	.....	21 4 0	741 2 5
	Pusessowli	.....	296 1 9	1,993 6 0
	Myni	.....	.....	579 13 0
	Shignapur	.....	1,198 6 4	3,019 13 0
	Mhaswad	.....	1,058 14 0	2,662 3 3
	Dahiwadi	.....	.....	346 10 6
	Mahimangad	.....	126 7 0	208 11 0
	Akluj	.....	.....	1,227 12 9
	Nataputé...	.....	31 14 0	1,259 13 8
	Karar	.....	2,785 0 7	6,092 12 8
	Umraj	.....	.....	212 4 6
	Massur	.....	.....	335 1 10
	Indoli	.....	.....	61 15 5
	Pal...	.....	.....	125 12 9
	Charegám	.....	.....	672 7 6

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

continued.

DEBT.			BALANCE.		
Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balances.	Grand Total.
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*					
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,685 3 1	55,495 15 6
.....	.....	.....	4,637 8 3	5,047 1 11	20,401 5 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	528 10 6	2,202 11 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,083 13 3	9,318 15 0
26,081 1 7	140 15 5	.....	.....	1,877 15 8	66,668 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,136 4 10	2,032 14 11
.....	.....	38 0 0	.....	924 7 2	12,909 11 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,272 10 9	62,797 5 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,426 9 2	8,511 1 3
.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	1,070 11 8	7,835 4 7
.....	.....	208 0 0	.....	17,634 12 0	25,243 15 4
30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	743 3 4	1,352 6 3
.....	.....	2,459 6 1	.....	5,219 7 6	32,887 12 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,973 6 5	15,596 2 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	152 15 7	195 0 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	447 14 5	3,324 3 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	695 12 8	1,530 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	854 11 10	871 13 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	676 6 1	1,[illegible] 15 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	289 6 4	5[illegible] 9 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,621 12 1	1,753 7 5
.....	.....	37 7 4	.....	129 0 11	302 2 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	196 9 8	251 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,102 14 5	8,6[illegible] 11 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	175 15 5	242 5 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	498 6 7	1,239 9 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	360 7 4	2,378 5 4
.....	.....	84 8 0	.....	111 4 7	721 1 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,755 14 0	5,846 7 0
.....	.....	70 12 0	.....	591 1 5	3,[illegible]48 1 6
.....	.....	94 12 10	.....	287 4 7	633 15 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	194 4 2	402 15 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	509 12 11	1,737 9 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,527 4 10	2,787 2 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,802 0 3	7,937 12 3
.....	.....	42 15 4	.....	392 6 2	[illegible]04 10 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	186 1 5	521 3 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	61 10 1	123 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	562 11 2	[illegible]88 7 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	411 1 11	1,083 9 5

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	Balance.		Octroi.	House Tax.
			Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						Southern
Sátára ...	Yelgaum	2,196	.....	287 0 9	84 5 6	.....
	Ond	2,489	.....	254 2 8	40 8 0	.....
	Nándgám	1,132	.....	338 15 9	45 4 0	.....
	Kalay	5,137	.....	201 14 2	76 8 0	.....
	Watar	1,472	.....	378 3 2	25 4 0	.....
	Karway	2,649	.....	218 13 3	0 4 0	.....
	Supney	1,521	.....	495 15 1	8 12 0	.....
	Tambay	3,129	.....	282 4 3	72 12 6	.....
	Yeraolay	1,266	.....	119 4 11	0 1 0	.....
	Koley	1,808	.....	467 13 11	128 0 0	.....
	Ving	1,837	.....	44 6 8	.....	.....
	Dhebewadi ...	337	.....	1,237 5 8	221 8 0	.....
	Medhe	1,182	.....	292 11 10	239 4 0	.....
	Tasgám	10,528	.....	3,654 0 0	1,400 0 0	.....
	Khanapur ...	4,611	.....	53 10 1	21 4 0	.....
	Vitté	4,094	.....	356 3 4	192 0 0	.....
	Kadegám	2,505	.....	121 15 6	110 0 0	.....
						Sind
Karáchi ...	Karáchi	51,143	4,380 5 3	1,77,264 6 6	1,89,058 1 10	6,810 1 3
	Kotri	7,949	4,675 5 6	1,190 0 1	4,750 0 0	1,529 11 5
	Sehwan	4.294	.....	1,434 4 5	2,587 8 0	.....
	Dadu	2,198	.....	1,768 11 0	1,577 0 0	.....
	Bubak	2,759	.....	2,056 11 4	1,174 7 4	.....
	Arazi	1,663	.....	1,798 9 7	1,130 0 9	.....
	Manjhand	2,872	.....	1,310 12 8	1,003 14 8	.....
	Jerrak	1,666	1,500 0 0	932 5 8	1,032 0 0	.....
	Táttá	7,944	4,027 12 5	3,132 9 8	6,885 0 0	.....
	Khetty	2,184	21,733 15 3	9,251 15 6	15,165 13 11	.....
	Mirpur Batora ...	2,846	.....	5,498 13 8	3,953 1 5	.....
	Mogulbhin ...	1,533	149 0 0	5,580 10 11	1,662 0 0	.....
	Sujawal	1,369	.....	1,967 11 6	1,129 5 10	.....
	Shahbunder ...	1,203	.....	1,808 8 8	998 1 0	.....
Haidarábád..	Haidarábád ...	35,272	.....	72,886 9 1	59,059 0 1	.....
	Kaiser Tándá ...	1,815	.....	.....	210 0 0	.....
	Jámka Tándá ...	1,897	.....	.....	400 1 0	.....
	Tándá	3,412	.....	559 12 11	2,484 0 0	.....
	Badin	1,111	.....	1,359 13 2	612 0 0	.....
	Ninda Shahr ...	1,239	.....	2,072 13 4	907 6 10	.....
	Tánda Bagá ...	1,452	.....	2,377 8 10	1,013 10 0	.....
	ája Khánani ...	694	.....	302 9 10	355 7 0	.....

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.

Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Assessed Taxes.	Miscellaneous.	Debt. Loans.	Debt. Deposits.	Debt. Advances re-payable, &c.	Grand Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*						
.....	7 0 0	35 1 10	.....	.....	.....	413 8 1
.....	85 0 0	3 1 5	.....	.....	.....	382 12 1
.....	80 4 0	7 1 6	.....	.....	.....	471 9 3
.....	99 0 0	39 3 6	.....	.....	.....	416 9 8
.....	25 4 0	6 15 9	.....	.....	.....	435 10 11
.....	11 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	230 10 9
.....	7 1 0	8 12 0	.....	.....	.....	520 8 4
.....	9 10 0	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	388 4 9
.....	1 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 9 8
.....	30 0 0	11 6 3	.....	.....	.....	637 4 2
.....	17 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 12 10
.....	32 0 0	15 10 3	.....	.....	.....	1,506 7 11
.....	.....	13 14 6	.....	.....	.....	545 14 4
.....	382 0 0	205 15 7	.....	.....	.....	5,641 15 7
.....	8 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	83 14 1
.....	141 0 0	372 9 5	.....	.....	.....	1,061 12 9
.....	131 0 0	29 9 10	.....	.....	.....	392 9 4
Division.						
2,544 2 0	.....	26,033 3 7	.....	5,957 0 0	.....	4,12,047 4 5
.....	.....	3,584 15 5	.....	.....	.....	15,730 0 5
.....	.....	1,292 13 6	.....	.....	.....	5,314 9 11
.....	.....	639 10 2	.....	.....	.....	3,985 5 2
.....	.....	447 7 9	.....	.....	.....	3,678 10 5
.....	.....	70 11 0	.....	.....	.....	2,999 5 4
.....	.....	472 12 3	.....	.....	.....	2,787 7 7
.....	.....	417 0 10	.....	.....	.....	3,881 6 6
.....	.....	2,529 1 5	.....	.....	.....	16,574 7 6
.....	.....	4,262 0 3	.....	.....	.....	50,4 3 12 11
.....	.....	1,266 4 1	.....	.....	.....	10,718 3 2
.....	.....	1,377 7 11	.....	.....	.....	8,769 2 10
.....	.....	847 11 1	.....	.....	.....	3,944 12 5
.....	.....	451 12 4	.....	.....	.....	3,258 6 0
.....	.....	38,432 0 4	.....	.....	.....	1,65 377 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 0 0
.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 3 1 0
.....	.....	1,004 12 1	.....	.....	.....	4,048 9 0
.....	.....	735 6 2	.....	.....	.....	2,707 3 4
.....	.....	1,345 2 11	.....	.....	.....	4,325 7 1
.....	.....	876 0 10	.....	.....	.....	4,267 3 8
.....	.....	124 11 0	.....	.....	.....	782 11 10

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
		INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.			
		Average incidence per head of Taxation.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Average incidence per head of Assessed Taxes.	General Establishment.
1	2	15	16	17	18
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Southern
Sátára ...	Yelgaum	0 0 8	.....	0 0 6	12 0 0
	Ond	0 0 10	.....	0 0 5	18 0 0
	Nandgám	0 1 9	.....	0 1 1	18 0 0
	Kalay	0 0 7	.....	0 0 1	24 0 0
	Watar	0 0 7	.....	0 0 1	15 0 0
	Karway	0 0 1	.....	.....	3 0 0
	Supney	0 0 2	.....	.....	6 0 0
	Tambay	0 0 5	.....	.....	18 0 0
	Yeraolay	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0
	Koley	0 1 9	.....	0 0 1	12 0 0
	Ving	0 0 2	.....	0 0 1	3 0 0
	Dhebewadi	0 12 0	.....	0 1 5	71 3 2
	Medhe	0 3 3	.....	.....	18 0 0
	Tasgám	0 2 8	.....	0 0 5	252 0 0
	Khanapur	0 0 1	.....	.....	22 7 0
	Vitté	0 1 4	.....	0 0 5	96 0 0
	Kadegám	0 1 6	.....	0 0 9	85 2 8
					Sind
Karáchi ..	Karáchi	3 14 1	0 2 0	.....	30,681 8 5
	Kotri	0 12 8	0 3 0	0 2 2	757 11 0
	Sehwan	0 9 8	.....	0 2 10	344 6 11
	Dadu	0 11 6	.....	0 0 11	65 5 1
	Bubak	0 6 10	.....	0 2 0	218 1 11
	Arazi	0 10 10	.....	.....	250 9 6
	Manjhand...	0 5 7	.....	.....	104 9 6
	Jerrak	0 9 11	.....	0 1 7	430 10 7
	Tattá	0 13 10	.....	0 0 9	1,255 8 8
	Khetty	6 15 1	.....	0 0 5	894 7 9
	Mirpur Batora	1 6 2	.....	.....	390 13 6
	Mogulbhin	1 1 4	.....	.....	301 13 7
	Sujawal	0 13 2	.....	.....	539 12 6
	Shahbunder	0 13 3	.....	.....	200 2 6
Haidarábád ...	Haidarábád	1 10 9	.....	.....	7,660 6 11
	Kaiser Tándá	0 1 10	.....	.....	22 8 0
	Jámka Tándá	0 3 4	.....	.....	22 8 0
	Tándá	0 11 8	.....	.....	412 3 8
	Badin	0 8 10	.....	.....	149 1 6
	Ninda Shahr	0 11 9	.....	.....	166 7 5
	Tándá Baga	0 11 2	.....	.....	186 5 9
	Rájá Khánani	0 8 2	.....	.....	45 8 4

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

PUBLIC SAFETY.				PUBLIC HEALTH.			
				Buildings & other Works.			
Police.	Fires.	Lighting.	Other Items.	Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*							
.....	.....	.....	16 9 0	.....	.....	.....	16 7 7
.....	.....	.....	4 11 0	.....	.....	.....	45 1 3
.....	.....	.....	6 11 0	.....	.....	.....	16 13 6
.....	.....	5 3 8	82 6 0	.....	.....	.....	24 10 6
.....	.....	.....	4 11 0	.....	.....	.....	5 11 2
.....	.....	.....	4 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8 4 6	.....	.....	.....	12 2 3
.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8 6 0	.....	.....	.....	17 0 6
.....	.....	.....	5 11 0	.....	.....	.....	1 15 0
.....	.....	5 0 0	6 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	180 5 3	78 8 7	.....	.....	.....	132 0 0
.....	.....	.....	6 9 6	.....	.....	.....	11 3 6
.....	.....	.....	83 0 0	.....	.....	.....	346 14 0
.....	.....	.....	22 8 0	.....	.....	.....	96 0 0
Division—*continued.*							
58,524 6 6	1,406 7 0	11,920 13 3	149 6 0	.....	20 3 0	1,748 10 0	360 0 0
1,911 10 8	.....	420 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
902 13 9	.....	124 3 11	.....	.....	.....	101 12 4	.....
412 1 8	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
436 0 0	.....	22 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
423 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
446 6 1	.....	54 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
261 15 2	.....	33 5 3	.....	.....	.....	11 15 6	.....
2,051 3 11	.....	255 8 0	.....	2,399 7 9	50 0 0	1,448 15 0	.....
1,118 12 2	.....	547 14 2	.....	.....	.....	456 10 9	.....
602 6 4	.....	182 14 0	.....	117 0 0	73 0 0	199 0 2	.....
419 1 8	.....	79 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
447 0 10	.....	110 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
370 4 10	.....	19 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,116 12 0	.....	3,309 8 9	75 1 0	7,892 14 6	1,709 5 3	1,632 10 5	264 0 0
70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
803 1 9	.....	120 11 0	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	.....
415 2 9	.....	45 15 0	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	.....
513 5 0	.....	103 8 0	.....	.....	.....	42 0 0	.....
593 14 0	.....	28 2 6	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
118 13 8	.....	29 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE— PUBLIC HEALTH—*continued.* Watering.	Road Cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other Measures.
1	2	27	28	29	30
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Southern
Sátára	Yelgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oná	.....	45 14 0	.....	.....
	Nandgám	.....	34 0 0	.....	.....
	Kalay	1 6 0	.....	8 2 0	.....
	Watar	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Karway	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
	Supney	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tambway	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yeraolay	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Koley	.....	.....	16 8 0	.....
	Ving	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dhebewadi	4 0 0	16 8 0	.....	.....
	Medhe	5 1 3	62 0 0	.....	.....
	Tasgám	180 9 2	625 15 7	.....	.....
	Khanapur	3 11 10	0 13 11	.....	.....
	Vitté	.....	72 0 0	.....	.....
	Kadegám	.....	2 4 0	.....	.....
					Sind
Karáchi ...	Karáchi	5,781 7 0	.....	25,678 7 8	.....
	Kotri	.....	.....	2,485 0 0	.....
	Sehwan	.....	.....	808 4 3	43 4 6
	Dadu	.....	.....	491 3 7	.....
	Bubak	.....	.....	431 0 0	.....
	Arazi	.....	.....	259 13 5	.....
	Manjhand...	.....	.....	456 0 0	.....
	Jerrak	.....	.....	510 0 3	.....
	Tátta	.....	.....	1,663 2 9	.....
	Khetty	.....	.....	822 2 8	.....
	Mirpur Batora	.....	.....	834 5 9	378 0 8
	Mogulbhin	.....	.....	522 5 2	369 9 4
	Sujawal	.....	.....	270 1 2	455 9 10
	Shahbunder	.....	.....	286 7 4	3 8 0
Haidarábád ...	Haidarábád	5,279 10 3	150 0 0	8,550 2 7	555 10 4
	Kaiser Tándá	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
	Jámka Tándá	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
	Tándá	.....	.....	659 7 3	.....
	Badin	.....	.....	339 8 10	.....
	Ninda Shahr	.....	.....	288 13 4	.....
	Tándá Baga	.....	.....	290 0 0	.....
	Rája Khánani	.....	.....	104 0 0	.....

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

—*continued.*

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		
Buildings.				Public Works.		
Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.	Original.		Repairs.
				Communication.	Buildings.	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 2 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 14 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 10 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 5 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 4 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 11 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283 7 3
.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 11 6
.....	.....	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	19 6 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Division—*continued.*						
3,000 0 0	.....	1,761 0 0	4,140 0 0	21,550 8 0	6,956 9 4	11,191 8 0
.....	.....	800 0 0	.....	573 2 8	965 0 0	1,409 2 9
.....	.....	867 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	518 7 9
.....	.....	226 0 0	.....	127 4 0	768 8 0	86 9 6
.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	718 0 0	130 2 9
.....	.....	221 0 0	.....	.....	811 0 0	15 0 0
.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	188 2 2
.....	.....	67 12 0	.....	.....	.....	263 2 3
.....	.....	615 0 0	.....	.....	.....	544 8 5
.....	.....	199 5 1	.....	.....	.....	1,031 8 7
.....	.....	263 0 0	.....	239 3 0	1,379 10 1	335 0 0
.....	.....	192 0 0	.....	121 2 2	.....	235 1 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	635 0 0	94 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
546 0 0	108 6 6	3,328 10 0	267 0 0	1,762 15 9	1,133 9 9	7,114 13 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	228 0 0	.....	.....	55 0 0	562 3 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	176 9 7
.....	.....	194 0 0	.....	.....	294 15 4	238 9 3
.....	.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	129 10 4	219 5 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 6 0	64 0 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPENDITURE— PUBLIC CONVENIENCE—*contd.* Survey of Lands.	Other Charges.	Total.
1	2	38	39	40
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				Southern
Sátára ...	Yelgaum	.....	60 14 0	131 0 7
	Ond	.....	.....	126 8 3
	Nandgám	.....	.....	94 0 6
	Kalay	.....	.....	200 6 3
	Watar	.....	.....	50 6 2
	Karway	.....	.....	14 1 0
	Supney	.....	.....	38 0 0
	Tambway	.....	.....	66 14 9
	Yeraolay	.....	.....	6 0 0
	Koley	.....	.....	79 14 6
	Ving	.....	.....	12 14 0
	Dhebewadi	.....	18 15 3	126 6 5
	Medhe	.....	.....	273 11 11
	Tasgám	.....	5 12 0	1,798 10 10
	Khanapur...	.....	.....	45 13 9
	Vitté	.....	141 13 3	792 6 9
	Kudegám	.....	.....	255 5 5
				Sind
Karáchi ...	Karáchi	56,000 0 0	12,283 3 3	2,53,154 1 5
	Kotri	.....	1,069 6 0	10,391 8 4
	Sehwan	.....	864 9 6	4,624 14 11
	Dadu	.....	146 13 5	2,398 13 3
	Bubak	.....	285 7 6	2,391 7 5
	Arazi	.....	250 5 0	2,230 11 11
	Manjhand...	.....	45 8 0	1,277 1 2
	Jerrak	.....	.....	1,578 13 0
	Tátta	.....	.....	10,293 6 6
	Khetty	.....	.....	5,070 13 2
	Mirpur Batora	.....	1,643 10 7	6,638 0 1
	Mogulbhin	.....	.....	2,240 3 7
	Sujawal	.....	.....	1,900 5 0
	Shahbunder	.....	.....	1,609 14 2
Haidarábád ...	Haidarábád	.....	18,959 6 8	83,416 15 11
	Kaiser Tándá	.....	.....	152 8 0
	Jámka Tándá	.....	.....	152 8 0
	Tándá	.....	237 15 2	3,162 10 4
	Badin	.....	346 9 3	1,530 14 11
	Ninda Shahr	.....	260 1 0	2,041 11 6
	Tándá Baga	.....	303 12 8	1,910 2 9
	Rája Khánani	.....	.....	408 9 5

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

—*continued.*

DEBT.			BALANCE.		
Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balances.	Grand Total.
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*concluded.*					
.....	.....	.....	.....	282 7 6	413 8 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	256 3 10	382 12 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	377 8 9	471 9 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	216 3 5	416 9 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	385 4 9	435 10 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	216 9 9	230 10 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	482 8 4	520 8 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	321 6 0	388 4 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	114 9 8	120 9 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	557 5 8	637 4 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	48 14 10	61 12 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,380 1 6	1,506 7 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	263 3 11	545 14 4
.....	.....	8 14 6	.....	3,843 4 9	5,641 15 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	27 8 4	83 14 1
.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	189 10 6	1,061 12 9
.....	.....	79 11 6	.....	137 3 11	392 9 4
.....	.....	.....	.....		
Division—*continued.*					
.....	.....	.....	5,512 0 0	1,53,381 3 0	4,12,047 4 5
.....	.....	.....	4,675 5 6	663 2 7	15,730 0 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	689 11 0	5,314 9 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,586 7 11	3,985 5 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,287 3 0	3,678 10 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	768 9 5	2,199 5 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490 6 5	2,787 7 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	802 9 6	3,881 6 6
.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	2,223 4 7	16,574 7 6
.....	.....	.....	4,057 12 5	12,499 1 6	50,413 12 11
.....	.....	.....	32,843 14 3	4,030 0 4	10,718 3 2
.....	.....	50 2 9	.....	6,347 7 3	8,769 2 10
.....	.....	32 8 0	149 0 0	2,044 7 5	3,344 12 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,620 7 10	3,258 6 0
.....	.....	28 0 0	.....		
326 5 10	200 0 0	913 15 2	78,114 5 7	2,405 15 0	1,65,377 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	57 8 0	210 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	250 9 0	4 3 1 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	885 14 8	4. 18 9 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,176 4 5	2,707 3 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,283 11 7	4,325 7 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,357 0 11	4,267 3 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	374 2 5	782 11 10
.....	.....	.....	.....		

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	Balance.		Octroi.	House Tax.
			Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						Sind
Haidarábád.	Húla	4,096	.....	717 12 1	1,922 0 10	.....
	Gotana	953	.....	1,385 2 5	1,414 5 0	.....
	Matari	4,920	.....	1,069 15 9	1,924 9 3	.....
	Alhar Tanda ...	3,913	.....	843 4 1	5,845 4 7	.....
	Adam Tanda ...	3,457	.....	4,856 8 1	4,913 10 5	.....
	Nasarpur	3,106	.....	592 9 2	1,009 14 4	.....
	Khokar	939	.....	4 7 9	451 8 0	.....
	Mirpur	1,280	.....	2,786 13 9	1,076 2 9	.....
	Shahdadpur ...	2,232	.....	1,196 14 8	1,200 0 0	.....
	Kandara	2,558	.....	1,076 7 4	1,146 0 0	...
	Tarosbah	2,219	.....	2,176 13 8	698 9 8	.....
	Bhiria	2,549	.....	656 15 1	1,404 15 8	.....
	Naushara	2,950	.....	181 3 9	1,079 2 9	.....
	Mora	1,738	.....	664 12 2	600 0 0	.....
Shikárpur ...	Shikárpur ...	38,107	.....	7.277 4 1	55,465 8 6	.....
	Sakhar	13,318	75,504 9 1	18.466 2 5	94,920 0 1	.....
	Garhi Yasin ...	4,808	1,400 0 0	1,594 14 5	4,430 0 0	.....
	Rohri	8,580	.....	2,268 2 8	8,801 13 9	.....
	Ghotki	3.689	.....	1,879 9 1	2,027 0 0	.....
	Larkhana ...	10,643	.....	10,702 10 9	9,797 0 0	.....
	Kambar	3,518	.....	2,608 7 4	2,038 5 7	.....
	Ratadera	3,057	.....	1,124 11 5	1,437 14 10	.....
	Mehar	2,000	.....	.....	479 13 3	.....
	Khairpur Nathe-shah	2,000	.....	.....	339 7 5	.....
Thar and Parkar ...	Umarkot	3,999	.....	10,754 1 11	7,876 0 0	.....
	Nabisar	1,629	.....	1,271 3 1	1,291 4 0	.....
	Chachra	1,666	.....	765 4 9	1,062 0 0	.....
	Godra	1,126	.....	1,883 12 8	658 5 4	.....
	Kipra	1,460	.....	1,735 8 8	1,681 4 0	.....
	Sanghar	1,260	.....	1,607 2 7	762 8 0	.....
	Miti	2,580	.....	1,610 7 4	1,901 4 0	.....
	Islamkot	882	.....	517 11 2	188 12 0	.....
	Dipla	960	.....	391 11 1	737 0 0	.....
	Nagar	2,425	.....	1,443 8 9	1,995 0 0	.....
	Virawah	1,141	.....	1,122 1 3	370 3 0	.....

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.

Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Assessed Taxes.	Miscellaneous.	Debt.			Grand Total.
			Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*						
.....	.....	1,149 14 8	.....	.....	.....	3,789 11 7
.....	.....	105 4 8	.....	.....	.....	2,904 12 1
.....	.....	1,390 6 5	.....	.....	.....	1,384 15 5
.....	.....	1,518 12 0	.....	.....	.....	8,207 4 8
.....	.....	1,674 7 0	.....	.....	.....	11,144 9 6
.....	.....	362 3 10	.....	.....	.....	1,964 11 4
.....	.....	6 6 7	.....	.....	.....	462 6 4
.....	.....	790 8 9	.....	.....	.....	4,053 9 3
.....	.....	571 4 3	.....	.....	.....	2,168 2 11
.....	.....	1,452 1 9	.....	.....	.....	3,[illegible]1 9 1
.....	.....	1,495 10 3	.....	.....	.....	4,371 1 7
.....	.....	419 13 5	.....	.....	.....	2,[illegible]1 12 2
.....	.....	662 14 6	.....	.....	.....	1,923 5 0
.....	.....	857 1 9	.....	.....	.....	2,121 13 11
2,312 0 2	985 7 0	2,294 14 5	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	[illegible] 2 2
2,122 13 0	.....	21,945 10 6	.....	.....	.....	[illegible] 3 1
610 0 0	.....	1,161 0 5	.....	.....	.....	9[illegible] 11 10
362 14 1	.....	5,704 11 9	.....	.....	.....	17,[illegible]7 10 3
50 8 0	.....	407 9 9	.....	.....	.....	[illegible] 11 7
1,042 6 0	.....	5,263 10 1	.....	.....	.....	2[illegible] 10 10
156 3 0	.....	2,471 1 0	.....	.....	.....	7,274 0 11
875 7 0	.....	805 5 9	.....	.....	.....	4,2[illegible]3 7 0
28 0 0	.....	1,068 13 4	.....	.....	.....	1,576 10 7
2 3 6	.....	233 11 5	.....	.....	.....	575 6 4
.....	.....	1,815 12 9	.....	.....	.....	[illegible] 14 8
.....	.....	772 15 1	.....	.....	.....	[illegible] 6 2
.....	.....	472 15 10	.....	.....	.....	2,[illegible] 1 7
.....	.....	55 15 1	.....	.....	.....	2,[illegible] 1 1
.....	.....	680 9 0	.....	.....	.....	4,[illegible] 5 8
.....	.....	463 5 2	.....	23 0 0	.....	2,[illegible] 15 9
.....	.....	251 1 3	.....	.....	.....	3,[illegible] 1 7
.....	.....	297 15 1	.....	.....	.....	1,[illegible] 6 3
.....	.....	45 7 2	.....	6 11 10	.....	1,180 14 1
.....	.....	219 9 4	.....	.....	.....	3,[illegible] 2 1
.....	.....	221 3 7	.....	.....	.....	1,713 7 10

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
		INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.			
		Average incidence per head of Taxation.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Average incidence per head of Assessed Taxes.	General Establishment.
1	2	15	16	17	18
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
					Sind
Haidarábád ...	Hála	0 7 6	.....	.....	198 0 0
	Gotana	1 7 9	.....	.....	169 8 0
	Matari	0 6 3	.....	.....	281 8 1
	Alhar Tanda	1 7 11	.....	.....	576 14 5
	Adam Tanda	1 6 9	.....	.....	429 14 8
	Nasarpur	0 5 2	.....	.....	251 12 0
	Khokur	0 7 8	.....	.....	16 0 0
	Mirpur	0 13 5	.....	.....	141 0 0
	Shahadadpur	0 8 7	.....	.....	159 12 11
	Kadnara	0 7 2	.....	.....	294 0 0
	Taroshah	0 5 0	.....	.....	299 6 5
	Bhiria	0 8 10	.....	.....	268 4 5
	Naushara	0 5 10	.....	.....	242 2 11
	Mora	0 5 6	.....	.....	82 13 11
Shikárpur ...	Shikárpur	1 8 8	.....	0 4 7	8,357 7 6
	Sakhar	7 4 7	.....	.....	16,803 0 8
	Gari Yasin	1 0 9	.....	.....	384 0 0
	Rohri	1 1 1	.....	.....	1,396 9 7
	Ghotki	0 9 0	.....	.....	215 0 0
	Larkhana	1 0 4	.....	.....	612 3 3
	Kambar	0 10 0	.....	.....	314 0 0
	Ratadera	0 12 1	.....	.....	204 0 0
	Mehar	0 4 1	.....	.....	257 10 4
	Khairpur Natheshah	0 2 9	.....	.....	202 12 3
Thar and Parkar.	Umarkot	1 15 6	.....	.....	* 1,001 11 5
	Nabisar	0 12 8	.....	.....	
	Chachra	0 10 2	.....	.....	
	Godra	0 9 4	.....	.....	
	Kipra	1 2 5	.....	.....	
	Sanghar	0 9 8	.....	.....	
	Miti	0 11 9	.....	.....	
	Islamkot	0 3 5	.....	.....	
	Dipla	0 12 3	.....	.....	
	Nagar	0 13 2	.....	.....	
	Virawah	0 5 2	.....	.....	

* Details of expenditure for each municipality in Thar and Parkar are not given.

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

PUBLIC SAFETY.				PUBLIC HEALTH.			
				Buildings & other Works.			
Police.	Fires.	Lighting.	Other Items.	Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*							
471 1 4	.....	22 10 3	.....	.....	.....	117 0 0	.....
381 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 0 0	.....
560 13 4	.....	36 5 8	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....
1,001 13 0	.....	294 5 7	.....	.....	151 8 0	300 0 0	.....
722 15 0	.....	200 2 5	.....	.....	.....	130 0 0	.....
427 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
202 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
291 6 0	.....	30 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
459 6 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
461 14 0	.....	42 14 4	.....	.....	.....	119 10 9	.....
373 14 0	.....	57 2 5	.....	.....	.....	267 10 5	.....
373 14 0	.....	20 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
406 15 8	.....	11 4 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
240 13 0	.....	11 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,639 8 0	.....	3,329 8 8	.....	27,854 6 9	90 6 4	2,233 13 0	361 0 0
9,166 0 11	.....	7,706 1 3	2,203 15 3	442 9 0	159 0 0	3,139 13 0	360 0 0
742 0 0	.....	480 5 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,796 5 6	.....	626 12 4	.....	56 0 0	72 5 4	456 0 0	192 0 0
314 12 11	.....	69 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,049 0 0	.....	782 15 2	.....	.....	221 0 0	535 0 0	.....
1,115 2 6	.....	461 11 4	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....
572 0 0	.....	161 8 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 12 0	.....
18 8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,622 2 3	.....	140 11 9	.....	.....	421 9 10	1,735 7 8	.....

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

EXPEN

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	PUBLIC HEALTH—*continued.* Watering.	Road Cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other Measures.
1	2	27	28	29	30
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					Sind
Haidarábád.	Húla	.....	.....	368 0 0	91 6
	Gotana	.....	.....	176 15 0	.....
	Matari	.....	.....	479 10 8	.....
	Alhar Tanda	.....	.....	1,080 0 0	707 4 5
	Adam Tanda	.....	.....	427 8 0	.....
	Nasarpur	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....
	Khokur	.....	.....	118 6 2	.....
	Mirpur	.....	.....	282 0 0	254 8 9
	Shahdadpur	.....	.....	298 13 10	.....
	Kandara	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....
	Taroshah	30 15 6	.....	299 1 4	.....
	Bhiria	.....	.....	228 9 2	.....
	Naushara	.....	.....	349 6 11	.....
	Mora	.....	.....	238 12 0	.....
Shikárpur.	Shikárpur	912 0 8	4,300 7 9	9,897 10 8	.....
	Sakkhar	3,435 1 4	.....	8,704 12 4	170 10 3
	Garhi Yasin	251 8 8	.....	1,278 11 10	.....
	Rohri	144 0 0	1,626 11 10	2,474 9 9	1 8 0
	Ghotki	.....	228 0 0	.....	.....
	Larkhana	.....	1,333 3 6	1,992 8 7	.....
	Kambar	30 0 0	198 0 0	767 6 0	28 6 0
	Ratadera	.....	200 13 6	887 10 10	62 12 0
	Mehar	.....	130 0 0	.....	.....
	Khairpur Natheshah	.....	45 7 8	.....	.....
Thar and Parkar.	Umerkot				
	Nabisar				
	Chachra				
	Godra				
	Kipra				
	Sanghar	2,807 2 5	159 13 0	3,432 14 6	2,306 7 1
	Miti				
	Islamkot				
	Dipla				
	Nagar				
	Virawah				

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

DITURE—*continued.*

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		
Buildings.				Public Works.		
Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries & Museums.	Original.		Repairs.
				Communications.	Buildings.	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*continued.*						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	473 13 2	280 13 5
.....	.....	72 0 0	.....	.....	466 13 0	135 6 7
.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	22 2 0	375 0 0	583 15 1
.....	13 8 0	377 0 0	.....	.....	402 6 7	583 14 9
204 12 0	107 8 0	602 0 0	.....	.....	128 3 6	2,089 0 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 6 9
.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	542 8 0	266 7 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640 0 0	66 4 0
.....	.....	96 0 0	.....	.....	.....	442 3 1
.....	.....	311 0 0	.....	.....	.....	537 12 5
.....	.....	196 0 0	.....	.....	.....	617 15 10
.....	.....	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	279 12 5
.....	.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	383 14 10
.....	17 14 4	3,231 10 9	.....	5,822 10 0	3,006 15 6	602 13 0
1,578 8 3	499 1 10	3,772 15 5	.....	16,808 2 8	3,055 14 10	5,445 5 2
.....	.....	255 0 0	.....	744 0 0	396 0 2	179 10 0
.....	.....	536 10 6	.....	90 4 2	818 1 8	736 0 10
.....	.....	135 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 4 0
.....	.....	1,566 0 0	.....	76 4 0	425 0 0	1,055 14 2
.....	.....	394 0 0	.....	.....	.....	769 6 5
.....	20 0 0	135 0 0	.....	201 12 0	.....	359 5 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 13 0	38 5 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	25 0 0
750 0 0	158 14 3	1,687 5 9	.....	.....	140 0 0	1,572 6 10

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Names of Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	EXPEN		
		PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		Total.
		Survey of Lands.	Other Charges.	
1	2	38	39	40
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				Sind
Haidarábád ...	Hàla	.....	659 10 9	2,682 7 0
	Gotana	.....	97 6 9	1,556 6 8
	Matari	.....	266 10 6	3,038 1 5
	Alhar Tanda	.....	1,156 11 9	6,645 6 6
	Adam Tanda	.....	694 12 2	5,736 12 1
	Nasarpur	.....	66 6 11	1,353 15 1
	Khokur	.....	0 4 6	356 5 5
	Mirpur	.....	109 3 2	2,067 6 1
	Shahdadpur	.....	602 4 8	2,226 9 7
	Kandara	.....	10 13 0	1,767 7 2
	Taroshah	.....	7 13 0	2,184 11 6
	Bhiria	.....	1 14 0	1,707 6 0
	Naushara	.....	17 9 3	1,377 3 3
	Mora	.....	3 9 6	1,081 0 6
Shikárpur ...	Shikárpur	.....	2,759 10 4	76,417 15 3
	Sakkhar	865 14 7	28,620 2 0	1,12,937 0 9
	Garhi Yasin	.....	728 0 9	5,439 4 7
	Rohri	.....	1,749 7 1	12,773 11 7
	Ghotki	.....	659 6 2	1,622 7 1
	Larkhana	.....	1,628 1 1	13,376 1 9
	Kambar	.....	405 5 6	4,543 5 9
	Ratadera	.....	466 8 7	3,281 5 11
	Mehar	.....	52 4 8	541 13 0
	Khairpur Natheoshah ...	.....	38 13 4	346 9 5
Thar and Parkar.	Umerkot	.....	1,447 10 2	*20,384 5 2
	Nabisar			
	Chachra			
	Godra			
	Kipra			
	Sanghar			
	Miti			
	Islamkot			
	Dipla			
	Nagar			
	Virawah			

(3).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

DITURE—*continued.*

DEBT.			BALANCE.		
Loans.	Deposits.	Advances re-payable, &c.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balances.	Grand Total.
41	42	43	44	45	46
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Division—*concluded.*					
.....	.....	14 0 0	.....	1,093 4 7	3,789 11 7
.....	.....	7 0 0	.....	1,347 5 5	2,904 12 1
.....	.....	21 0 0	500 0 0	825 14 0	4,384 15 5
.....	.....	24 0 0	.....	1,537 14 2	8,207 4 8
.....	.....	354 0 0	5,000 0 0	353 13 5	11,444 9 6
.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	606 12 3	1,964 11 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	106 0 11	462 6 4
.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,086 3 2	4,653 9 3
.....	.....	288 12 0	.....	452 13 4	2,968 2 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,907 1 11	3,674 9 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,186 6 1	4,371 1 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	774 6 2	2,481 12 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	546 1 9	1,923 5 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040 13 5	2,121 13 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	21,917 2 11	98,335 2 2
.....	.....	.....	65,504 9 1	34,517 9 3	2,12,959 3 1
.....	.....	.....	1,400 0 0	2,356 10 3	9,195 14 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,363 14 8	17,137 10 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,742 4 6	4,304 11 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,529 9 1	26,805 10 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,730 11 2	7,274 0 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	962 1 1	4,243 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,034 13 7	1,576 10 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	228 12 11	575 6 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	23,568 10 8	40 972 10 9

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND

STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectorates of the of Population as determined by the

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	Area in Square Miles.	TOWNS AND VILLAGES.					HOUSES.		
			Towns with population of 5,000 and upwards.	VILLAGES.			Total of Towns and Villages.	Of the better sort.	Of the inferior sort.	Total of Houses.
				Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Totals for subjoined Collectorates	124,457·75	179	26,473	1,717	28,190	28,369	336,629	2,917,911	3,254,540
DECCAN.	Khándesh	10,162·	22	2,603	822	3,425	3,447	12,048	217.851	229,899
	Násik	8,140·	6	1,623	69	1,692	1,698	6,277	127,571	133,848
	Ahmadnágar	6,647·	8	1,334	33	1,367	1,375	10,520	131,132	141,652
	Poona	5,099·	10	1,174	13	1,187	1,197	8,729	133,958	142,687
	Sátára	5,378·	11	1.405	12	1,417	1,428	5,937	166,576	172,513
	Sholápur	3,925·11	8	639	2	641	649	6,208	103,618	109,826
	Belgaum	4,591·	16	1,062	56	1,118	1,134	7,774	180 403	188,177
	Dhárwár	4,564·	16	1.293	130	1,423	1,439	2,792	202,280	205.072
	Kaládgi	5,695·	11	1,143	51	1,194	1,205	1,029	142,675	143,704
	Total..	54,201·11	108	12,276	1,188	13,464	13,572	61,314	1,406,064	1,467,378
KONKAN.	Kánara	4,235·	6	966	93	1,059	1,065	6.294	85,299	91,593
	Ratnágiri	3,789·	7	1,242	41	1:283	1,290	3,318	221.472	224,790
	Kolába	1,482·	4	961	100	1,061	1,065	2,240	70,459	72 699
	Town and Island of Bombay.	18·64	1	..	..	..	1	23,882	7,565	31.447
	Tanna	4,052·	9	2,110	145	2,255	2,264	8,314	139,847	148,161
	Total..	13,576·64	27	5,279	379	5,658	5,685	44,048	524,642	568,690
GUJARAT.	Surat	1,588·	3	775	81	856	859	19,737	117,876	137,613
	Broach	1,358·	4	401	10	411	415	26,947	69.776	96,723
	Kaira	1,561·	13	572	6	578	591	65,685	152,911	218,596
	Panch Mahals	1,731·	2	661	30	691	693	7,482	49 440	56,922
	Ahmedábád	3,844·	13	868	23	891	904	71,517	189,453	260,970
	Total..	10,082·	35	3,277	150	3,427	3,462	191,368	579,456	770,824
SIND.	Karáchi	14.091·	3	707	..	707	710	19,115	78,709	97,824
	Haidarábád	9,052·	1	3,853	..	3,853	3,854	8,274	138.804	147,078
	Tharand Parkar	12.729·	..	51	..	51	51	118	39,574	39,692
	Shikárpur	8,813·	4	955	..	955	959	11,017	133.068	144,085
	Upper Sind Frontier ..	1,913·	1	75	..	75	76	1,375	17,594	18.969
	Total..	46,598·	9	5,641	..	5,641	5,650	39,899	407,749	447,648
										ABS
	Deccan	54,201·11	108	12.276	1,188	13,464	13,572	61,314	1,406,064	1,467,378
	Konkan	13 576·64	27	5.279	379	5,658	5,685	44,048	524,642	568,690
	Gujarát	10,082·	35	3,277	150	3,427	3,462	191,368	579,456	770,824
	Sind	46 598·	9	5,641	..	5,641	5 650	39,899	407,749	447 648
	Total..	124,457·75	179	26,473	1,717	28,190	28,369	336,629	2,917,911	3,254,540

MEDICAL SERVICES. A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Bombay Presidency, Areas, Towns and Villages, Houses, and Details Census of February 21st, 1872.

POPULATION.								
BY SEX.			BY AGE.					
			ADULTS.			CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16,228,774	8,482,388	7,746,386	10,329,476	5,367,585	4,961,891	5,899,298	3,114,803	2,784,495
1,028,642	530 610	498,032	642,961	330,867	312 094	385,681	199,743	[illegible]
734,386	376,851	357,535	453,554	232 275	221,279	280,832	144,776	[illegible]
773,938	395,336	378,602	483,790	245,336	238,454	290,148	150,000	140 148
907.235	466,757	440 478	579 438	295.622	283 816	327,797	172,100	[illegible]
1,116,050	567,398	548,652	729.133	363 448	365,685	386,917	205,970	[illegible]
662,986	341.230	321,756	425,782	217.629	208,153	247,204	133,601	[illegible]
938,750	478,903	459,847	593 588	299 278	294,310	345,162	179,625	[illegible]
988,037	506,023	482,014	632 585	321,800	310,985	355,452	184,323	[illegible]
816,037	417,638	398,399	522,663	263,839	258,824	293,374	153,799	[illegible]
7,966,061	4,080,746	3,885,315	5.063,494	2,569 894	2,493,600	2,902,567	1,510,852	[illegible]
398.406	206,417	191,989	263.129	136,135	126,994	135,277	70,282	[illegible]
1,019,136	491,116	528 020	623.627	287,121	336,506	395,509	203,987	[illegible]
350 405	178,047	172,358	216 330	107,544	108,786	134,075	70,703	[illegible]
644.405	399,716	244,689	514.642	332,363	182 279	129 763	67,173	[illegible]
847,421	439,176	408,248	523,715	273,093	250,622	323,709	166,083	[illegible]
3,259,776	1,714,472	1,545,304	2,141,443	1,136,256	1,005,187	1,118,333	578,216	[illegible]
607,087	304,246	302,841	381,065	186,830	194,235	226,022	117,416	[illegible]
350 322	182,511	167,811	228.869	119,510	109,359	121,453	[illegible]	[illegible]
782,733	419,142	363 591	496,501	261,215	235.286	286,232	137,917	[illegible]
240,743	126.304	114 439	143,759	75,575	68,184	96,984	50,749	[illegible]
829,637	438,759	390.878	541,920	283,798	258,122	287,717	151,361	[illegible]
2,810,522	1,470,962	1,339,560	1,792,114	926,928	865,186	1,018,408	544,034	[illegible]
423,495	240,146	183,349	266,305	152.648	113,657	157,190	87,498	[illegible]
721,947	397,800	324,147	430.396	234,077	196 319	291,551	[illegible]	[illegible]
180,761	103,271	77,490	113,150	65.370	47,780	67,611	[illegible]	[illegible]
776,227	424 528	351,699	468,947	252,483	216,564	305,180	[illegible]	[illegible]
89,985	50,463	39,522	54,527	29,929	24,598	35,478	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,192,415	1,216,208	976,207	1,332,425	734,507	597.918	859,990	481,701	[illegible]
TRACT.								
7,966 061	4,080,746	3,885,315	5,063.494	2.569.894	2 493,600	2,902,567	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,259,776	1,714.472	1,545,304	2,141,443	1,136,256	1,005,187	1,118,333	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,810,522	1,470,962	1,339,560	1,792,114	926,928	865,186	1,018,408	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,192,415	1,216,208	976,207	1,332,425	734 507	597,918	859,990	481,701	[illegible]
16,228,774	8,482,388	7,746,386	10,329,476	5,367,585	4,961,891	5 899,298	3,114 8	[illegible]

A.—VITAL

STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectorates

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	POPULATION By Hindus. Persons.	Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Mahomedans. Persons.	Mahomedans. Males.	Mahomedans. Females.
		21	22	23	24	25	26
	Totals for subjoined Collectorates	12,917,793	6,681,170	6,236,623	2,843,954	1,543,910	1,300,044
DECCAN.	Khándesh	942 999	486,427	456,572	79 359	40,604	38,755
	Násik	688,255	352,260	335,995	32,148	16,816	15 332
	Ahmadnágar	716,820	365,657	351,163	42,435	21,577	20,858
	Poona	859 769	441,461	418 308	39,583	20,622	18,961
	Sátára	1,064,150	544,013	523,137	36,872	18.804	18,068
	Sholápur	606,846	312,020	294,826	48,740	25,030	23,610
	Belgaum	814,651	415,278	399,373	71,386	36,413	34 973
	Dhárwár	861,105	440,075	421,030	114 106	59,336	54,770
	Kaládgi	725,651	371,185	354,466	87,401	44 932	42,469
	Total..	7,279,246	3,734,376	3,554,870	552,030	284 234	267,796
KONKAN.	Kánara	362,788	188,167	174,621	21,755	10,990	10,765
	Ratnágiri	939,572	452,954	486,618	74,834	35,660	39,174
	Kolába	329,972	167,140	162,832	17,194	8,921	8,273
	Town and Island of Bombay.	408,680	254,163	154,517	138,815	84 956	53,859
	Tanna	764,063	394,742	369,321	38,835	21,061	17,774
	Total..	2,805,075	1,457,166	1,347,909	291,433	161,588	129,845
GUJARAT.	Surat	530,406	266,018	264,388	52,157	25,854	26,303
	Broach	278,046	142,926	130,120	69,033	35,296	33,737
	Kaira	702,635	377,520	325,115	70,741	36,789	33,952
	Panch Mahals..	225,770	118,399	107,371	14,921	7,866	7,055
	Ahmedábád	711,180	377,714	333,466	81,373	41.934	39,439
	Total..	2,443,037	1,282,577	1,160,460	288,225	147,739	140,486
SIND.	Karáchi	72,513	41,410	31,103	347.551	198,570	150,981
	Haidarábád	102,613	56,714	45,899	558,272	308 455	249,817
	Thar and Parkar	62,700	35,408	27,092	96.604	55,749	40,855
	Shikárpur	141,094	78,547	62,547	644,052	344,062	299,990
	Upper Sind Frontier ..	8,715	4,832	3,883	81,177	45,533	35,644
	Total..	390,435	217,051	173,384	1,712,276	950,349	761,917
	Deccan	7,279,246	3,734,376	3,554,870	552,030	284,234	267,796
	Konkan..	2,805,075	1,457,166	1,347,909	291,433	161,588	129,845
	Gujarát..	2,443,037	1,282,577	1,160,460	288,225	147,739	140,486
	Sind	390,435	217,051	173,384	1,712,266	950,349	761,917
	Total..	12,917,793	6,681,170	6,236,623	2,843,954	1,543,910	1,300,044

STATISTICS—*continued.*

of the Bombay Presidency, Areas, &c.—continued.

—*continued.*

RELIGION.

Buddhists.			Christians.			Others.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
190,620	106,083	84,537	106,071	61,347	44,724	170,336	89,878	80,458
5,280	3,002	2 278	517	314	203	487	263	[illegible]
5,080	3,057	2,023	1,064	671	393	7 839	4,047	[illegible]
12,547	7,018	5,529	941	472	469	1,195	612	[illegible]
2,396	1,570	826	3,862	2,178	1,684	1,625	926	[illegible]
15,328	8,154	7,174	600	356	244	100	71	[illegible]
7,010	3,856	3,154	319	185	134	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
47,564	24,586	22 978	5 067	2,577	[illegible]	82	49	[illegible]
11,285	5,809	5,476	1,521	793	728	20	10	[illegible]
2,932	1,491	1,441	52	29	23	1	1	..
109,422	58,543	50,879	13,943	7,575	6,368	11,420	6,018	[illegible]
1,614	922	692	12,189	6,312	5,877	[illegible]	26	[illegible]
1,477	765	712	3,244	1,729	1,515	9	[illegible]	1
942	848	94	208	124	84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,121	12,175	2,946	34,724	23,663	11,061	47,035	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,823	1,463	360	37,029	18,965	18,064	5,674	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,977	16,173	4,804	87,394	50,793	36,601	54 897	[illegible]	[illegible]
11,332	6,200	5,132	334	187	147	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,986	2,144	1,842	86	64	22	4,171	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,984	4,620	4,364	305	172	133	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	5	..	30	22	8	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
35,847	18,358	17,489	650	406	244	587	[illegible]	[illegible]
60,154	31,327	28,827	1,405	851	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	4	..	2,643	1,730	913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	..	..	391	207	184	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	..	..	35	30	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
63	36	27	238	143	95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	..	..	22	18	4	71	[illegible]	1
67	40	27	3,329	2,128	1,201	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—*continued.*

109,422	58,543	50,879	13,943	7,575	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,977	16,173	4,804	87,394	50,793	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60,154	31,327	28,827	1,405	851	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
67	40	27	3,329	2,128	1,201	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
190,620	106,083	84,537	106,071	61,347	44,724	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A.—VITAL

STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectorates

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	POPULATION BY RACE OR NON-ASIATICS. Europeans. English, Scotch, and Irish.	All other Europeans.	Total.	Others not Europeans.	Total.	Mixed Races (Indo-Portuguese, Eurasians, and others).
		36	37	38	39	40	41
	Totals for subjoined Collectorates..	8,295	3,277	11,572	3,459	15,031	45,155
DECCAN.	Khándesh	95	51	146	..	146	221
	Násik	85	19	104	92	196	266
	Ahmadnágar	82	18	100	6	106	157
	Poona	385	719	1,104	8	1,112	2,550
	Sátára	188	3	191	28	219	168
	Sholápur	105	12	117	..	117	56
	Belgaum	186	400	586	5	591	1
	Dhárwár	116	12	128	1	129	124
	Kaládgi	26	..	26	..	26	26
	Total..	1,268	1,234	2,502	140	2,642	3,569
KONKAN.	Kánara	58	6	64	..	64	675
	Ratnágiri	67	..	67	..	67	66
	Kolába	4	23	27	..	27	178
	Town and Island of Bombay	5,709	1,414	7,123	1,301	8,424	25,886
	Tanna	157	33	190	3	193	12,481
	Total..	5,995	1,476	7,471	1,304	8,775	39,286
GUJARAT.	Surat	236	68	304	2	306	26
	Broach	51	5	56	..	56	23
	Kaira	10	34	44	..	44	18
	Panch Mahals	11	..	11	..	11	19
	Ahmedábád	99	27	126	11	137	250
	Total...	407	134	541	13	554	336
SIND.	Karáchi	472	393	865	206	1,071	1,674
	Haidarábád	62	20	82	1,796	1,878	146
	Thar and Parkar	12	..	12	..	12	23
	Shikárpur	73	17	90	..	90	148
	Upper Sind Frontier ..	6	3	9	..	9	13
	Total..	625	433	1,058	2,002	3,060	1,964
	ABSTRACT.						
	Deccan	1,268	1,234	2,502	140	2,642	3,569
	Konkan	5,995	1,476	7,471	1,304	8,775	39,286
	Gujarát	407	134	541	13	554	336
	Sind	625	433	1,058	2,002	3,060	1,964
	Total..	8,295	3,277	11,572	3,459	15,031	45,155

STATISTICS—*continued.*

of the Bombay Presidency, Areas, &c.—continued.

—*continued.*

NATIONALITY.

ASIATICS.

Exclusive of India and British Burmah (Arabs, Armenians, and others).	Inclusive of India and British Burmah. Aborigines (such as Bhils, Dublas, Beluchis, and others).	Hindus. Recognizing distinctions of caste.	Hindus. Not recognizing distinctions of caste (Sikhs and others).	Hindus. Total.	Musalmans (such as Syeds, Sikhs, Mogals, and others).	Others.	Total.
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
164,017	758,213	12,530,636	75,363	12,606,004	2.504,338	136,016	16,004,571
53	122 092	826,187	150	826,337	79,316	477	1,028,[illegible]
37	115,910	579,413	610	580,023	32,134	5,8[illegible]	7[illegible]
105	6,228	710,592	678	711,270	42,434	13,6[illegible]	77[illegible]
292	192	861,973	200	862,173	39,583	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
2	..	1,078,478	211	1,078,689	36,872	1[illegible]	1,11[illegible]
20	..	613,855	147	614,002	48,738	53	[illegible]
4	47,646	814,651	4,471	819,122	71,386	..	[illegible]
19	..	872,390	1,269	873,659	114,087	19	[illegible]
..	1	728,488	94	728,582	87,401	1	[illegible]
532	292,069	7,086,027	7,830	7,093,857	551,951	21,441	7,[illegible]
178	9	362,495	13,236	375,731	21,748	1	[illegible]
9	1,625	939,416	3,111	942,527	74,833	9	[illegible]
..	..	330,914	3	330,917	17,194	2,089	[illegible]
2,969	..	423,801	1,544	425,345	135,167	46,614	[illegible]
2,847	25	764,038	24,343	788,381	38,835	4,662	[illegible]
6,003	1,659	2,820,664	42,237	2,862,901	287,777	53,375	3,[illegible],712
24	168,095	373,643	2	373,645	52,133	12,[illegible]	[illegible]
8	24,703	252,329	7	252,336	69,025	4,171	[illegible]
..	..	711,619	243	711,862	70,741	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	74,670	151,099	1	151,100	11,[illegible]	17	[illegible]
705	1,429	745,598	263	745,861	81,[illegible]	47	[illegible]
790	268,897	2,234,288	516	2,234,804	287,980	17,161	[illegible]
6,587	155,842	71,735	118	71,853	185,724	7[illegible]	414,[illegible]
133,585	24,520	102,613	24,139	126,752	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,687	13,332	62,500	..	62,500	78,1[illegible]	11,[illegible]	[illegible]
812	1,853	144,094	528	144,622	628,6[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]
21	41	8,715	..	8,715	81,177	9	[illegible]
156,692	195,588	389,657	24,785	414,442	1,376,6[illegible]	44[illegible]	2,[illegible]

—*continued.*

532	292,069	7,086,027	7,830	7,093,857	5[illegible]	21,441	[illegible]
6,003	1,659	2,820,664	42,237	2,862,901	287,777	[illegible]	[illegible]
790	268,897	2,234,288	516	2,2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
156,692	195,588	389,657	24,785	414,44[illegible]	1,[illegible]	44[illegible]	[illegible]
164,017	758,213	12,530,636	75,368	12,606,004	2,[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]

A.—VITAL

STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectorates

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	POPU- BY Able to read and write — Hindus. Persons.	Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Mahomedans. Persons.	Mahomedans. Males.	Mahomedans. Females.
		50	51	52	53	54	55
	Totals for subjoined Collectorates	6,40,167	632,391	7,776	77,433	73,457	3,976
DECCAN.	Khándesh	34,676	34,549	127	1,894	1,800	94
	Násik	25,068	24,958	110	1,592	1,551	41
	Ahmadnágar	26,523	26,394	129	1,489	1,483	6
	Poona	44,384	44,074	310	2,307	2,270	37
	Sátára	35,130	35,061	69	999	991	8
	Sholápur	26,734	26,658	76	1,259	1,245	14
	Belgaum	28,966	28,706	260	1,806	1,748	58
	Dhárwár	43,461	43,148	313	2,831	2,773	58
	Kaládgi	23,966	23,821	145	1,013	994	19
	Total..	288,908	287,369	1,539	15,190	14,855	335
KONKAN.	Kánara	21,286	21,025	261	1,405	1,368	37
	Ratnágiri	37,956	37,810	146	3,293	3,278	15
	Kolába	12,902	12,833	69	1,377	1,334	43
	Town and Island of Bombay.	50,516	47,036	3,480	12,521	11,518	1,003
	Tanna	22,890	22,779	111	2,858	2,754	104
	Total..	145,550	141,483	4,067	21,454	20,252	1,202
GUJARAT.	Surat	40,754	40,133	621	5,116	4,837	279
	Broach	24,183	23,920	263	5,764	5,713	51
	Kaira	34,428	34,239	189	2,227	2,175	52
	Panch Mahals	6,767	6,640	127	1,629	1,576	53
	Ahmedábád	40,311	39,422	889	5,847	5,521	326
	Total..	146,443	144,354	2,089	20,583	19,822	761
SIND.	Karáchi	13,898	13,860	38	5,530	5,015	515
	Haidarábád	14,526	14,511	15	6,511	5,736	775
	Thar and Parkar	4,445	4,443	2	615	608	7
	Shikárpur	24,235	24,209	26	7,302	6,921	381
	Upper Sind Frontier	2,162	2,162	.....	248	248	..
	Total..	59,266	59,185	81	20,206	18,528	1,678
	ABSTRACT						
	Deccan	288,908	287,369	1,539	15,190	14,855	335
	Konkan	145,550	141,483	4,067	21,454	20,252	1,202
	Gujarát	146,443	144,354	2,089	20,583	19,822	761
	Sind	59,266	59,185	81	20,206	18,528	1,678
	Total..	640,167	632,391	7,776	77,433	73,457	3,976

STATISTICS—*continued.*

of the Bombay Presidency, Areas, &c.—continued.

LATION—*continued.*

EDUCATION.

or under Instruction.

Buddhists.			Christians.			Others.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
46,744	46,288	456	22,551	17,308	5,243	35,878	26,968	8,910
1,269	1,259	10	144	122	22	69	68	1
1,793	1,789	4	222	170	52	73	71	2
4,249	4,238	11	446	270	176	60	53	7
1,154	1,147	7	1,467	965	502	773	601	172
1,867	1,863	4	281	186	95	48	45	3
1,644	1,636	8	145	109	36	19	19	.....
2,362	2,359	3	352	236	116	39	29	10
807	797	10	354	238	116	8	5	3
415	415	....	32	21	11	1	1	.....
15,560	15,503	57	3,443	2,317	1,126	1,090	892	198
180	179	1	684	581	103	32	21	11
181	179	2	151	132	19	6	6	.....
654	654	....	26	23	3	376	318	58
6,100	6,020	80	13,898	10,862	3,036	22,051	15,143	6,908
980	978	2	1,859	1,678	181	1,453	1,286	167
8,095	8,010	85	16,618	13,276	3,342	23,878	16,764	7,114
4,525	4,474	51	232	133	99	4,895	3,916	979
1,720	1,697	23	62	48	14	1,576	1,248	328
3,384	3,347	37	114	77	37	42	31	11
....	....	....	13	10	3	12	10	2
13,459	13,256	203	341	260	81	290	217	73
23,088	22,774	314	762	528	234	6,795	5,422	1,373
1	1	.....	1,402	978	424	420	296	124
....	....	....	151	82	69	3,626	3,219	407
....	....	....	27	24	3	13	6	7
....	....	....	133	90	43	51	47	4
....	....	....	15	13	2	5	5	.....
1	1	....	1,728	1,187	541	4,115	3,590	525

—*continued.*

15,560	15,503	57	3,443	2,317	1,126	1,090	892	198
8,095	8,010	85	16,618	13,276	3,342	23,878	16,764	7,114
23,088	22,774	314	762	528	234	6,795	5,422	1,373
1	1	....	1,728	1,187	541	4,115	3,590	525
46,744	46,288	456	22,551	17,308	5,243	35,878	26,968	8,910

A.—VITAL

STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectorates

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	POPU					
		By					
		Able to read and write—*concluded.*			Unable to		
		Total.			Hindus.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		65	66	67	68	69	70
	Totals for subjoined Collectorates.	822,773	796,412	26,361	12,277,626	6,048,779	6,228,847
DECCAN.	Khándesh	38,052	37,798	254	908,323	451,878	456,445
	Násik	28,748	28,539	209	663,187	327,302	335,885
	Ahmadnágar	32,767	32,438	329	690,297	339,263	351 034
	Poona	50,085	49,057	1,028	815,385	397.387	417.998
	Sátára	38,325	38,146	179	1,028,020	504,952	523.068
	Sholápur	29,801	29,667	134	580.112	285,362	294.750
	Belgaum	33,525	33,078	447	785,685	386,572	399,113
	Dhárwár	47,461	46,961	500	817,644	396 927	420,717
	Kaládgi	25,427	25,252	175	701,685	347,364	354,321
	Total ..	324,191	320,936	3,255	6,990,338	3,437,007	3,553 331
KONKAN.	Kánara	23,587	23,174	413	341,502	167,142	174.360
	Ratnágiri	41,587	41,405	182	901,616	415,144	486,472
	Kolába	15,295	15,162	133	317,070	154,307	162.763
	Town and Island of Bombay.	105,086	90,569	14,517	358,164	207,127	151.037
	Tanna	30,040	29,475	565	741,173	371,963	369,210
	Total ..	215,595	199,785	15,810	2,659,525	1,315,683	1,343,842
GUJARÁT.	Surat	55,522	53,493	2,029	489,652	225,885	263,767
	Broach	33,285	32,626	659	248,863	119,006	129 857
	Kaira	40,195	39,869	326	668,207	343,281	324 926
	Panch Mahals	8,421	8.236	185	219,003	111,759	107,244
	Ahmedábád	60,248	58,676	1,572	670,869	338,292	332,577
	Total ..	197,671	192,900	4,771	2,296,594	1,138,223	1,158,371
SIND.	Karáchi	21,251	20,152	1,099	58,615	27,550	31,065
	Haidarábád	24,814	23,861	953	88,087	42,203	45.884
	Thar and Parkar	5,100	5,083	17	58,055	31,055	27,000
	Shikárpur	31,721	31,267	454	119,859	54,338	65.521
	Upper Sind Frontier	2,430	2,428	2	6,553	2,720	3,833
	Total ..	85,316	82,791	2,525	331,169	157,866	173,303

ABSTRACT

Deccan	324.191	320.936	3,255	6,990,338	3,437,007	3,553,331
Konkan	215.595	199,785	15,810	2,659,525	1,315,683	1,343,842
Gujarát	197,671	192,900	4,771	2,296,594	1,138,223	1,158,371
Sind	85,316	82,791	2,525	331,169	157,866	173,303
Total ..	822,773	796,412	26,361	12,277,626	6,048,779	6,228,847

STATISTICS—*continued.*

of the Bombay Presidency, Areas, &c.—continued.

LATION—*continued.*

EDUCATION—*continued.*

read and write.

Mahomedans.			Buddhists.			Christians.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
2,766,521	1,470,453	1,296,068	143,876	59,795	84,081	83,520	44,039	39,481
77,465	38,804	38,661	4,011	1,743	2,268	373	192	181
30,556	15,265	15,291	3,287	1,268	2,019	842	501	341
40,946	20,094	20,852	8,298	2,780	5,518	495	202	293
37,276	18,352	18,924	1,242	423	819	2,395	1,213	1,182
35,873	17,813	18,060	13,461	6,291	7,170	319	170	149
47,481	23,885	23,596	5,366	2,220	3,146	174	76	98
69,580	34,665	34,915	45,202	22,227	22,975	4,715	2,341	2,374
111,275	56,563	54,712	10,478	5,012	5,466	1,167	555	612
86,388	43,938	42,450	2,517	1,076	1,441	20	8	12
536,840	269,379	267,461	93,862	43,040	50,822	10,500	5,258	5,242
20,350	9,622	10,728	1,434	743	691	11,505	5,731	5,774
71,541	32,382	39,159	1,296	586	710	3,093	1,597	1,496
15,817	7,587	8,230	288	194	94	182	101	81
126,294	73,438	52,856	9,021	6,155	2,866	20,826	12,801	8,025
35,977	18,307	17,670	843	485	358	35,170	17,287	17,883
269,979	141,336	128,643	12,882	8,163	4,719	70,776	37,517	33,259
47,041	21,017	26,024	6,807	1,726	5,081	102	54	48
63,269	29,583	33,686	2,266	447	1,819	24	16	8
68,514	34,614	33,900	5,600	1,273	4,327	191	95	96
13,292	6,290	7,002	5	5	....	17	12	5
75,526	36,413	39,113	22,388	5,102	17,286	309	146	163
267,642	127,917	139,725	37,066	8,553	28,513	643	323	320
342,021	191,555	150,466	3	3	....	1,241	752	489
551,761	302,719	249,042	....	....	....	240	123	117
95,989	55,141	40,848	....	....	.....	8	6	2
621,360	337,131	284,229	63	36	27	105	71	34
80,929	45,275	35,654	....	....	....	7	5	2
1,692,060	931,821	760,239	66	39	27	1,601	941	660

—*continued.*

536,840	269,379	267,461	93,862	43,040	50,822	10,500	5,258	5,242
269,979	141,336	128,643	12,882	8,163	4,719	70,776	37,517	33,259
267,642	127,917	139,725	37,066	8,553	28,513	643	323	320
1,692,060	931,821	760,239	66	39	27	1,601	941	660
2,766,521	1,470,453	1,296,068	143,876	59,795	84,081	83,520	44,039	39,481

A.—VITAL

STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectorates

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	POPULATION — By EDUCATION—*concluded.* — Unable to read and write—*concluded.* — Others. Persons.	Others. Males.	Others. Females.	Total. Persons.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.
		80	81	82	83	84	85
	Totals for subjoined Collectorates	134,458	62,910	71,548	15,406,001	7,685,976	7,720,025
DECCAN.	Khándesh	418	195	223	990 590	492.812	497,778
	Násik	7,766	3,976	3,790	705 638	348,312	357 326
	Ahmadnágar	1,135	559	576	741,171	362,898	378,273
	Poona	852	325	527	857.150	417.700	439,450
	Sátára	52	26	26	1,077,725	529,252	548,473
	Sholápur	52	20	32	633,185	311,563	321,622
	Belgaum	43	20	23	905 225	445,825	459 400
	Dhárwár	12	5	7	940 576	459,062	481,514
	Kaládgi	....	....	....	790,610	392,386	398,224
	Total..	10,330	5,126	5,204	7,641,870	3,759,810	3,882,060
KONKAN.	Kánara	28	5	23	374 819	183,243	191,576
	Ratnágiri	3	2	1	977 549	449,711	527,838
	Kolába	1.753	696	1,057	335 110	162 885	172,225
	Town and Island of Bombay.	25 014	9,626	15,388	539 319	309,147	230,172
	Tanna	4,221	1,659	2,562	817,384	409,701	407,683
	Total..	31,019	11,988	19,031	3,044,181	1,514,687	1,529,494
GUJARAT.	Surat	7.963	2,071	5,892	551 565	250,753	300,812
	Broach	2,615	833	1,782	317,037	149,885	167,152
	Kaira	26	10	16	742,538	379.273	363,265
	Panch Mahals	5	2	3	232,322	118.068	114,254
	Ahmedábád	297	130	167	769,389	380,083	389,306
	Total..	10,906	3,046	7,860	2,612,851	1,278,062	1,334,789
SIND.	Karáchí	364	134	230	402,244	219,994	182,250
	Haidarábád	57.045	28,892	28,153	697.133	373,939	323.794
	Thar and Parkar	21.609	11,986	9,623	175.661	98,188	77,473
	Shikárpur	3,119	1,703	1,416	744,506	393,261	351,245
	Upper Sind Frontier	66	35	31	87,555	48,035	39,520
	Total..	82,203	42,750	39,453	2,107,099	1,133,417	973,682

ABSTRACT

Deccan	10.330	5,126	5 204	7,641,870	3,759,810	3,882,060
Konkan	31.019	11,988	19,031	3,044.181	1,514,687	1,529,494
Gujarát	10 906	3,046	7,860	2,612,851	1,278,062	1,334,789
Sind.	82,203	42,750	39.453	2,107,099	1,133,417	973,682
Total..	134,458	62,910	71,548	15,406,001	7,685,976	7,720,025

STATISTICS—*continued.*

of the Bombay Presidency, Areas, &c.—continued.

—*continued.*

BY OCCUPATION.

Persons employed under Government, Municipal, or other Local Authorities.			Professional Persons.			Persons in Service or Performing Personal Offices.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
184,332	183,685	647	135,340	128,332	7,008	281,216	239,366	41,850
16,256	16,194	62	5,896	5,585	311	9,106	7,615	1,491
9,700	9,698	2	6,741	6,469	272	8,688	6,474	2,214
13,457	13,422	35	5,766	5,555	211	10,145	9,462	683
20,353	20,315	38	10,789	10,371	418	22,130	17,102	5,028
17,977	17,706	271	11,831	11,695	136	17,260	15,166	1,794
7,331	7,329	2	3,827	3,505	322	15,761	11,458	4,303
10,386	10,378	8	7,605	7,222	383	12,987	12,504	483
10,819	10,629	190	8,920	8,411	509	11,895	10,920	975
10,376	10,360	16	7,168	6,715	453	14,147	6,453	7,694
116,655	116,031	624	68,543	65,528	3,015	122,789	97,454	24,935
3,322	3,320	2	3,414	3,296	118	4,690	3,868	822
4,491	4,491	....	5,554	5,340	214	9,501	7,983	1,518
1,590	1,590	....	1,966	1,944	22	5,201	5,027	174
9,822	9,822	....	6,124	5,536	588	62,211	53,946	8,265
5,607	5,600	7	3,727	3,641	86	13,995	13,131	864
24,832	24,823	9	20,785	19,757	1,028	95,598	83,915	11,683
7,675	7,673	2	6,298	5,953	345	9,210	8,077	1,133
8,481	8,480	1	4,499	3,705	794	4,598	3,825	773
5,289	5,289	....	7,012	6,994	18	7,264	7,214	50
3,309	3,309	....	1,049	1,009	40	1,985	1,949	36
7,019	7,012	7	6,316	5,596	720	12,435	11,274	1,161
31,773	31,763	10	25,174	23,257	1,917	35,592	31,989	3,603
3,737	3,734	3	2,440	2,146	294	8,079	7,471	608
2,225	2,224	1	6,654	6,293	361	9,678	8,877	801
1,122	1,122	....	175	174	1	1,181	1,161	20
3,558	3,558	....	11,225	10,835	390	8,222	7,976	246
430	430	....	344	342	2	557	557	....
11,072	11,068	4	20,838	19,790	1,048	27,637	26,028	1,609

—*continued.*

116,655	116,031	624	68,543	65,528	3,015	122,789	97,454	24,935
24,832	24,823	9	20,785	19,757	1,028	95,598	83,915	11,683
31,773	31,763	10	25,174	23,257	1,917	35,592	31,989	3,603
11,072	11,068	4	20,838	19,790	1,048	27,637	26,028	1,609
184,332	183,685	647	135,340	128,332	7,008	281,216	239,366	41,850

A.—VITAL

STATEMENT showing, for the undermentioned Collectorates

Name of Division.	Name of District or Collectorate.	POPULATION BY					
		Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.			Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females
		95	96	97	98	99	100
	Totals for subjoined Collectorates	4,019,906	3,261,177	758,729	420,546	392,124	28,422
DECCAN.	Khándesh	216,975	174,039	42,936	17,708	16,222	1,486
	Násik	149,589	127,144	22,445	15,075	12,717	2,358
	Ahmadnágar	190,235	163,286	26,949	18,391	17,225	1,166
	Poona	238,731	162,896	75,835	21,778	19,405	2,373
	Sátára	287,586	253,904	33,682	10,788	10,169	619
	Sholápur	130,012	122,100	7,912	30,037	20,727	9,310
	Belgaum	222,463	208,814	13,649	12,669	12,097	572
	Dhárwár	242,848	226,627	16,221	13,621	12,524	1,097
	Kaládgi	188,430	185,619	2,811	7,144	6,988	156
	Total....	1,866,869	1,624,429	242,440	147,211	128,074	19,137
KONKAN.	Kánara	139,701	96,502	43,199	9,289	9,044	245
	Ratnágiri	450,760	226,292	224,468	18,626	17,090	1,536
	Kolába	95,970	78,446	17,524	9,023	7,857	1,166
	Town and Island of Bombay	3,277	2,759	518	61,246	61,031	212
	Tanna	289,520	178,992	110,528	21,472	17,476	3,996
	Total....	979,228	582,991	396,237	119,653	112,498	7,155
GUJARAT.	Surat	178,857	108,285	70,572	7,796	7,725	71
	Broach	104,514	65,901	38,613	4,625	4,339	286
	Kaira	176,764	176,652	112	7,091	7,091	.....
	Panch Mahals	55,047	54,574	473	2,991	2,961	30
	Ahmedábád	140,555	131,942	8,613	20,201	20,047	154
	Total....	655,737	537,354	118,383	42,704	42,163	541
SIND.	Karáchi	84,387	83,523	864	27,539	26,543	996
	Haidarábád	190,215	190,140	75	25,814	25,689	125
	Thar and Parkar	38,342	38,339	3	6,113	5,928	185
	Shikárpur	181,515	180,803	712	46,574	46,292	282
	Upper Sind Frontier	23,613	23,598	15	4,938	4,937	1
	Total....	518,072	516,403	1,669	110,978	109,389	1,589
		ABSTRACT					
	Deccan	1,866,869	1,624,429	242,440	147,211	128,074	19,137
	Konkan	979,228	582,991	396,237	119,653	112,498	7,155
	Gujarát	655,737	537,354	118,383	42,704	42,163	541
	Sind	518,072	516,403	1,669	110,978	109,389	1,589
	Total....	4,019,906	3,261,177	758,729	420,546	392,124	28,422

STATISTICS—*concluded.*

Bombay Presidency, Areas, &c.—concluded.

—*concluded.*

OCCUPATION—*concluded.*						BY RESIDENCE.	
Persons engaged in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, & Engineering opperations, & engaged in sale of Articles manufactured or otherwise prepared for Consumption.			Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise.				
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Rural.	Urban.
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
2,191,443	1,303,280	888,163	8,995,991	2,974,424	6,021,567	13,452,962	2,775,412
195,294	115,156	80,138	567,407	195,799	371,608	[illegible]	171 [illegible]
96,182	70,990	25,192	443,411	143,359	305,052	[illegible]	7 [illegible]
72,190	54,286	17,904	463,754	132,100	331,654	[illegible]	7 [illegible]
85,265	65,521	19,744	507,889	171,147	336,742	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
101,033	79,191	21,842	669,575	179,267	490,308	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
90,416	68,083	22,333	385,602	108,028	277,574	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
188,712	68,272	120,440	483,928	159,616	324,312	[illegible]	11 [illegible]
216,526	70,639	145,887	483,438	166,273	317,165	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
249,959	61,372	188,587	338,813	140,131	198,682	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,295,577	653,510	642,067	4,348,817	1,395,720	2,953,097	[illegible]	1,1 [illegible]
31,030	20,960	10,070	206,960	69,427	137,533	[illegible]	[illegible]
65,783	41,970	23,813	464,421	187,950	276,471	[illegible]	[illegible]
18,697	13,685	5,012	217,958	69,498	148,460	[illegible]	[illegible]
162,747	130,416	32,331	338,981	136,246	202,735	[illegible]	[illegible]
86,292	54,527	31,765	426,811	165,809	261,002	[illegible]	[illegible]
364,549	261,558	102,991	1,655,131	628 930	1,026,201	[illegible]	[illegible]
74,278	46,368	27,910	322,973	120.185	202,788	[illegible]	[illegible]
52,608	33,731	19,877	170,197	62.730	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53,455	48,939	4,516	525,758	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12,523	10,557	1,966	163,839	51 955	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
165,567	98,879	66,688	477,344	164,249	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
359,431	238,474	120,957	1,660,111	565 9s2	1,094,129	[illegible]	[illegible]
41,768	34,079	7,689	255,565	82 650	172,915	[illegible]	[illegible]
53,602	47,270	6,332	433,819	117,321	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27,399	24,029	3,370	105,929	32 718	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43,875	39,969	3,906	181,258	137,05	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,742	4,391	351	55,361	16,2 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
171,886	149,738	22,148	1,331,932	383,792	9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—*continued.*

1,295,577	653,510	642,067	4,348,817	1,395,720	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
364,549	261,558	102,991	1,655,131	628,930	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
359,431	238,474	120,957	1,660,111	565,982	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
171,886	149,738	22,148	1,331,932	383,792	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,191,443	1,303,280	888,163	8,995,991	2,974,424	6,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

(1).—*Expen*

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local	
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rate or Cess.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University	41,978 8 9	.....	.....
Direction	38,137 6 0	.....	.....
Inspection .... { Government....	1,69,629 3 3	7,661 10 0	.....
{ Foreign	.....	.....	.....
Colleges and Lower Departments of Colleges.			
Arts .... { Government....	81,809 5 2	.....	21,069 8 8
{ Aided	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
Law	7,239 11 1	.....	3,540 8 8
Medicine	42,506 11 10	.....	4,090 0 0
Engineering....	46,943 10 4	.....	300 0 0
School of Art	23,710 7 8	.....	2,108 10 0
{ Government....	3,022 1 2	465 7 6	.....
Other Technical Schools .... { Aided	12,687 11 9	.....	.....
{ Inspected	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Boys.			
{ Government....	1,24,764 14 0	7,572 13 8	7,247 4 8
Higher Class, English .... { Aided	51,408 0 0	.....	.....
{ Inspected	.....	.....	.....
{ Government....	66,072 11 4	26,304 14 5	1,656 13 2
Middle Class, English and Vernacular { Aided	16,182 0 8	.....	.....
{ Inspected	.....	.....	.....
{ Government....	1,82,327 13 0	4,91,539 8 4	.....
Lower Class and Primary .... { Aided	6,520 8 0	685 0 0	2,799 0 0
{ Inspected	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Girls.			
Government....	1,851 10 3	36,946 4 3	.....
Aided	14,271 12 2	.....	.....
Inspected	.....	.....	.....
Normal Schools.			
{ Government....	38,062 2 9	29,532 2 4	.....
For Masters .... { Inspected	.....	.....	.....
For Mistresses .... Government....	11,422 1 9	3,442 10 10	.....
{ Government....	13,843 12 9	1,91,767 10 11	.....
Buildings .... { Aided	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
{ Inspected	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous (Translators, Book Depôts, Pension Fund, Rewards to Authors, &c.)	58,749 13 11	20,001 13 3	.....
Total....	10,61,374 1 7	8,15,919 15 6	42,811 13 2

A.— EDUCATION.

diture.

Funds.				Funds not under Government Control.	Total.
Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,978 8 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,147 6 0
.....	.....	15,153 15 8	4,059 14 1	.....	1,96,501 11 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,272 12 5	7,272 12 5
700 0 0	.....	.....	16,033 13 4	.....	1,15,[illegible] 11 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	24,575 0 0	2,[illegible] 1 4
.....	.....	.....	1,739 0 0	.....	12,[illegible] 3 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3[illegible] 11 1
.....	.....	.....	3,372 0 0	.....	5[illegible] 10 4
.....	.....	.....	930 15 0	.....	2[illegible] 2 8
54 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible] 8 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,664 8 1	16,[illegible] 2 [illegible] 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,219 3 0	7,637 0 0	20,390 13 3	49,660 14 6	.....	2[illegible] 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,98,567 4 9	2,[illegible]
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,274 8 6	[illegible]
2,980 3 11	24,094 6 6	18,397 3 2	53,155 6 10	.....	1,9[illegible] 1 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	75,177 4 6	[illegible]
.....	.....	.....	.....	42,989 13 2	[illegible] 1 [illegible]
2,952 13 2	27,087 13 11	66,087 2 11	91,367 4 3	.....	8,[illegible]
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,555 0 4	[illegible]
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,13,655 1 8	1,1[illegible] 1
502 8 0	3,166 12 8	3,310 10 2	393 12 0	.....	[illegible] 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	44,[illegible] 8 11	[illegible] 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,[illegible] 7 [illegible]	1,[illegible] [illegible]
.....	.....	4,963 6 6	.....	.....	72,[illegible] 11 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,123 13 2	[illegible]
.....	583 14 5	.....	.....	.....	1 [illegible] 1
1,504 12 4	4,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,1[illegible]
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,54,915 0 3	1,[illegible] [illegible] 3
.....	.....	.....	294 9 11	709 11 0	79,[illegible] 0 1
14,913 10 5	67,069 15 6	1,28,303 3 8	2,21,097 9 11	7,1[illegible] 14 5	[illegible] 4 2

A.—EDUCA

(2).—*RETURN of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars* 1*st*, 1873, *and ending*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national Clas lars as on 31st		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colleges and Lower Departments of Colleges.								
Arts	2	354	257·	....	....	1	248	8
Law	1	80	58·5	....	....	4	61	2
Medicine	1	309	277·	....	....	98	97	12
Engineering	1	154	145·	....	....	9	132	....
School of Art	1	92	69·0	....	....	16	41	2
Other Technical Schools	2	35	31·19	....	....	3	30	1
Schools for Boys.								
Higher Schools, English	19	3,101	2,611·96	....	....	20	2,559	89
Middle Class Schools teaching through English and Vernacular	105	11,470	9,032·09	....	....	120	9,664	929
Lower and Primary Schools....	*3,176	1,69,218	1,27,411·4	....	....	522	1,47,126	18,508
Schools for Girls	171	7,217	4,654·4	....	....	20	5,457	1,039
Normal Schools.								
For Masters	7	510	440·72	....	....	....	455	53
For Mistresses	3	43	38·1	....	....	....	38	4
Total	3,489	1,92,583	145,026·36	....	....	813	1,65,908	20,647

TION—*continued.*

attending them for the Official Year beginning April the March the 31*st*, 1874.

sification of Scho- March:			Aided Institutions.										
			Number of Insti- tutions.	Number of Scho- lars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attend- ance.	Number of Scho- lars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national Classification of Scholars as on 31st March.					
Pár- sis.	Pure Euro- peans.	Others.				English.	Verna- cular only.	Chris- tians.	Hindus.	Maho- medans	Par- sis.	Pure Euro- peans.	Others
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
89	7	1	2	87	76	....	....	17	57	2	5	5	1
13	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
71	21	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
5	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
26	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
1	....	..	1	123	123	....	....	10	50	53	10	....	..
421	4	8	22	3,796	3,046·8	....	....	691	1,934	60	571	494	46
701	1	52	26	2,585	2,094·71	....	....	1,012	973	89	338	152	21
1,893	....	1,169	108	6,992	5,046·38	....	....	273	5,231	491	930	....	67
630	....	71	28	2,763	1,875·53	....	....	654	701	5	1171	223	11
1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
3,854	44	1,317	187	16,348	12,262·42	....	..	2,657	8,946	700	3025	874	146

A.—EDUCA

(2).—*RETURN of Colleges and Schools, and the*

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions under Inspection.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national Clas on 31st		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Colleges and Lower Departments of Colleges.								
Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School of Art	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Technical Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Boys.								
Higher Schools, English	2	251	192·3	.....	.....	1	245	4
Middle Class Schools teaching through English and Vernacular	33	2,527	2,016·61	.....	.....	4	1,910	191
Lower and Primary Schools....	398	15,520	12,815·62	.....	.....	39	14,046	1,265
Schools for Girls	42	1,303	849·2	.....	.....	.....	1,080	104
Normal Schools.								
For Masters	2	29	33·4	.....	.....	.....	27	2
For Mistresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	477	19,630	15,907·13	.....	.....	44	17,308	1,566

TION—*continued.*

Scholars attending them, &c.—continued.

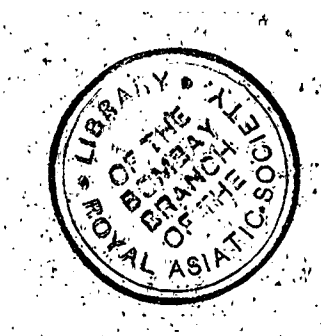
sification of Scholars as March.			Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of					
Pársis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
.....	.....	.....	4	441	18	305	10	94	12	3
.....	.....	.....	1	80	4	61	2	13	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	309	98	97	12	71	21	10
.....	.....	.....	1	154	9	132	.....	5	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	92	16	41	2	26	3	4
.....	.....	.....	3	158	13	80	54	11	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	43	7,148	712	4,738	153	992	498	55
416	.....	6	164	16,582	1,136	12,547	1,209	1,458	158	79
166	.....	4	3,682	191,730	834	166,403	20,264	2,959	.....	1,240
119	.....	.....	241	11,285	674	7,238	1,148	1,920	223	82
.....	.....	.....	9	539	.....	482	55	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	3	43	.....	38	4	.....	.....	1
702	.....	16	4,153	228,561	3,514	192,162	22,913	7,550	918	1,474

A.—EDUCATION—*concluded.*

(3).—*DISTRIBUTION of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government, in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to administrative supervision.*

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Increase of the year for each Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Division.								
Poona	Maráthi	4,983	9,07,235	247	13,722	20	1·51	
Sholápur	Do.	3,899	6,62,986	122	5,792	32	·87	
Sátára	Do.	5,378	11,16,050	228	11,686	23	1·04	
Tanna	Do.	4,052	8,47,424	149	7,817	27	·92	
Kolába	Do.	1,482	3,50,405	62	3,665	24	1·04	
Ratnágiri	Do.	3,789	10,19,136	169	9,179	22	·90	
Bombay	Maráthi and Gujaráthi..	22	6,44,405	101	16,436	....	1 93	
Akalkot State	Maráthi	498	81,068	26	1,133	19	1·40	
Modnimb Táluka of Miráj State ..	Do.	89	13,773	6	232	14	1·67	
Mahidarji Táluka of Kurandwár State..	Do.	Not known.	12,758	2	52	....	0·40	
Pant Pritinidhi State	Do.	118	58,980	6	....	19	..	
Phaltan State	Do.	396	59,536	15	580	26	0·98	
Bhor State	Do.	500	1,11,689	13	494	38	0·44	
Jat State	Do. .. .	700	70,665	15	....	46	..	
Jawár State	Do. .. .	534	37,431	2	....	267	..	
Sawant Wári	Do.	900	1,90,814	25	1,286	36	0·67	
Jinjira	Do.	....	....	....	....	....	..	
Mangivera Táluka of the Sángli State ..	Do.	112	26,753	2	71	56	0·26	
Total C. D..		27,809	62,11,108	1,190	68,145	23	1·09	17 Schools. 2,355 Scholars.
North-East Division.								
Khándesh	Maráthi	10,162	10,28,642	268	14,958	37	1·45	
Ahmadnagar	Do.	6,647	7,73,938	209	9,656	31	1·24	
Násik	Do.	7,156	6,87,353	158	8,288	45	1·20	
Peint State	Do.	960	47,033	8	324	120	·68	
Total N.-E. D..		24,925	25,36,966	643	33,226	38	1·30	8 Schools. 475 Scholars.

Northern Division.									
Surat	Gujaráthi	1,588	6,07,087	274	1,441	5	2·32		
Broach	Do.	1,363	3,50,322	196	7,430	6	2·12		
Kaira	Do.	1,561	7,82,733	171	13,161	9	1·68		
Ahmedábád	Do.	3,844	8,29,637	172	11,085	22	1·33		
Panch Mahás	Do.	1,731	2,40,743	35	2,357	49	1·00		
Baroda Camp	Do.	....	....	1	51	..	..		
Máhi Kántha Agency	Do.	4,000	4,47,056	45	2,170	88	·48		
Káthiáwár Agency	Do.	22,000	23,21,333	394	20,924	55	·90		
Rewa Kántha Agency	Do.	8,400	5,00,000	63	2,734	133	·54		
Kacch Agency	Do.	6,500	4,79,776	39	2,412	166	·50		
Surat Agency	Do.	....	32,154	1	45	..	·13		
Cambay Agency	Do.	350	83,494	2	270	..	·32		
Páhlanpur Superintendency	Do.	10,450	5,02,586	17	954	550	·18		
Camp Disa	Do.	....	....	2	78	..	..		
Total N. D..		53,787	46,38,421	1,412	77,812	38	1·65	45 Schools.	5,710 Scholars.
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	Maráthi and Kánarese	4,591	9,38,750	121	7,858	37	·83		
Dhárwár	Kánarese and Maráthi	4,565	9,88,037	142	7,972	32	·80		
Kaládgi	Kánarese	5,695	8,16,037	122	5,778	46	·70		
Kanara	Do.	4,235	3,98,406	77	3,458	55	·85		
Kolhápur	Maráthi	2,778	8,02,691	141	6,728	19	·83		
Miráj	Do.	188·19	49,507	13	723	14	1·46		
Mudhol	Do.	361·	58,921	19	770	19	1·30		
Sángli	Do.	952·67	2,23,663	31	1,174	30	·52		
Lakshmeshwar	Kánarese and Maráthi	61	18,951	5	278	12	1·49		
Bávanur	Do.	70	16,778	1	96	70	·57		
Ramdurg	Do.	....	38,031	2	58	..	·15		
Kurandwár	Maráthi	....	69,671	1	....	..	..		
Jamkhandi	Do.	491	1,02,395	6	308	81	·30		
Total S. D..		23,986·86	45,21,838	681	35,201	35	·77	12 Schools.	543 Scholars.
Sindh Division.									
Karáchi	Sindhi	14,089	4,23,499	49	3,167	287	·75		
Hadarabád	Do.	9,635	7,21,917	79	4,209	131	·58		
Shikarpur	Do.	8,509	7,76,227	86	5,866	102	·75		
Thar and Parkar	Do.	12,729	1,80,761	14	769	909	·42		
Frontier Upper Sindh	Do.	1,913	69,985	5	166	382	·18		
Total Sindh..		47,175	21,92,415	227	14,177	207	·64	Decrease in Schools 17.	
Grand Total		177,683·36	2,01,00,748	4,153	2,28,561	42	1·18	Increase in Scholars 1,012.	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